Cheap Stock Buys? (Page 24)

THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors

Largest Circulation of Any Canadian Financial Paper

Vol. XXIX | Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations | PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, NOVEMBER 9, 1935 | 10c a Copy; $5.00 a Year | No. 46

The Nation's Business

- Mr. Dunning's Significant Promise
- Imperial Conference To Meet Next Year
- Premier Aberhart Postpones Dawn
- New Taxes Proposed For Alberta
- Nationalizing Bank of Canada
- Move to End Harbor Racket

Balanced Budget Is Promised

THE business and financial community was inclined this week to attach no little importance to the statement that Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, issued in connection with the Dominion's new funding loan.

This was the most significant passage in Mr. Dunning's statement:

> "We must all recognize that there are limits to the amount of debt which present and future generations of Canadians can be called upon to bear, and the Government has no uncertain view as to the necessity of the early balancing of the budget and the orderly financing of its maturing and callable obligations."

"No uncertain view" suggests the possibility of energetic action in meeting Canada's very serious financial problems.

* * *

Imperial Conference To Meet in 1936

AMONG the most important gatherings of 1936 will be the Imperial Conference the first since the economic conference at Ottawa in 1932.

There will be a new government in power in Great Britain at that time—probably the present government re-elected and slightly rebuilt. And, of course, Canada will have an entirely new government to be represented.

The Ottawa trade agreements have been criticized widely, both in Canada and Britain. But they represent an excellent beginning in Imperial trade co-operation. The London conference of 1936 should be able to extend the Imperial preference on an equitable basis. At next year's meeting, the conferees will have the benefit of the experience of three years of operation of the 1932 agreements.

* * *

Social Credit Dawn Again Postponed

PREMIER Aberhart, of Alberta now fixes 24 months as the time required to get Social Credit into operation. Originally he asked for 18 months but he now believes apparently that it will take two years to re-establish financial stability in the province.

If he achieves that objective in two years, if he succeeds in his programme of balancing the provincial budget, he will have made no small contribution to the welfare of Alberta citizens. In the process of doing it he may too learn enough about business and finance to cause him to jettison his fantastic monetary scheme entirely.

Major Douglas, father of Social Credit, still awaits vainly an invitation to come to Alberta as adviser. But it would be putting too optimistic an interpretation on the failure of Mr. Aberhart to invite him to assume that the Alberta premier is no longer interested in Social Credit. He is still interested because it remains his magnet with which to hold the people.

A more likely interpretation is that Mr. Aberhart does not want any one as internationally famous as Major Douglas to steal the spotlight in Alberta's Social Credit show.

* * *

IN THE meantime, Premier Aberhart is planning for Alberta a scale of taxation greater than that of any other province. The revised provincial income tax will be exceedingly onerous, according to advance forecasts. Surtaxes, it is said, may be applied on all incomes over $2,000, anything greater than that being regarded as an abnormally high income.

By the time the tax is imposed, there will be in Alberta much less income to tax than there is at present. Two of the wealthiest families in Edmonton have taken steps to dispose of all of their Alberta holdings and to move to some other province. This is probably but the beginning of a flight of capital from Alberta which must be serious in its consequences.

Even people of very modest means, whose interests will not permit them to leave Alberta, are placing their money outside the province in the hope that it will be safe from

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

DOMINION TAR PROFITS HIGHER FOR THIS YEAR

Statement Expected to Show Balance Available for Preferred

GAINS ARE GENERAL

Practically All Plants Operating — No Dividend in Sight — Build Working Capital

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Dominion Tar and Chemical Co. will report an improvement in its earnings for 1935.

Present expectations are that after allowing for a moderate increase in depreciation reserve, bond interest and other senior charges, as well as dividends on subsidiary stocks, will be covered, with a small balance available for the preferred. Nothing was earned on the latter last year.

At this stage it is difficult to predict just how much will be left for the preferred, of which there is 50,350 shares of $100 par value outstanding. One estimate places the amount between $1 and $2 a share, with the probabilities that the actual figure will be closer to $1. This compares with dividend requirements of $6.50 a share.

Loss in 1934

Last year Dominion Tar showed net earnings of $553,630—the best since 1931. After setting up $301,802 for depreciation and taking care of bond interest and certain minor charges, there was a deficit of $64,022. This figure was raised to $89,222 with the payment of dividends on a subsidiary's preferred stock.

At this time practically all of the plants are in operation. Work at the Transcona plant is finished, while the Trenton unit is nearly closed down. At Sioux Lookout, Swift Current, Sudbury, Calgary, Edmonton, New Westminster, Delson, and the Maritime plants, operations are generally active.

Plants Are Active

The large number of plants which the company has in operation may be misleading in giving an impression of a greater volume of business than is actually on the books. During the first half of the year nearly all of the plants were closed down. This was due to the fact that the company had to wait until ties, poles, timber, etc., had seasoned sufficiently for creosoting. Consequently several units did not start operating until August 15. In order to clean up the business on hand, they will be kept busy until toward the end of next month.

General Increase in Business

The improved financial showing this year is attributed to the increased production and the higher range of price for some of the products handled by Dominion Tar. There has been no unusual increase in any one department, but more poles, ties and timbers are being treated this year than was the case in 1934.

Returns from the company's other major division—coal tar products—have been good as compared with 1934. This division produces large quantities of coal tar derivatives, such as oils, solvents for paints, naphthalene, acids, etc. At times the demand for certain of the products has been greater than the supply.

No figures are available to show what percentage of the company's revenue is derived from coal tar products, but as this division is sometimes referred to as "the silent partner" the presumption is that it contributes substantially to income.

Something on Preferred

While the final financial returns will not be made up until early in the new year, indications are that net earnings will exceed $750,000. This contrasts with $553,630 last year. Depreciation has been provided for on a smaller scale than usual in recent years. With larger earnings, the management will presumably increase this charge.

The amount available for dividends should be better than $100,000, which would enable the company to pay the dividend on the preferred stock of Alberta Wood Preserving Co. and have a balance left over for its own preferred stock.

No Dividend in Sight

As far as can be ascertained at this time the management has no immediate intention of resuming dividends on the preferred, which is in arrears since August 1, 1932. First consideration will likely be directed to building up working capital. While current resources have been sufficient to take care of the volume of business obtaining in recent years, the opinion is that with a continued upswing in business working capital should be built up to pre-depression levels.

Strengthen Balance Sheet

Through conservation of its liquid resources, the company's balance sheet for 1935 should show all-around strengthening. Working capital is likely to approximate $2 millions, as against $1,870,000 at the close of 1934. In addition sinking fund operations will reduce the funded debt, which now stands at just under $5 millions. At the same time a further reduction is expected in the outstanding amount of preferred stock of Alberta Wood Preserving held by the public. No change will be shown in Dominion Tar's own issued preferred stock, contrary to reports. No preferred stock has been bought by the company.

Hydro Will Not Resume Taking of Quebec Power Without New Contracts

Now Buying Only Limited Amount From Gatineau Power

GRAUSTEIN WILLING

Offers to Make Separate Dicker With Hepburn Gov't — Cuts Off Power For Steam

Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario is not now and has not been for more than two weeks taking power from Beauharnois Light Heat & Power Co., MacLaren Quebec Power Co. or Ottawa Valley Power Co. A limited amount is being taken from Gatineau Power Co.

Gatineau Asks Preference

The Commission will resume the taking of power only if the Ontario government and the companies arrive at some understanding on the vexed questions at issue. The Commission has refused to take the power "because it has no profitable use for it." The rest is up to the government, officials state.

The latter will deal directly and separately with A. R. Graustein, president of Gatineau Power Co., and the latter has definitely dissociated himself from the other three companies. Premier Hepburn announces that Mr. Graustein is willing to negotiate another agreement as of November 1, the first day of the Commission's fiscal year.

Mr. Graustein has urged, and apparently the Ontario government regards his argument favorably, that his company should have preferential treatment because the Gatineau contract was made in 1926 and the other contracts in 1929. He argues that but for these new contracts the controversy about excess power might never have arisen.

No New Power Sought

The Financial Post understands that no move has yet been made by Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission to arrange for power from the United States or any other source. If it can arrange a separate agreement with Gatineau, it is probable that no new deals will be made; beyond diplomatic dickers to get the right to develop more power from Niagara river.

If an agreement is not effected with Gatineau, it is understood that all the possibilities for providing power in the future will be canvassed. The cost of providing new power from Niagara has been estimated and it is believed that the estimate is also the basis on which the Commission would be willing to take Quebec power at need.

Quebec Companies Look Elsewhere

On the other hand it is certain that the Quebec Power companies have been investigating the cost and possibilities of exporting power to the United States. The expense of turning over from 25 cycle to 60 cycle horsepower is the main deterrent. But it is not regarded as an insuperable obstacle if prices now current in New York state can be obtained for the power exported.

Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission will no longer sell

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

Light, Fast Train Announced by C.P.

Canadian railways have made an important forward move in the battle of obsolescence. Canadian Pacific announces construction of five "light-weight streamlined locomotives" to be put into service between Montreal and Quebec.

The locomotives are being built to attain a speed of 110 miles an hour, the first of a new series to be constructed. Light-weight coaches will make up the new trains, chief characteristics being the streamlining and increased ratio of power to weight and fuel consumption. The engines will be 33 per cent lighter than locomotives doing relatively the same work planned for the new ones.

The announcement coincides with a special feature page on obsolescence of railway equipment—the sixth in a special series appearing monthly in The Financial Post, and found on page 12 of this issue.

GREAT LAKES ASSETS SALE TO PROCEED

Court Approval of Deal to be Sought for Bondholders

SERIOUS SET-BACK

Plan for sale of assets of Great Lakes Paper Co. is to be carried ahead, despite the Ontario government's expressed opposition, The Financial Post is informed by representatives of bondholders.

Court approval of the Gefaell-Aldrich deal for assets, recently approved by bondholders, will be sought.

Interference, if any, by the Ontario government in the deal would be expected to take the form of refusal to allow the company to use timber limits. Government disapproval of the sale proceedings is widely recognized as a serious barrier to the bondholders' mortgage sale.

Three Possibilities

Three eventual possibilities face Great Lakes Paper Co.

First, if court approval of the sale is obtained, there will be the barrier of opposition of the Ontario Government to overcome. This may be very difficult.

Second, if court approval is refused, the company is right back in receivership.

Third, if returned to receivership, the company's bondholders could try to lift the receivership by selling the assets to a new company owned by themselves. Then, if timber limits were re-allocated to the new company, bondholders would be in a position to deal with the assets as newsprint manufacturers or to sell them promptly to anyone who makes a satisfactory offer; whether publishers, newsprint manufacturers, or banks.

Expect Meeting Soon

A meeting of bondholders may be called in the near future to discuss the situation, it is understood.

Before the bond mortgage of Great Lakes Paper Co. was arranged, the Ontario government gave its approval to the mortgaging of the timber limits and to use of the limits by the company. The sale of the company's assets by bondholders is being carried out under the terms of the mortgage. Consequently, the view of the bondholders' committee is that the government is interfering with private property and with the courts in discussing the mortgage sale.

Senator Meighen's Comment

Senator Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, chairman of the bondholders' committee, comments to The Financial Post:

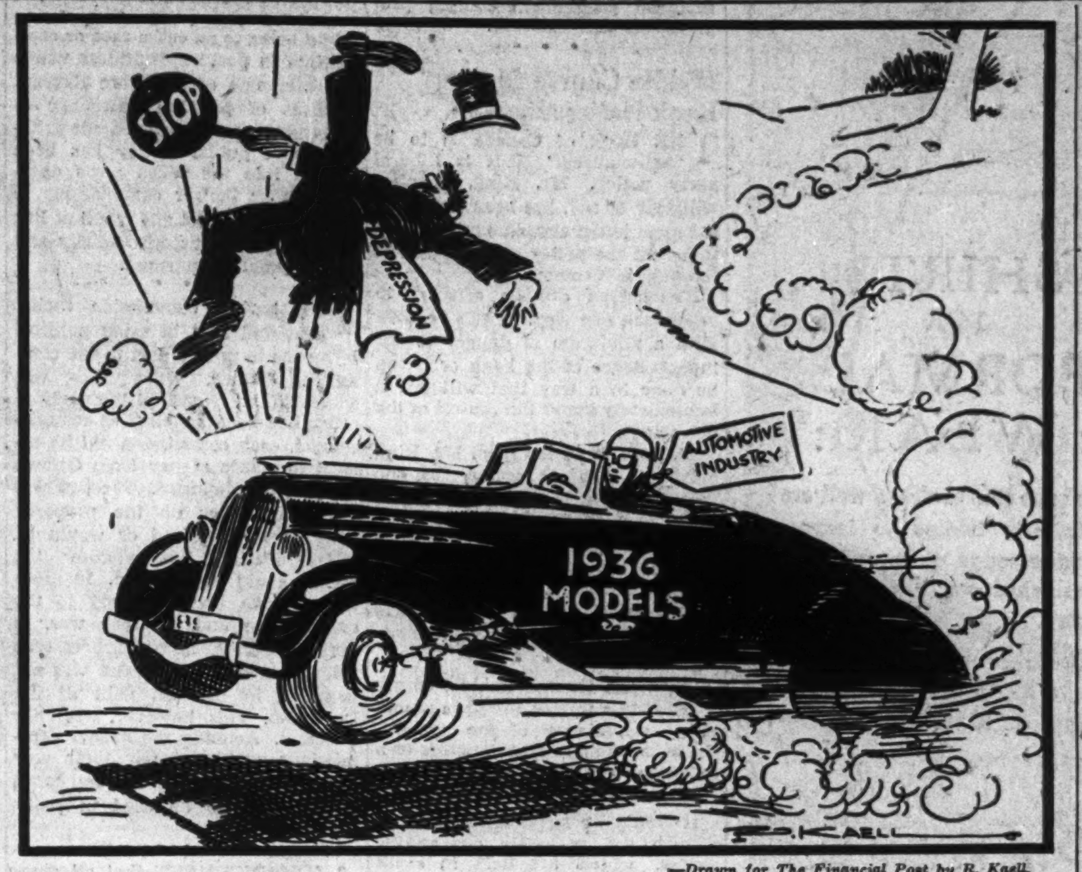
"The attitude of the government is on a par with its action on the

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

Flour Milling Records Gain

Better operations in Canadian milling plants are shown in the following summary analysis of business indicators made available during the week. Sharp contrast is seen between sales of cattle and hogs now and a year ago.

		— Change — From Prev. Period %	From Prev. Year %
Monthly:	**October**		
Cons. contracts	$14,925,100	+1	+33
	September		
Flour (bbls.):			
Production	1,535,189	+32	+11
Wheat flour exp.	395,640	+5	+7
Newsprint exports	208,911	—5	+9
Auto. financing:			
Used cars	$1,374,332	—19	+26
New cars	1,437,378	—15	+9
Weekly:			
Car loadings, No.	52,807	—6	—4
Cattle sales, No.	30,805	+39	+35
Hog sales, No.	18,869	+11	—20
Gross earnings:			
C. P. R.	$4,324,000	....	—2
C. N. R.	5,804,439	....	+3



—Drawn for The Financial Post by R. Kaell.

RIGHT OF WAY

Motors Bid Early For 1936 Dollars

New York and Toronto Automotive Shows Launch New Plan

BY KENNETH WILSON

NEW YORK.—At the Grand Central Palace this week, car owners, present and prospective, are getting a glimpse of their 1936 motoring menu. On November 9, equally fine fare will be set before Canadians with official opening of the National Motor Show at Toronto.

This No. 1 ranking show of American motordom might well be termed a Motor Midway. The air rings with the voices of well-trained oratorical experts who stand before brilliantly-painted, chromium-plated models and extol, barker-fashion, the virtues of their cars. It contrasts somewhat with the more dignified socialite atmosphere of Canadian shows.

But it is a colorful, compact scene. Three separate floors with 300 cars the products of 30 leading makers, plus the wares of 60 accessory and equipment manufacturers. Walls, pillars, ceiling, gleam with fresh pale blue paint, striped with bright red. Underfoot is 60,000 square feet of Burgundy carpet with manufacturers' names in big cream letters at each exhibit.

New Approach

Warm sunshiny weather on opening day struck at motor-makers' hearts, for one aim in advancing presentation of new models by two months is to encourage fall and winter buying; make would-be purchasers realize that there is good motoring weather still ahead in most parts of the country; that modern, heated, insulated cars are ideally suited for all-year driving; will make the winter months greatly more pleasurable.

This new move may aid Canada in two ways. First through boosting exports sales; second through aiding tourist travel to winter resorts.

For every three cars sold at home, Canadian manufacturers sell one abroad. Earlier models will give Canada a new product to merchandise at a time when biggest sales are made in most foreign markets. (Both Paris and London shows have just been held.)

Winter tourism in Canada may be aided since manufacturers are planning to bolster 1935-36 sales by "Tour This Winter" campaigns. Another interesting sales argument to be used is the "Christmas-present" appeal—which looks like a bad break for Santa Claus.

Safety is Featured

Feature of the new cars themselves is the stress laid this year on safety: steel bodies, better brakes, shatter-proof glass, better driving vision, improved steering. One automotive editor has coined a keynote phrase: "It's smart to drive safely."

With public bodies, radio, and news columns laying great stress on traffic accidents there has come a realization that featuring "safety" rather than "speed" is good business. Perhaps there is also realization that highly constructive safety measures are needed to offset possibility of unwanted legislative restrictions.

Comfort; Appearance

New strides toward comfort and beauty are of course in evidence. Sellers of all-steel bodies stress this year special insulation against heat, cold, dust, etc. This was one lesson learned last year by manufacturers who hurried too quickly into steel-enclosed styles.

"Fronts" have been changed a bit with opinion divided as to whether the hood is to come lower down toward the radiator grille or whether the latter should be lifted clear back, à la Pontiac.

Most radical example of the former trend is the startling new Cord which stands but 60 inches high and whose hood is molded steel extending halfway down the front of the car. Both Cord and the new Lincoln-Zephyr allow access to the engine this year, by lifting the hood straight up in the air from the front of the car.

Low-Priced Lincoln

Ford's Lincoln-Zephyr (Baby Lincoln for most of us) is without question a major innovation for 1936. Termed a 12-cylinder car with 8-cylinder economy it is called the most completely streamlined car ever built in production volume. It is also announced as the "first motor car to be produced on the continent with no orthodox chassis or chassis frame."

The principle involved is similar to that embodied in Chrysler's revolutionary "airflow," namely to build a car whose body and frame are vir-

(Continued on page 2 col. 5)

Role of the Church

Dr. Bayne's Record Shows Its Influence on National Life

By J. B. MACLEAN

Last Sunday, Galt held services in memory of Rev. John Bayne, D.D., who preached his first sermon there exactly 100 years ago, and until his death 25 years later was the great leader of Presbyterianism in Canada. More important, because of the respect in which he was held, was his influence among the leaders in other churches. He was one of the founders of Queen's University. Several of the first students were from the Galt area.

Thirty years ago I heard Dr. Bayne described by the Rev. Dr. McMullen, the Woodstock centenarian, as one of two great orators of the last century; the other was an American, Hon. Neil Dow, the temperance leader.

"A Colonial Sketch: Dr. John Bayne, of Galt," in an Edinburgh Review of 1875, written by his one-time assistant, later the eminent Biblical scholar, Rev. Cunningham Geikie, D.D., was described by Sir Robertson Nicoll, editor of The British Weekly, as the finest bit of short biography he had ever read.

Character In Galt

For many years I have regarded the industrialists of the Galt area —who have large allied commercial developments—as the nearest example we have of substantial business from every angle; high character in their dealings; best quality in their products, and fair treatment of their workers.

There are few organizations in Canada whose staffs are closer to all phases of Canadian and, to a great extent, American business life than the MacLean Publishing Company. Our work compels us to be.

I put the question to several of the MacLean managing editors and business managers as to what area in Canada, in their experience, stood out from every angle of sound business. H. V. Tyrrell, vice-president, and Roy Perry, manager of "Chatelaine," were together. I asked them to write their answer so that there would be no collusion. After a moment's thought, they both wrote "Galt." Mr. Perry a moment later wanted to qualify it by suggesting Nova Scotia.

Insurance Achievements

George D. Davis, manager of our Business Newspapers Division, answered at once "Galt." He quoted a statement made last week by a visitor, representing American finance, of the high reputation consistently maintained for nearly a century by the insurance companies in and around the Galt district, a reputation recognized in United States financial circles.

In our Technical Newspapers Division, the manager, B G. Newton, and the managing editor, H. C. Braund, were together. Mr. Braund answered first. He included the area from Guelph to London, with Galt standing out. He said that at a meeting of auto manufacturers recently, at which he was present, comment was made on the high character and business methods of the dealers in that district; they gave the manufacturers no petty or tricky trouble; refused to cut prices; always made profits; were fully trusted by their customers; and were always prosperous, the most important factor ensuring permanent employment.

Model of Home Life

J. H. Hodgins, managing editor of "Mayfair" and "Canadian Homes and Gardens," promptly named Galt as the model of homes and home life.

Many readers can answer from their own knowledge and experience.

To these experiences I would add that while Galt's industries, metal working and textiles, have been among the worst hit, we have heard

(Continued on page 2 col. 6)

Highlights

Low-priced Stocks

Shares depreciated by unfavorable factors offer possibilities of large but risky profits. Page 24

Heirs for Big Mines

Established Canadian mines on continual hunt for new properties. Page 22

Bank of Canada

What is the best course to "nationalized" bank? Discussion by A. F. W. Plumptre. Page 3.

Motor Shows

Newest motor car models pictured as preview to annual parade which begins in Toronto Nov. 9. Page 13

Ballots at $2 Each

Dominion election bills amount to $1.5 millions. Jobs for day totalled 90,000. Page 16

C.P.R. Anniversary

Last spike driven 50 years ago was routine job Page 10

Investor's Index

Can. Bud declares dividend	4
Hightower Oil pays dividends	5
Imperial Bank earn. unchanged	19
Sudbury nickel firms pay millions	23

INDUSTRIALS, UTILITIES, ETC.

Acadia Sugar	5	Gen. St'l Wares	24
Assoc. Canners	9	G. B. & Can. Inv.	9
Bank of Canada	19	Goodyear	7
Brazil. Tract.	9	Grain Grow. Ltd.	21
Br. Amer. Oil	9	Hiram Walker	4
B. C. Elec. Ry.	4	Hightower Oil	5
B. C. Pulp	4	Hydro Elec.	9
Blue Ribbon	24	Int. Utilities	11
Canada Bread	24	Imperial Bank	4
Can. Canners	24	Lon. & Can. Inv.	9
Can. Vickers	9	Laura Secord	4
Can. Cement	24	Loblaw Sales	5
Can. Cement	9	Lower St. Lawr.	5
Cons. Paper	5	Montreal Pwr.	4
Canada Packers	16	Massey-Harris	24
Can. Dredge	11	McColl-Front.	5
Canada Bud	4	Man. Power	5
Can. St'l. Found.	4	Milton Brick	16
Canada Dry	4	Nat. Steel Car	10
Cosmos Imp. M.	4	Nat. Grocers	9
Dunrobin Ltd.	4	Northern Life	17
Dom. Tar	1, 4, 24	Nat. Biscuit	4
Dom. Gas & Elec.	4	Ont. Silknit	9
Dom. Electric	9	Piggly-Wiggly	21
English Elec.	24	Quebec Teleph.	9
Fanny Farmer	15	Russell Motors	11
Firstbrook Boxes	4	Toronto Elev.	11
Frost Steel	11	W. Can. Flour	24
Gypsum, Lime	24	Wrigley, T. P.	9

MINES AND OILS

Anglo-Huronian	23	Howey Gold	22
Argosy Gold	22	Int. Nickel	23
Bailor Gold	22	Int. Min. Corp.	23
Bidgood	22	J. M. Consol.	23
Bur-Ley Long L.	22	Laguna Gold	23
Centralac Mines	22	Manitou	22
Calg. & Edmon.	23	Macassa Mines	23
Cons. M. & S.	22	Mining Corp.	23
Dictator Gold	22	Porcupine Crown	22
Falconbridge N.	23	Pantepec Cons.	23
Fairview Amal.	23	Red Lake Gold	22
Falcon Gold	22, 23	Rickard Ramore	22
Gurney Gold	23	Stadac. Rouyn	23
Gabrielle Mines	22	Shinintree Gold	23
Gilmour Gold	22	United Emp. G.	23
Gold Fern	23	Wayside Cons.	22
Hollinger	22	Wendigo Gold	22
Home Oil	23	Young-Shannon	22

QUOTATIONS

Bonds	20	Mines	20
Grain	21	Stocks	20

Foreign Exchange 19

REGULAR FEATURES

Investment Trends	4
Editorial	6
Business	7
Enquiries	9
Company Earnings	16
Insurance	17
Banking	19
Municipal Finances	19
Dividends Declared	20
Public Utility Earnings	20
Grain	21
Mining	22, 23

Slick Neville Gets Away With New Crop of Victims

Herbert John Nelles Neville, notorious Canadian Ponzi of pre-depression years, has added another swindle to his long record. Creditors of John Hurd, who carried on the business of D'Arnac & Cie, with women's wear shops in Toronto, Timmins, Kirkland Lake and other places, find that Hurd is really Neville. And Neville's whereabouts are a mystery. It is believed that he has gone to Mexico, taking $40,000 with him.

This latest promotion was floated within a few months of Neville's release from Joliet penitentiary. Neville, son of a Peterborough clergyman, suffered bankruptcy first as a Toronto broker in December, 1925. Then he cut a wide swathe in London, England, where he obtained large sums of money on the plea that he represented important Canadian interests. Then he was arrested in San Francisco on Chicago warrants in 1928. His Detroit operations are said to have totalled $1.5 millions and he is believed to have taken $100,000 from University of Toronto professors.

In February last he was arrested in Windsor on a Toronto complaint going back to 1926. He was arrested again in March on a New York City complaint but he was given a chance to make good.

TALK MERGER OF MONTREAL CHAIN STORES

Matter Being Discussed But No Concrete Proposals Put Forward

HEAVY LOSSES TO DATE

Thrift, Dominion and Stop and Shop Interested in Move to Control Competition

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Reports to the effect that a consolidation of the grocery chain stores in the Montreal area will be brought about in order to terminate the severe competition which has made it difficult, if not impossible, to operate profitably cannot be confirmed. At the same time it is admitted that there has been unofficial talk of merging Thrift Stores and Stop and Shop with Dominion Stores. No such merger is near, The Financial Post understands.

For more than a year competition among the Montreal chain stores handling foodstuffs has been the most severe. Some of the smaller chains have been forced into bankruptcy, while the larger ones have found it difficult to meet operating costs.

Evidence of Competition

Some idea of the effect of the unrestrained competition can be gathered from the financial returns of Thrift Stores. With the exception of one store in Ottawa, all of the units, to the number of about 75, are in and about Montreal.

During the fiscal years ended March 31 from 1930 to 1934, Thrift Stores reported a steady advance in net operating income. Returns during this period increased from $54,488 to $110,700. During the 1933 fiscal year income was close to $112,000.

In the latter year income was sufficient to permit the company to pay the regular dividends on its first and second preferred stocks, as well as 40 cents a share on the common.

Income Drops Sharply

Returns for the year ended March 31, 1935, clearly showed the ravages resulting from the competition in the chain store field. In that year Thrift Stores' operating income dropped into the red to the extent of $19,512.

Last October Thrift Stores found it necessary to omit further dividends on the common stock and, at the beginning of this year, deferred dividends on both preferred stock issues. At present there is no return on the capital.

Dominion Stores Affected

Dominion Stores does not report operating revenues by areas, but last February the annual report for 1934 was issued. In his remarks to the shareholders Morley Smith, president, said:

"Operating conditions in the Province of Quebec became especially difficult and business was carried on in the Montreal division at a heavy loss during the last six months of the year."

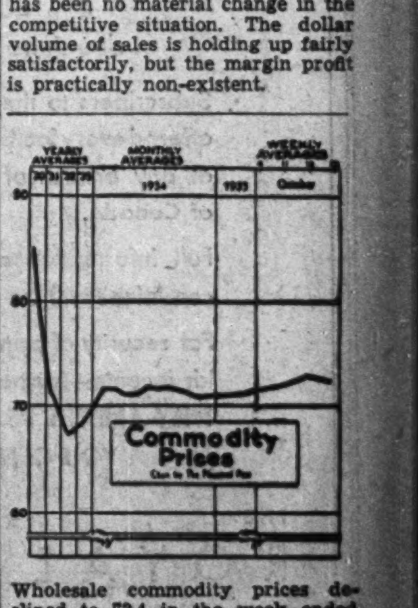
There is no way of telling what this "loss" amounted to, but the report for the company as a whole shows that from 1933 to 1934 gross sales were relatively well maintained, but net earnings from operations dropped from $504,325 to $174,522.

Stop and Shop, Too

Stop and Shop's financial returns, like those of Dominion Stores, are consolidated, so that there is no way of telling what were the results in the Montreal area last year. At the end of last February this company operated 112 stores, of which 54 were in Montreal.

Stop & Shop current earnings are little, if any, improved from last year. The adversities are reflected in the price of 55 for the bonds, compared with 90 a year ago. For the 12 months ended February 23, 1935, Stop and Shop reported net earnings of $21,583 and a deficit of $71,726 after all charges. In the previous twelve months net operating income was $143,956, and a net profit of $45,667 was earned.

Since the beginning of the current year it is understood that there has been no material change in the competitive situation. The dollar volume of sales is holding up fairly satisfactorily, but the margin profit is practically non-existent.



Wholesale commodity prices declined to 72.4 in the week ended Nov. 1 from 72.8 in the preceding week, according to the index compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

: SHIRTS :
FOR
FORMAL
: WEAR :

Men who like to dress well are particularly invited to inspect the wide range of formal wear Shirts which we now have on display.

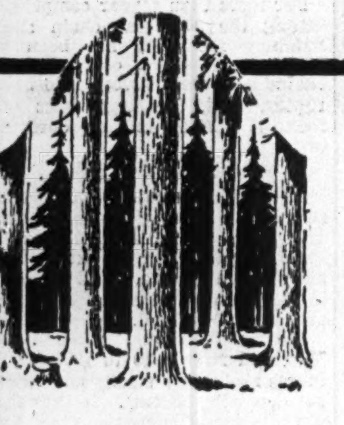
Illustrated is a fine quality dress shirt at $3.00. Other Arrow or Forsyth shirts at $2.00.

Dress Ties in correct style, $1.00.

Men's Furnishings Department
Main Floor, Queen St.

Also obtainable at the Men's Shop
EATON'S-College St.

THE T. EATON Co LIMITED



Over 100 Years of
Dependable Service

GROWTH

Size in itself is meaningless, but size as the result of service is significant.

For more than one hundred years this Company has served the People, the Governments and the Banks of Canada—providing monetary documents of such beauty of design and inherent quality that growth was inevitable.

Today this Company's plant is the largest of its kind in the British Empire. The accumulated skill and experience gained in more than 100 years is reflected in every document bearing the imprint of the Company.

We invite correspondence in connection with any engraving work, whether large or small.

CANADIAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
LIMITED
Head Office and Works—OTTAWA
—Branch Sales Offices—
TORONTO MONTREAL

ISSUE OF $75,000,000
DOMINION OF CANADA BONDS

•

2% BONDS
due November 15, 1939

3% BONDS
due June 1, 1955

Subscribers to these bonds will be offered every facility without charge at any branch of The Royal Bank of Canada.

Full information as to terms and conditions will be gladly supplied.

For security of principal—for regular income—for national welfare—THEY ARE THE BEST INVESTMENT YOU CAN MAKE.

THE
ROYAL BANK
OF CANADA

The Nation's Business

(Continued from page 1)

conversion into someone else's Social Credit dividends. Banks report what is yet a modest movement of savings deposits to other areas.

Alberta had already been losing capital before the Aberhart government was elected. Loaning institutions long since withdrew from mortgage investment in Alberta.

Mr. Aberhart is going to find his financial problems becoming progressively more serious.

* * *

Middle Course for Bank Nationalization

THE Bank of Canada is to be "nationalized." This is Liberal party policy. Mr. King, whether willingly or not, has been forced by the more leftist elements in his party to accent the policy as a promise of the new government.

Nationalism can be effected in more than one way. It can be done with a minimum of danger to the independence of the bank or it can be done in a way that will put it immediately under the control of the politicians.

Somewhere in between, Mr. King must find a happy compromise; one that will give the country the national bank that has been promised, without subjecting it to the kind of political influence which has just about wrecked the Canadian National Railways and the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

* * *

PERHAPS the best middle course would be to give the government either a majority of the appointments on the board of directors or a balance of voting power for its nominees on the executive committee.

It would be advantageous not to disturb the presently outstanding shares, which are held in small amounts by some 12,000 Canadian citizens of all classes. It would also be advantageous to retain for these shareholders the right to elect at least a minority of the directors in order to strengthen the hands of the government appointees in keeping interfering politicians at bay.

* * *

ONE hardly expects the present government to force a policy of printing press inflation on the bank or to direct it to make political loans. The danger to the integrity of the central bank from nationalization is not immediate. But once the bank is nationalized the danger will exist and some day may become acute. The record of practically every publicly owned and operated enterprise in Canada indicates that ultimately there is political influence to wreck it for selfish ends.

What the business man has to worry about is not what Mr. King and Mr. Dunning might do to the bank but what would happen to it either if Left wing groups were to obtain a position of key influence in government policies and were to force a policy of deliberate paper inflation or if petty politicians were to seek to use the bank for their own ends.

* * *

Seeking to End Harbor Racket

WHAT business men would like to be able to take as a definite indication that the King government is pledged to strict economy and a balanced budget came with dramatic suddenness last week-end. Hon. Clarence D. Howe, Minister of Railways and Marine, announced that seven harbor commissions were being abolished and that, in future, harbor administration would centre at Ottawa.

Actual saving in salaries and expenses to the government will be negligible. The indirect savings to taxpayers, however, may be substantial. Judging by past experience, this saving could run to not less than $10,000,000 per year. The action might bring to an end a race or competition in port expenditures which has been one of the more flagrant features of political patronage in this country for 35 years. Some $150,000,000 of public money has been poured into the seven ports operated under harbor commissions in the immediate past and much of this money was spent unnecessarily and for no practical purpose.

* * *

THE harbor commission racket consisted first in using political influence to raise a port to the commission status. Once this was achieved and friends of the party in office had been installed as commissioners, each commission did its utmost to obtain money from Ottawa for port development. The test was not whether or no the proposed works were required or would be self-liquidating, but whether the money could be obtained. In practice, Ottawa loaned money to the commissions and the loan was, in the case of all the larger harbors, considered an active asset and was not included in the net debt of the Dominion. This, however, was only a fiction. Actually the harbor commissions could not pay their way and were becoming more and more useful clubs to be used in party warfare.

* * *

ANNOUNCEMENT that all commissions have been abolished and that three senior civil servants at Ottawa will take charge of the ports, acting through port superintendents, is but the first move in a complete reorganization which will be planned and carried through by Mr. Howe. He will have from now until the opening of next session of Parliament to consider the problem of future management and to provide for it by way of legislation.

This move was one of the chief recommendations contained in the report of Sir Alexander Gibb, noted British marine engineer, brought to Canada to make an investigation in 1931-32. He reported to the Bennett government in the latter year but this essential recommendation was not acted upon. The reason is obvious. Reforms of far-reaching, drastic nature are not carried through when a government is mid-way in or drawing toward the end of its term of office. The entrenchments of patronage are too strong and the consequence upon party morale too disastrous. It was one of those moves which, to succeed, had to be carried through at the outset of a Parliament and preferably by a government possessing a large majority.

The announcement, we trust, can be taken as an indication that the country may look, with confidence, to a policy of severe retrenchment from the government. It may also explain, to a large extent, why Prime Minister King selected as Minister of Marine a man who is a tyro in politics, without past affiliations in the party organization, but who is a competent engineer and business man.

HYDRO WILL NOT RESUME TAKING OF QUEBEC POWER

(Continued from page 1)

excess power for steam generation at rates far below cost to itself. Notification has been given users of a total exceeding 200,000 h.p. to prepare for a return to the use of coal for producing steam. T. Stewart Lyon, chairman of the commission, states that altogether 300,000 h.p. are being sold for this purpose annually at a tremendous loss. The Commission, he states, gets less than one-fifth the price the power costs it. It has been getting $4.80 under some contracts. The power cost $15 at point of receipt.

The companies which will be affected, so far as announced, are as follows:

Power for Steam	h.p.
Howard Smith Paper Co. mill, at Cornwall	30,000
Ontario Paper Co. mill at Thorold	100,000
International Paper Co. From 50,000 h.p. to	100,000
Provincial Paper Mills mill at Thorold	9,000
Interlake Tissue Mills plant at Merritton	7,000

New Market for Coal

Paper-making companies are those chiefly affected. Steam is used in drying the paper as it passes over large steam cylinders before being assembled in rolls for shipment. At one time all the steam thus used was coal-produced. With a serious over-supply of power developing under Quebec contracts during the depression for the Niagara district, the Hydro executives decided it would be well to sell this power at far below cost rather than lose the whole amount. They therefore arranged with various companies to install electrically heated boilers at Hydro's cost and to sell power for producing steam at a price competitive with coal.

Was Meant to Aid Hydro

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Reports from Toronto that Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission had practically ceased to take delivery of power from the four Quebec companies has not occasioned much surprise here. This step has been anticipated in view of the pronouncements of Premier Hepburn and T. Stewart Lyon, head of the commission.

Without the Quebec power Hydro could not continue delivering secondary power to some of the larger manufacturers, notably the pulp and paper companies. All the power produced within the province will be required to take care of the primary load, which has shown a steady upward climb for the past several months.

GREAT LAKES ASSETS SALE TO PROCEED

(Continued from page 1)

Hydro power contracts. It undermines the title to every timber limit in Ontario. It is trying to control the disposition of private property."

Creditors other than bondholders this week expressed the view to The Post that the Ontario government has "no right" to prevent disposal of the Great Lakes property as bondholders and the courts see fit.

Work of Committee

The bondholders' committee had worked for months to obtain the tonnage contracts offered by Lynn E. Aldrich, representing the Chicago News group, and John E. Gefaell, promoter of the deal.

The proposed sale involves formation of a new company controlled by bondholders with large contracts to supply newsprint tonnage to a syndicate of mid-west newspapers headed by the Chicago Daily News. Powerful opposition to the deal came chiefly from representatives of the newsprint industry at large. Their claim is that in giving newspaper publishers a participation in Great Lakes Paper Co. a potential rebate was being offered. This, they say, would be detrimental to the newsprint industry by weakening the price structure.

Government Statement

The Ontario government expresses solicitude for bondholders of Great Lakes Paper Co. in its official statement of opposition. The statement, issued by Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Lands and Forests, follows:

"The government has thoroughly examined all aspects of the proposed Gefaell-Aldrich plan for reorganization of Great Lakes Paper Co. and is opposed to further efforts to complete this plan or any other plan of this character.

"Highly Disturbing"

"The government believes that such a plan would be likely to prove highly disturbing to the industry and would ultimately prove detrimental to the owners of the Great Lakes property also, since the welfare of any company necessarily depends upon the condition of the industry as a whole. The injurious effects which may follow if these proposals were carried out would not be confined to the company and the industry itself, but wages, conditions of labor, government revenues by way of timber dues and power rates, and the public interest generally would be threatened.

"It is not for the government to suggest what action the Great Lakes bondholders should take, though it is believed that suitable alternatives to the Gefaell proposal could be found. The government's position is that, to protect the public interest, it must actively oppose this plan."

Newsprint Men Pleased

It is openly admitted that representative newsprint interests were instrumental in getting the government to oppose the Great Lakes Paper deal. Charles Vining, president of the Newsprint Export Manufacturers' Association, stated to the press:

"The decision of the Ontario government to oppose the Gefaell plan will be received by the Canadian newsprint industry with gratitude and relief.

"Serious Danger"

"The industry has been unanimous in its opinion that the Gefaell proposals constitute a serious danger to all the Canadian interests at stake, including the Great Lakes property, and the position now taken by the Ontario government will give the industry new heart in coping with its difficulties.

"Newsprint is Canada's largest manufacturing industry and its condition has a profound effect upon the economic welfare of the whole Dominion. Many thousands of citizens engaged in forest operations, mill workers and the workers of allied enterprises are directly concerned, as well as thousands of investors who have put their money into the industry's development and now hope for its recovery. I am sure that all those who appreciate the national importance of newsprint will feel that the Ontario government has acted with courage and a sense of public duty in the decision it has made."

Can. Permanent President

F. GORDON OSLER

Who has been appointed president of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation. Mr. Osler has been a member of the board of directors since 1912. He is a partner in the stock brokerage firm of Osler & Hammond.

MOTORS BID EARLY FOR 1936 DOLLARS

(Continued from page 1)

tually one piece, with the engine and passengers suspended in the centre as in a cradle, rather than merely resting on a flat "chassis" as in more orthodox cars.

Thus Lincoln points to the fact that its new car reverses the usual order and builds a combined body and chassis first, then adds the engine at a short 350-foot assembly line just before the car is completed.

Distributing Weight

Allied with these changes, which affect nearly every make to some degree, is the aim to achieve better weight distribution thus aiding "roadability" and passenger comfort, and also to build a car that is structurally lighter and stronger. Streamlining is in many cases but an outward result of basic inward changes because "cradle cars" as they might be called would ideally taper down equally at front and back in the form of a complete arc. Thus, short coupés are not attempted in the new Lincoln line, nor in Chrysler Airflow this year.

Another visible sign of the trend toward better weight distribution is the fact that engines are being moved farther forward and back seat passengers being lifted ahead of the rear axle. This trend has been furthered again this year.

Overdrive Transmission

Another innovation for buyers of Nash, Chrysler and Studebaker is the "overdrive" or gas-saving transmission which automatically cuts down the r.p.m. of the engine when the car goes more than 40 miles an hour.

Special Features

The New York show abounds with fascinating mechanical devices which permit you to sit in the "driver's seat" and see what happens when you use, for example, a Bendix "fingertip control" (called electric hand by Hudson and Terraplane) and other new automatic innovations.

Equally fascinating are such things as a triple-sealed Pontiac wheel and brake which at the touch of a button, spins round amid a perfect deluge of rain and storm.

Packard also have an outstanding feature namely an exact working model of their famous proving grounds at Utica, Michigan.

Other Exhibits

Not all interest centres at the show. Ford and Lincoln (not members of American Auto Manufacturers Association) have no cars at Grand Central but have their own exhibits at Astor Hotel (Times Square) and at swank Park Lane Hotel, Park Ave. General Motors have a magnificent exhibit at the famous Waldorf-Astoria which is free to all comers and which attracts particularly, would-be buyers of more expensive models who hate being jostled among Grand Central crows. Chrysler also has another exhibit (apart from dealers) in their own Chrysler building salon.

Price Trends

Prices of new cars show little change from a year ago in the low-price, big-selling class, although some manufacturers have stiffened quotations here and there, particularly on de luxe models. Major changes are in higher-priced cars which covet popularity of low and medium priced makes.

F. GORDON OSLER MADE PRESIDENT CAN. PERMANENT

John A. Rowland and E. D. Gooderham Are Vice-Presidents

Three senior executive appointments have been announced by The Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation. F. Gordon Osler, partner in the stock brokerage firm of Osler & Hammond, is the newly elected president, and John A. Rowland, K.C., and E. D. Gooderham have been appointed first and second vice-presidents, respectively.

Mr. Osler is the ranking director of the company, having been a member of the board since 1912. In addition he holds directorates in 16 companies, including some of the outstanding Canadian industrial and financial enterprises. Mr. Osler succeeds the late W. G. Gooderham.

John A. Rowland was elected a director of the company in 1928. This makes his third appointment this year. In June he became general manager of the Canada Permanent Trust Co. and in September was appointed a joint general manager with C. S. Robertson of the mortgage corporation.

E. D. Gooderham is a son of the late W. G. Gooderham, former president of the institutions. He was appointed a director of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corp., and also of the Bank of Toronto early this summer. He is also vice-president and a director of Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts, Ltd., and of the Dominion of Canada General Insurance Co.

ROLE OF THE CHURCH

(Continued from page 1)

less—few if any—complaints from the old-established industries. They have come through splendidly. My staff tell me that they have been making remarkably rapid progress toward substantial improvement.

Promoting Employment

Another thing I noticed among the people of that area—the masters and the men—is that they were not talking **unemployment.** They were talking **employment.**. They took good care of the "out of works." They were not thinking of government grants for unnecessary public works. They were thinking of eliminating wastes and of creating and promoting productive employment. And they have been doing it during these bad years.

"A Noble Man"

Dr. Geikie, in concluding his biographical sketch, written in 1875, said of Dr Bayne:

"Thus died a noble man. Fifteen years have now nearly passed away ....and I have seen many good and true men; but John Bayne remains for me the man at whose feet I would still sit, were he here.

"Holy, as few are holy; humble, as few are humble; brilliant, as few are brilliant; strong, as few are strong; tender, as few are tender; faithful, as few are faithful, he was a man to be, once met with, long missed and forever loved.

"Happily his work lives, though his mantle rests on no other shoulders. He left his impress on more than one strong mind, and he left an indelible mark upon Upper Canada. Other men have entered into his labors, and these have borne fruit sixty-fold, proving in a rare fashion that the little town of Galt was for a quarter of a century blessed with a ministry strikingly owned. He often thought he had done little good; but though dead, he is still speaking."

Influence Continues

It was on these last seven words that last Sunday Rev. Dr. MacGillivray based his inspiring memorial address. He traced that Bayne influence down through the century. It is still going strong in the records of the children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren—throughout Canada and the United States—of those who learned the Bible and were inspired, through Dr. Bayne, by his teachings, to the successes they attained in business and professional life. It was the Bayne inspiration that made the great Tassie school at Galt one of the two greatest institutes of 50 to 70 years ago, the other being the Bishop Hellmuth school at London.

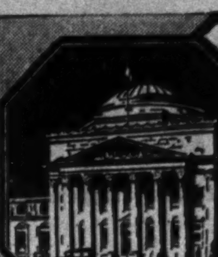
I know the story of Rev. Dr. Hellmuth's boys and girls better than any other school. In every instance they stood out in life. One case I know well. When the life insurance companies were in deep disgrace in the United States a man was needed of high character in whom Americans and Canadians had full respect and confidence. The U. S. was hand-picked. An old Hellmuth boy—a minister in Roosevelt's cabinet—was the man selected.

The Church and Prosperity

I have dealt with this anniversary because the Galt area is outstanding evidence—one of the many—that the church is the greatest influence in the progress, prosperity and happiness of individuals and nations. Over half a century of my own experiences—first among lawbreakers as a reporter doing police headquarters, and the last fifty years among world leaders, little and great has provided me with very definite evidence of this. I have acquired the habit wherever possible, of tracing the church background of people.

The mass biographies, the Who's Whos of Great Britain, the United States, Canada, show that the men and women who have attained enough prominence to be listed in these come from homes where the church influences are great—in the majority of cases the greatest factor. For that reason, I have for years, and do so now, urged on leaders, as on readers of The Financial Post, in political, commercial and industrial life the ideal that the church should be the centre of a community, with the clergy the leaders and responsible, just as a doctor is to his patients, for the sound training, the health, prosperity and happiness of their parishes, and particularly for the future of their young people.

This is not presented from what is commonly called a religious standpoint but as the only policy on which the permanent prosperity of the investors and workers in commerce and industry can be built.



Head Office Montreal

Behind every branch—the full resources, organization and experience of the entire institution."

BANK OF MONTREAL
Established 1817
MODERN, EFFICIENT BANKING SERVICE
. . . . the outcome of 118 years' successful operation . . . .

CHURCH'S
Famous British Shoes

Your Walk in Life
will be easier
in "Church's"

When we say easier, we mean just that—you'll find a new foot comfort you never thought your feet could attain. Easier on your pocket-book too, because Church's are famous for retaining their original shape and appearance long after ordinary shoes have fallen by the wayside (or at the arches). The reason is simple—generations of experience in fine shoe building by the Old Country makers in Northampton, England. Pair 12.50.

Simpson's
Street Floor

Telegraph
Operators
get Cup of Tea
at every hour of
day and night..
says manager of
CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

The duties of telegraph operators are exacting. They demand efficiency—a complete co-ordination of mind and body. To work at high tension, combining speed with accuracy handling thousands of messages daily is a fatiguing task. The time set for relief affords them an opportunity to revive their lagging energies with cups of tea, served either by the matron or brewed by themselves. Tea offsets the strain of their daily work—refreshes and invigorates.

CANADIAN NATIONAL
TELEGRAPHS

ANYTIME IS TEA TIME

FREE DEMONSTRATION
... If you will write to The Tea Market Expansion Bureau, Sun Life Building, Montreal, we will gladly arrange to serve a cup of tea at four o'clock to your office or factory staff for one month without cost or obligation to you.

nothing so refreshing as a good cup of TEA

Cellophane Industry Not Going to Blind River

Stories emanating from Blind River, Ontario, that important United States interests had been looking over the idle Carpenter-Hixon Lumber Mills with a view to establishing large Cellophane industry are wrong in one particular. Cellophane interests, mentioned in stories now circulating, deny that they have any intention of starting up in Blind River.

Bank of Canada's Future

Dangers to be Avoided in Carrying Out King's Promise of Nationalization are Set Forth

Which is Best Course?

What is the best way to "nationalize" the Bank of Canada, since the present government is committed to such a policy?

"Nationalization" can take any one of a number of different forms. What these are is shown by Mr. Plumptre in this article.

The dangers to be avoided, as well as the objectives to be sought, are set forth.

Every business man, every producer, every consumer, every taxpayer is interested in having the nationalization of Canada's central bank done in the best possible way. Mr. Plumptre's discussion is most timely.

BY A. F. W. PLUMPTRE
Lecturer in Money, Credit and Prices, University of Toronto

The seventh plank of the Liberal platform in the recent elections pledged the party:

> "To the restoration of control by the state over currency and credit through the reconstitution of the Bank of Canada."

In one of his election speeches Mr. Mackenzie King put the matter another way. He said that his party "stands for the immediate establishment of a National Central Bank."

For Good or Evil

Nationalization of the bank may take a number of forms. The form which it actually does take is a matter of importance to every citizen.

Upon the constitution and control of the Bank of Canada depend the personnel which it employs and the policy which it pursues. Upon these matters depends its influence, for good or evil, not only upon the world of finance but upon purchasing power and general business conditions in Canada.

"Possession" and "Control"

Mr. King has given us a clue to the type of nationalization he has in mind. In a speech in the West he advocated the return of the "possession" and "control" of the bank to "the people of Canada." Beyond that we know little or nothing. It is "anybody's guess."

There are two fundamental principles which would, I think, be generally accepted as a basis upon which Mr. King might reconstitute the bank. These are:

1. The widespread demand for a national bank has to be satisfied, since the government is committed to it.
2. All that is good in the existing bank, provided that it does not conflict with nationalization, should be retained.

"Over-nationalized" Bank

Some difficulties and dangers which may attend nationalization will be disclosed by considering, in the light of the above principles, some of the forms that it might take.

Let us first consider what we might call an "over-nationalized bank."

Such a bank might be set up on the following lines. All the present shareholders might be expropriated. All the directors might be dismissed and their places filled with "party hacks." Radical changes might be made in the staff of the bank, and promotion given upon the basis of political pressure. Indeed a picture of the prime minister might appear on all Bank of Canada notes.

I cannot think that such a bank would be desired by any conscientious citizen.

Political, Not National

It would not only be "national" but it would be "political" in the worst sense of that word.

It would be dominated by the petty influences of party politics.

It would employ its personnel under the unlucky cloud of the "spoils system." In such an atmosphere the staff could not attain the expert qualifications required in a central bank.

Its management would lack permanence, vision and foresight. It would thus fail to fulfill the primary duty of a central institution toward its government. In these difficult days governments need far-sighted, broad-minded financial advisers—not yes-men in blinkers.

"Under-nationalized" Banks

Let us now turn to consider the possibility of an "under-nationalized bank."

Such a bank might be set up by the government simply appointing 8 more directors. All else might be left unchanged. It might then be claimed that the bank had been nationalized because there are at present seven directors elected by the shareholders and eight more would give the government appointees a majority.

Some Objections

Reconstitution along these lines would receive little if any support. Indeed I think it would be worse than useless.

It would fail to meet the charge that the bank was privately owned. The propaganda for public ownership would continue.

It would give the government appointees a bare, but not a working majority.

It would fail to put the officers and directorate as a body beyond the possible suspicion of serving special or private interests.

It would fail, in short, to meet the demands of a large body of Canadians and it would thus leave the constitution of the bank in the arena of party politics. From this fate the bank should, surely, be rescued forthwith.

Present Shareholders

We cannot, within the bounds of this article, go on to consider every possible scheme of nationalization. Many of the details of nationalization are not, indeed, of general interest.

Two matters are, however, of special interest and importance. These are the policies to be pursued with regard to the present shareholders and with regard to the present directors—that is, with regard to the general structure of ownership and control. Let us explore these avenues a little farther.

In the matter of ownership we have seen that Mr. King has advocated some change. There are between 11,000 and 12,000 shareholders. What is to become of them?

Three Alternatives

One of three policies might be followed.

1. The shares might be re-purchased by the government at the prevailing market price. This is about $52 per share.
2. They might be re-purchased at the par issue price of $50.
3. They might be left as they are and the government might gain financial control of the bank in some other way.

Neither Plan Ideal

Either of the two policies of re-purchase is open to objection. If the prevailing price were paid it would seem tantamount to paying, over and above the issue price, a bonus to those who originally purchased at $50. If, on the other hand, the shares were re-purchased at par many, perhaps most, of the shareholders might feel ill-used. After all, the shares have gone as high as $66. Some of the present holders may have bought at prices greatly exceeding those which now prevail. The shareholders constitute some 12,000 possible grumblers: and this fact cannot be completely disregarded by any government.

Better to Leave Shares

We are left with the proposal that the shares should not be recalled, and that national financial control should be obtained in some other way.

The nationalized central bank would not be unique among Canadian public projects if some of its capital funds were supplied by private investors.

The most effective and least offensive way of securing national financial domination of the Bank of Canada would probably be for the bank to issue another $5,000,000 of capital. This could be bought by the government, together with one share in the open market. A controlling financial interest in the bank would then be secured to the public.

Another argument for leaving the private shareholders untouched is produced by those who feel that, even in a "national" bank, a useful part might be played by a minority of directors elected by shareholders.

Changes in Control

We may now turn to a consideration of possible changes in the system of direction and control.

It is worth while to consider three possible ways in which the board of directors might be reorganized.

1. All the present seven directors might be discharged and a number of new ones appointed in their place by the government.
2. All the present directors might be retained and eight additional ones appointed.
3. Four of the present directors might be discharged and four more appointed.

Majority Would Suffice

In favor of a completely changed board it might be argued that only thus could pure (or, as some would claim, impure) nationalization be achieved.

On the other hand it can equally well be claimed that complete and unequivocal national control can be established by appointing a substantial majority. Further, it would sacrifice any experience which the existing directors may have accumulated and any protection which "independent" directors may provide against the undesirable type of political influence.

The proposal to appoint eight new directors has received some comment above. It would only give the government appointees a very slim majority on the board. Even including the two government-approved governors in this category, the government representatives would only be ten against seven. And moreover a board of seventeen is much too cumbersome.

Would be "National" Control

The proposal to discharge four of the present directors, presumably those who received fewest votes at the shareholders' meeting, and to replace them with government appointees, has several advantages.

This procedure would give the "government" members a substantial working majority. Those who had received either government appointment or approval would number six, as against three "private" directors, on the board. National control would be complete and unequivocal.

No Irresponsibility

None of the dangers of irresponsibility which attach to a completely "private" board can be said to apply to the inclusion of a small minority of "private" directors. If their suggestions did not appear to the majority to be in the public interest they would be snowed under.

On the other hand a minority of "private" members might be able to make a valuable contribution to the bank, and through it to the country. Their political independence would put them in a strong position to lead in the defense of the policy and personnel of the bank against the pressure of undesirable political influences.

Make Directors Independent

In short, the presence of a small minority of directors appointed by the shareholders would provide a serviceable buffer against short-sighted political policies and against the inevitable army of job-seekers.

It would give the directorate a measure of independence without laying it open to the charge of irresponsibility.

Executive Committee

Before leaving the subject of management and control we must say a word or two about the executive committee of the board. This body is important because it carries the work and the responsibilities of the board during the two or three month intervals between the meetings of the larger body. How could it be fitted into the scheme of management which the above discussion indicates to be desirable?

The voting membership of the committee at present consists of the governor and deputy governor and one director. The same reasons given for keeping a minority of private directors could be advanced in favor of keeping one of them on the committee. The two governors already have to pass the test of government approval before they can hold office. In order to get an unquestioned government majority, one of the new government-appointed directors could be placed on the executive. The governor might then be given a casting vote.

Veto of Governor

There is one small clause in the act of Parliament which established the Bank of Canada which is almost as significant as all the rest of the provisions regarding management put together. This clause establishes the right of the governor to veto any decision of the board or the executive committee.

Supreme power was thus vested in the governor. Whatever arguments could be advanced in favor of this provision under private ownership, it would be a difficult one to defend in a nationalized institution. It is almost inevitable that Mr. King should repeal it.

And rightly so, I think. It grants to one man the legal power to block the policy of a government or its appointees. It smacks of dictatorial, undemocratic principles.

Agency of Co-operation

Grave financial problems face this country.

To be tackled effectively they must be tackled co-operatively.

The central bank should be one, although not the only, channel of inter-governmental co-operation.

If it is to play its most useful part in the days that lie ahead the bank must be the banker for the provinces as well as the Dominion. And by "banker" I do not mean merely "deposit holder" or "loan maker." I mean confidential financial adviser. This is the rôle of a banker in the best sense of that word.

Record of Banks

Let us now sum up the argument of the three articles which have comprised this series.

The Bank of Canada has already started work as a central bank and has attracted to itself an exceptionally effective staff.

As a privately owned institution it has had some advantages of independence; but this same position would always, however, good its policy, lay it open to charges of private partiality or of national irresponsibility.

Mr. King is pledged to the nationalization of the bank. It is not necessary, however, that in giving full effect to his promise he should wholly sacrifice the advantages which attach to a private bank. He may be able to get much of the best of both systems.

Hold Public Confidence

Reconstituted in this way the bank should command the confidence of the people of Canada and of their governments. As a confidential adviser of governments it has a useful part to play in the difficult financial days that lie ahead.

In this capacity, as well as in its capacity as controller of currency, credit and exchange rates, it may promote increasing financial efficiency and check or alleviate the growing burden of debt.

Thus may it be of benefit to producers and consumers, to bankers and business men, to miners, farmers and fishermen, and to the noble army of taxpayers.

It is a great opportunity for the new government.

Newsprint in 1936

Great Northern Paper's Move Effectively Checks Attempt to Secure Increase of More Than $1 a Ton

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Great Northern Paper Co. has effectively spiked the guns of the newsprint manufacturers who expected that the price of newsprint paper would be advanced from $2.50 to $3 a ton on 1936 deliveries.

No public announcement is forthcoming from the Canadian operators, but it is understood that as far as the mid-West and Atlantic seaboard area in the United States is concerned, the price of newsprint for 1936 will be $1 a ton greater than in 1935—the rate established by Great Northern Paper.

Disappointment is general throughout the Canadian industry. Production costs have advanced more than $1 a ton in the last 18 months and the increased price will not make any material difference in the financial position of the manufacturers. Had expectations of $2.50 increase been realized, the producers would have been able to take care of the increased costs and have a small surplus left over which could have gone toward building up badly depleted working capital. This prospect has gone by the boards, at least for the next twelve months, and while the increased business will prove helpful, the $41 a ton price for New York and Chicago delivery, with differentials for delivery at other points, will not make for any material improvement in the financial affairs of the industry.

Finances of a number of the operators will continue to be precarious during the coming year. This is particularly so in the case of Consolidated Paper Corp. which will be faced with the necessity of meeting interest charges in the last half of the year. Had the price of newsprint paper been advanced $2.50 a ton, there was a possibility that Consolidated could have met interest charges for the last half of 1936, but such a possibility is rather remote now. The chances are that Consolidated will again have to go to the bondholders and ask for a continued deferment of its obligations or go to the trouble and expense of carrying out another reorganization. The former is likely to happen, unless there is an unexpected development of a most favorable character in the meantime.

Fanny Farmer Sales Continue to Increase

September sales of Fanny Farmer Candy Shops, Inc., amounted to $363,463, compared with $319,543 in September, 1934. Profit figures for September have not been revealed. For the eight months ended August 31, profits were $219,601, compared with $168,858 in the first eight months of 1934.

Sales for the nine months ended September 30, 1935, were $3.2 millions, compared with $2.7 millions in the corresponding 1934 period. It now appears certain that the company will have the best year in its history. Earnings are expected to be well above $1 a share.

5% Interest
Guaranteed by
Trust Deposits
CHAMPION - SIMMONS
Investment Corp. Ltd.
REGINA SASK.

OSLER & HAMMOND
21 Jordan Street, Toronto
announce that
MR. FRANK J. SMITH
and
MR. HUGH BURNETT
have on this date withdrawn from
partnership in this firm
Toronto, November 1, 1935

ROUTLEDGE, JARVIS & CO.
240 St. James Street West, Montreal
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
Members Montreal Curb Market
Members Canadian Commodity Exchange, Inc.
announce that
MR. FRANK J. SMITH
has been admitted to partnership
Telephone MArquette 7001
WIRE CONNECTIONS — TORONTO AND WINNIPEG
Montreal, November 2, 1935.

Triple-Guard
YOUR ESTATE
√ Your Wife
√ Your Notary or Lawyer
√ Crown Trust Company
"And enjoy peace of mind throughout the years."
Let us explain to you how this can be done and why it is advisable and economical.
Crown Trust Company
EXECUTORS TRUSTEES
FINANCIAL AGENTS
393 St. James Street West - Montreal

G. S. HOLMESTED
Licensed Trustee in Bankruptcy
Liquidator, Receiver, Etc.
McKINNON BUILDING - TORONTO, ONT.

1936 Plymouth Now on Display

It's Lower—Longer —and Wider!
X 54724

40 Big New Improvements in Ride and Performance

IT'S HERE . . . the best engineered . . . the roomiest, most beautiful Plymouth we've ever built.

The 1936 Plymouth is again the most economical full-size car you can drive. Evidence indicates 21 to 27 or more miles per gallon of gas . . . low oil consumption . . . tens of thousands of trouble-free, low-cost miles.

Among 40 improvements, the big Plymouth frame has been made 100% more rigid . . . bodies newly reinforced at five major points. This new car will stand up under even more punishment than the sturdy 1935 Plymouth.

Eleven new comfort features have been added to Plymouth's famed Floating Ride . . . inches of extra leg room . . . 2 new inches of elbow and shoulder room . . . the new sway-eliminator and twice-as-rigid frame provide the steady riding smoothness you'd expect in this great big car.

With an entirely new steering design, there just isn't any trace of road shock at the wheel. More power and pick-up than you'll ever need . . . vibrationless Floating Power . . . easy clutch and gear shifting . . . it's a delight to drive.

The new Plymouth Safety-Steel body is the sturdiest and quietest we have built. The 100% hydraulic brakes stop you quickly and safely. It's the safest low-priced car!

See . . . and drive . . . and ride in this beautiful new Plymouth. Before you buy any car today!

Your Chrysler-Plymouth dealer will put a new Plymouth at your disposal quickly. (The official Chrysler Motors Commercial Credit Plan makes it easy to own one.)

4 THINGS PEOPLE WANT:
1 ECONOMY—All evidence indicates 21 to 27 miles per gallon of gas.
2 SAFETY—Plymouth's body is Safety Steel . . . brakes are 100% hydraulic.
3 RELIABILITY—Now 15 added long-life features . . . less upkeep.
4 COMFORT—Plymouth's Floating Ride plus 11 new comfort improvements.

$839
FOR A PLYMOUTH SIX COUPE
DELIVERED IN
TORONTO
License Extra

The Best Engineered Car in the Lowest Price Field

PLYMOUTH BUILDS GREAT CARS

Investment Trends —

Stocks Flounder Around High Levels
Recovery Despite Shortcomings

Stocks have been rotating at the highest levels of the year. The high volume that indicated a broadening of public buying has dwindled. Switching from issue to issue may enable prices to consolidate their gains without a major recession. Steady investment demand for stocks continues. Since stocks move in peaks and valleys, however, it is reasonable to suppose that a descent may be made before the farther peaks are climbed. It is difficult to see how industrial shares can run wild until heavy industries feel more pronounced revival.

European money has been flowing steadily into American securities, indicating faith abroad in the long-term prospect of business and investment recovery on this continent.

The business outlook for 1936 is considered good and the closing months of 1935 promise continuation of the year's gains.

Re-election of the "Tory" National government in Great Britain would at least remove another uncertainty.

Heavy Goods Drag

FAILURE of heavy industries, building, steel, and so on, to revive strongly is still the major drag on stock markets. Industrial shares are apparently striving to rise against this retarding influence with some success. Food, manufacturing, merchandising and specialty stocks are at improved levels. The list, however, is well riddled with issues of companies in large basic industries, such as milling, paper, steel, machinery, construction, which have had little or no recovery.

Long-term financing is expected to develop with revival of heavy industries. It hasn't come yet because many uncertain factors weaken confidence of investors. Hence, there is a hesitation to place funds in new projects for the long-term.

Charles R. Hook, president of American Rolling Mills Co., recently told U.S. investment men that heavy industries would not be in early need of borrowed funds. He suggested, however, that mass production of new houses would produce the impetus for recovery in construction, opening a huge mortgage market. Self-advertiser Major L. L. B. Angas predicts an unprecedented building boom in North America.

• • •

Where Cheap Money Cuts

THE investor is put on the spot by cheap money. True low interest rates stimulate the recovery processes. Also they have restored bond prices and even created profits in bonds. The catch is that these profits cannot all be realized safely and that bond redemptions create a serious reinvestment problem. If profits on gilt-edged securities are taken, the funds must either be placed in riskier bonds, in non-callable preferreds, or in common shares.

Still, it is possible that at least part of profits in gilt-edged bonds should be taken. If interest rates fall further, gilt-edged bonds may continue to rise. But the limits of low rates are at least being approached, and so are the limits of high bond prices.

Under the stimulus of recovery, common shares get the chief benefits, in income and in value. This is shown in new League of Nations Statistics for 1935, as follows:

Security Price Changes in 1935

	Gov't. Bonds Jan.	Gov't. Bonds Aug.	Com. Stocks Jan.	Com. Stocks Aug.
U. S. A.	102	103	102	117
Gt. Britain	94	84	109	118
Germany	95	97	100	115
France	81	77	99	98
Italy	85	70	105	106
Holland	92	82	85	89

French and Dutch government bonds have been affected adversely by deflation; Italian bonds by war contingencies. The halt in the rise of bonds is unmistakable, while common stocks in some cases are just beginning to advance with recovery.

• • •

Foundation of Gains

RISE of share prices over the past 2½ years is well founded on sound business recovery. Inflationary influences have also contributed to the advance. That is, reduction of interest rates is partly responsible for the high prices of stocks. The investor would just as soon take a low yield on shares as on bonds in many cases. Still, improving earnings are the main justification for the rise of stocks.

Major factors adverse to continuation of international recovery, include:

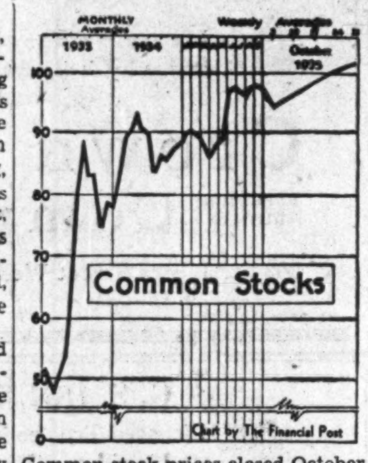
Unstabilized currencies;

Deterioration of government finances in Canada, the United States, Italy, Germany and Japan.

Coming increases in taxes;

Increasing armament expenditures.

The rising of international prices, however, promises to stimulate long-term recovery. This would obscure underlying weaknesses in international conditions. The post depression recovery may well develop like the 1926-29 boom, with serious, but obscured, shortcomings. Then, another depression.



Common stock prices closed October at the highest levels of the year, as shown by the Dominion Bureau index plotted above. The rise has continued into November. Indices are tabulated on this page.

• • •

Effect of Income Taxes

IMMINENCE of Ontario's proposed income tax legislation adds to the attractions of some stocks that pay no dividends. Investment income is specially taxed by Ottawa and will be subject to further special taxation if, as is expected, the Ontario tax is based on the Dominion levy. This would make paying investments comparatively costly to Ontario residents. Hence, it may give an added attraction to non-paying stocks which have merit in other respects, such as Dominion Stores and National Grocers common and Lake of the Woods Milling preferred. Capital gains, quite properly, are not taxable.

• • •

Socialism and Utilities

THE investor who closes his eyes to state socialism as a major detriment to investment in public utilities may find himself the loser in the long run. Political clouds are plain to be seen in the Quebec power firms' dealing with Ontario Hydro. In other places the sky seems clear. Nevertheless, there appears to be little moderation of the seemingly popular policy of government regulation and ownership of utilities. In the next 10 years, this trend may broaden and become more noticeable despite the disadvantages of public ownership and excessive regulation.

CANADA BUD BREW. TO PAY DIVIDEND 20 CENTS A SHARE

A dividend of 20 cents a share has been declared on the common stock of Canada Bud Breweries, payable Dec. 20 to shareholders of record Dec. 2.

In announcing the dividend directors state that earnings to date and the prospects for the balance of the year have been taken into consideration in making the declaration. It is also stated that the disbursement covers no specified period and does not place the company on a fixed dividend basis.

Improvement in the company's business in the current year is reflected in the declaration of 20 cents at this time, an increase of five cents over the previous two disbursements. This brings dividends for 1935 to 35 cents a share, 15 cents having been paid April 15.

Dividend Earned

Dividends, The Financial Post is informed, have been more than covered by earnings. After payment of the December disbursement a substantial amount will be left over to be added to surplus account.

In commenting upon the improvement in earnings during the current year, T. O. Turner, managing director, informs The Financial Post that this is largely accounted for by the fact that the company sells over 80 per cent of its total output in bottled beer and ale. It is well known that the profits on the bottled product are substantially higher than on draft beer.

Government,
Municipal, Public Utility
and
Industrial Bonds
•
List of current offerings furnished on request
NESBITT, THOMSON
and Company Limited
355 St. James Street, Montreal
Branches in all Principal Cities of Canada
119

Quebec Appoints New Power Board

OLIVIER LEFEBVRE

DR. AUGUSTIN FRIGON

—All photos credit Blank & Stoller.

J. W. McCAMMON

Following the survey of electrical conditions in Quebec last year made by a commission headed by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, the Quebec Government implemented the report by passing legislation calling for the creation of a board with wide powers to control the electricity situation within the province. The new commission is independent of the Government or other political influence, being appointed for life and removable only by the Lieut.-Governor on a joint address of both houses. The commission now appointed comprises three Montreal civil engineers. Olivier Lefebvre has been chief engineer of the Quebec Running Streams Commission. The chairman of the board, Dr. Augustin Frigon, was a member of the Lapointe Commission and for many years has been president of the Montreal Electrical Service Commission as well as Dean of the Montreal Polytechnical School. J. W. McCammon graduated from McGill in 1912. He has been associated with Canadian Fairbanks-Morse and the Beauharnois Power Corp.

Investment Notes

Bacon for the Investor

CANADIAN bacon prices dropped three shillings a hundredweight in British markets last week. If this continues, it's poor news for Canada Packers and Burns & Co. as well as Canadian hog producers.

• • •

Dominion Tar Progress

DOMINION TAR & CHEMICAL Co. is having a considerably better year than in 1934. This probably accounts for the firmness of the preferred stock. Earnings shown on the preferred will depend largely on depreciation charges which may be substantial.

• • •

Imperial Bank Year

IMPERIAL Bank of Canada has closed a satisfactory year in view of the problems that have beset all banks. On page 19, The Financial Post presents a forecast of results. This is a new departure in investment analyses of bank stocks. The study is based on monthly returns of the bank to the Dominion government.

It may take another year to tell whether recovery of bank earnings is really under way. Some banks will show reduced profits in 1935. Next year will probably tell the story of whether present dividends are to be maintained all 'round. Meanwhile, the low yields available on other high quality equities should help sustain prices for bank shares.

• • •

Firstbrook Deal

PROPOSAL to issue income notes of Robert Gair Co. to bondholders of Firstbrook Boxes leaves investors cool. Bondholders granted concessions when Firstbrook Boxes couldn't meet interest. Now it can pay something and it is proposed to reduce the principal by 20 per cent. While the proposal may be passed, because Robert Gair & Co. is a substantial holder of Firstbrook securities, some bondholders criticize the scheme. Since bondholders are few and ill-organized, their defences are vulnerable.

• • •

Cosmos Imperial Dividend

IMPRESSIVE improvement of Cosmos Imperial Mills affairs evidently continues. The company paid off all arrears on preferred incurred during the first part of the depression as far back as Nov. 15, 1934. It paid its first dividend of 17½ cents a share on common stock in May last and on November 15 it will pay its third dividend of 17½ cents a share on common.

On March 5 last shareholders approved issue of another 20,000 common shares, bringing total to 70,000 shares, in order to redeem $712,500 6½ per cent first mortgage bonds. The shares were sold to old shareholders at $15 a share, netting $300,000 and this, with existing net liquid assets, was sufficient to retire bonds. Next balance sheet will reflect these changes.

• • •

Weather Unseasonable

UNSEASONABLY warm weather has prevailed for several weeks in eastern Canada and has delayed the usual pre-Christmas rise of retail sales. Robert Simpson Co. and Simpsons Ltd. have apparently felt this. When Christmas shopping develops, however, merchandising firms expect to enjoy pleasing increases over last year.

• • •

Dunrobin Stock Sales

FROM enquiries reaching The Financial Post, it appears that shares of Dunrobin Ltd., Grimsby distilling firm, are being offered to investors particularly in Northern Ontario. Satisfactory information has not been furnished to The Post to allow analysis of the firm's prospects. Dunrobin is a rather young firm competing with long-established distilleries.

• • •

Executives' Dealings

ROUTINE monthly report of September dealings of executives and larger shareholders to the U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission show the following changes of interest in Canada:

Canada Dry Ginger Ale — James M. Mathes, vice-president, increased indirect holdings 900 shares to a total of 1,000; R. W. Moore, new president, bought 500 shares; Carleton H. Palmer, director, sold 665 shares, reducing his holdings to 97 shares.

Dominion Gas & Electric—E. M. Butler, treasurer, bought $1,000 of the 6½ per cent gold bonds, due 1945.

National Biscuit Co.—Charles P. Montgomery, one of the vice-presidents, bought 1,000 common shares, raising his holdings to 2,750 shares.

• • •

Drinks on Investor

THERE are a few investors who decline to invest in beer and brewing and distillery shares for what they consider moral reasons. A larger section of the public views alcohol as a necessary evil. The moral for the investor, amply proved by the records, is that brewing and distilling firms will continue to be considered legitimate victims for heavier taxation whenever opportunity allows.

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

1926 = 100

No. of Securities	Iron and steel 17	Pulp and paper 6	Milling 4	Oils 4	Textiles and clothing 10	Food and allied products 18	Beverages 8	Total industrials 87	Total utilities 20	Total co's. 112
1929-34:*										
High	383.8	118.2	267.4	416.8	110.1	193.8	241.9	311.0	163.6	235.4
Low	36.8	1.4	34.9	76.3	24.0	68.5	27.3	44.0	30.5	38.6
Monthly Figures, 1935:										
January	129.4	14.0	71.5	181.5	75.8	134.2	106.8	129.7	50.4	90.5
February	126.4	13.4	67.4	197.7	75.6	131.3	108.1	128.8	49.4	89.6
March	117.0	11.6	56.0	176.0	74.1	126.5	101.6	125.6	45.1	86.1
April	119.4	11.1	56.9	178.6	73.1	125.1	99.6	130.8	43.8	88.5
May	121.9	10.8	59.9	211.7	70.3	127.8	102.4	144.4	44.4	96.8
June	118.6	10.5	58.4	217.9	67.2	127.0	104.7	145.2	45.0	97.1
July	122.2	10.6	57.4	210.6	66.7	128.5	116.7	143.8	44.7	95.5
August	122.1	12.0	59.3	210.0	65.5	130.1	122.9	146.1	47.7	98.2
September	118.7	12.4	61.2	206.6	61.8	128.7	126.5	147.1	46.3	97.5
Weekly Figures, 1935:										
Oct. 3	114.1	12.1	59.6	201.2	60.1	130.0	119.1	144.1	44.3	94.7
Oct. 10	113.6	12.1	59.8	205.8	60.2	130.5	119.6	147.5	44.1	96.3
Oct. 17	118.0	12.4	60.4	212.7	62.9	133.0	126.0	151.4	45.8	99.0
Oct. 24	125.3	12.6	60.7	218.1	64.6	135.6	132.4	154.8	46.3	101.5
Oct. 31	128.6	13.5	61.9	226.7	66.2	137.8	140.4	159.0	46.4	103.5

*High and low of years from 1929 to 1934 inclusive are based on weekly figures. Compiled from figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indus.	20 Golds	20 Misc. Mines
Nov. 5	122.00	107.73	101.35
Nov. 4	121.10	106.52	100.57
Nov. 2	120.28	105.43	98.69
Nov. 1	119.48	106.07	97.68
Oct. 31	118.09	104.66	96.54
Oct. 30	117.50	104.71	96.25
Month ago	107.74	101.21	93.04
Year ago	98.67	116.07	82.96
High, 1935	122.00	123.68	103.99
Low, 1935	97.90	96.70	80.83

Montreal Averages

	10 Util.	20 Indus.	30 Comb'd
Nov. 5	66.7	62.7	64.0
Nov. 4	65.3	62.4	63.3
Nov. 2	65.1	62.3	62.2
Nov. 1	64.5	62.1	62.9
Oct. 31	62.8	61.0	61.6
Oct. 30	62.3	60.5	61.1
Month ago	62.0	59.1	60.1
Year ago	61.0	56.4	57.9
High, 1935	66.7	63.1	64.0
Low, 1935	56.1	54.8	56.1

Montreal Brokerage Firms Announce New Set-up

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Osler and Hammond announce the withdrawal from partnership of Frank J. Smith and Hugh Burnett and the closing of the Montreal office. At the same time, Routledge, Jarvis & Co., members of the Montreal Stock Exchange, announce that Frank J. Smith has been admitted to partnership.

Osler Elected Member Montreal Stock Exchange

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — F. G. Osler, Toronto, senior partner of the firm of Osler and Hammond, has been elected a member of the Montreal Stock Exchange.

B. C. Pulp Proposals Meet With Approval

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Bondholders of B.C. Pulp and Paper Co. unanimously and without modification approved proposals submitted to them.

The proposals chiefly provided for the postponement of four semi-annual interest payments on the 7 per cent mortgage bonds to November 1, 1940, and cancellation of three annual sinking fund payments on these bonds.

Holders of the 6 per cent first mortgage bonds approved the change reducing minimum working capital requirements, as mentioned in the trust deed, from $1 million to $750,000.

WORKING CAPITAL OF HIRAM WALKER WILL BE BOOSTED

Selling of Debentures Will Capitalize New Building—Aids Common

When, as and if $8 millions of debentures to be issued by Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts have been placed, the working capital position of the company will be immensely strengthened.

Balance sheet as at August 31, 1935, showed current assets of $21.8 millions and current liabilities of $9.2 millions. This would put net working capital at nearly $11 millions.

When the debentures are sold, bank loans of $7.6 millions will disappear and working capital go up to $19 millions. This should leave the way clear for comparatively early dividend consideration for the common shares.

Seeking $2 Millions Insurance

The company also shows more than $2 millions involved in the action it is taking against the insurance company for damages done by the fire at Peoria. If the company should win out in this case there will be an addition of $2 millions to its current assets.

The dispute about insurance arises from the fact that some of the witnesses testified that in their opinion part of the building collapsed before the fire. There is a clause in most policies issued in the United States whereby, if a building or any material part thereof fall, insurance both on building and contents shall cease.

The "fall of building" clause is only one of several provisions intended to limit insurance to loss by fire. It excludes liabilities for damage arising in case of loss by windstorm, earthquake and collapse of buildings. The Walker claim involves a larger amount of insurance than has ever before been involved in such a case.

Capitalizing New Building

Though the new financing is primarily to eliminate bank loans, it really capitalizes the increase of $7.6 millions in fixed assets occurring through building up of properties, plants and equipment of the American holding company, Hiram Walker & Sons Distilleries, Inc., and its operating subsidiaries. These new fixed assets include the big plant and warehouses at Peoria, Ill., as well as operating units and warehouses at other centres in the United States.

LAURA SECORD REPORTS PROFIT $3.95 A SHARE

Higher profits despite slightly lower sales and improved working capital feature the annual report of Laura Secord Candy Shops for the year ended Sept. 30 last.

Earnings for the year increased 12 cents a share, net profit being equivalent to $3.95 per share. This compares with $3.77 per share in the previous year. The improvement in earnings is due to larger profits from the sale of investments and lower provision for depreciation.

Sales for the year were slightly lower, totalling $1,570,878. This compares with $1,584,858 in the year ended Sept. 30, 1934. Operating costs were also down and as a result operating profit was $2,400 higher.

Results of operations of the company's wholly owned subsidiary, Candyteria Ltd., are not included in the accounts of the parent company. The subsidiary, which operates 11 shops, again showed a small profit.

Working Capital Strong

Working capital of almost $1.8 millions is $72,000 higher than at Sept. 30, 1934. Improvement in working capital is entirely due to increased holdings of government and public utility bonds which are carried at $1.6 millions as against $1.4 millions in the previous year. Cash on hand and inventories were both reduced during the year, the former amounting to $132,323 and the latter to $87,280. Bonds carried at a book value of $1.6 millions have a market value of $1.7 millions.

With liquid assets having a value of $1.9 millions in excess of current liabilities, which amount to only $44,533, the company has in part the aspect of an investment trust. Income from its large holdings of bonds is an important contribution to annual profits available for dividends. Net liquid assets have a liquidating value of over $33 a share.

During the year fixed assets increased by $7,387 and are carried in the balance sheet at $741,298. Depreciation account, however, increased to $490,361, leaving a net book value of $250,937. This compares with a net book value of $264,929 in the previous year.

OPPOSES UNION OF FRANCHISES B. C. ELECTRIC RY.

Pres. W. G. Murrin Says Bonds Issued Against Each Separately

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Proposed consolidation of the three franchises under which the British Columbia Electric Railway operates would be impossible, according to President W. G. Murrin. The city council, which is laying the groundwork for negotiations on a new agreement with the company, had suggested that the separate franchises originally granted under the names of Vancouver, Point Grey and South Vancouver prior to civic amalgamation should be incorporated in one. The idea is to simplify future dealings.

Mr. Murrin, however, points out that bonds have been issued against the security of the three separate franchises and it would be impractical to attempt "scrambling" these agreements now.

Outlines Demands

Meanwhile Allan J. Smith, civic utility consultant engaged by the city, has issued a statement outlining the demands that the city may make on the B. C. Electric when the agreement is re-opened next spring. Mr. Smith's statement was partly in response to the memorandum of vice-president E. H. Adams of B. C. Electric which contended Mr. Smith's previous report to the council was largely baseless and useless as a basis for negotiation.

"Flat" Fee Should Go

Mr. Smith says the city representatives should enter into the negotiations with positive knowledge that the company is not losing money. He recommends that the city should demand elimination of the "flat" fee and revert to the old system of percentage of gross total revenue and not stop at the $2 million mark as was the arrangement prior to 1929. Since 1929, he points out, the city has been granted $125,000 annually by the company. Prior to 1929 the company grant was based on a proportion ranging from 1 to 8 per cent of the gross revenue up to $2 millions.

Urges Losses Recovery

Mr. Smith argues that the city should try to recover losses it has suffered by reason of the substitution of the flat rate for the percentage basis since 1929.

He believes the city should see that all new expenditures are capital expenditures for additions and improvements, and that renewals and replacements are charged to depreciation reserve

Depreciation Reserve Limit

He thinks the city should control the combined charge for maintenance and depreciation by placing a limit on the amount of the depreciation reserve.

The city, he recommends, should determine the valuation on which the company expects to earn a return and obtain a definite understanding concerning extensions and the use of buses.

The negotiations pending between the city and the company refer only to street car fares at present, and it is unlikely that power and light will be dealt with.

Montreal Stock Exchange to Control Interest Charges

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange have given the governing committee authority to fix the interest rate charged by member firms from time to time. Changes will be made periodically when conditions warrant.

This amendment was one of the principal changes acted upon by members. Another recognized the Vancouver Stock Exchange and made provision for business transaction between members of the Pacific Coast exchange and the Montreal Stock Exchange.

Canadian Steel Foundries Reduce Capital to $20,000

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Canadian Steel Foundries, wholly owned subsidiary of Canadian Car & Foundry Co., has taken out supplementary letters patent reducing its capital stock from $5 millions to $20,000.

The decrease is being effected by cancelling all of the 20,000 preference shares of capital stock, both issued and non-issued, and 29,800 issued common shares of the par value of $100 each.

Dominion of Canada Bonds
. . . the foundation of every investment portfolio
The rapid oversubscription of the New 1935 Dominion of Canada Loan is an indication of the faith that Canadian investors have in their premier security.
New 1935 Dominion of Canada 3% Bonds
Due June 1st, 1955.
(Callable June 1st, 1950, at 100 and interest)
Denominations: $1,000 and $500.
Price: 98.75 and interest, yielding 3.08%
Mail orders carefully executed.
Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg London, Eng.
36 King Street West Toronto Telephone: Elgin 4321
Ottawa Hamilton Vancouver London, Ont.

Future Ontario Power No Help Present Crisis

Ogoki Diversion Scheme Would Take Years to Complete

Bondholders of Quebec power companies, which supply power to the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission under contracts which may soon be re-written or invalidated, need not worry about the announcement of a plan for diverting the Ogoki and Albany rivers via Lake Nipigon into the Great Lakes system.

Estimates have been made that 392,000 horsepower may be developed ultimately from such a project, it is true, but only 120,000 h.p. would be available economically for the Niagara system. Ontario has not yet the right to use the international waters for such a purpose. It is plainly no substitute for Quebec power because it is not likely to be available for years.

The following table indicates the fall at different points along the route affected by the proposed development together with the estimated power to be developed:

	Head (Ft.)	H.P.
Ogoki divide to Lake Nipigon	210	84,000
Lake Nipigon to Lake Superior	240	96,000
Lake Superior to Lake Huron	20	8,000
Upper Niagara to Queenston	300	120,000
Ogdensburg to Lake St. Francis	85	34,000
Lake St. Francis to Lachine	125	50,000
	980	392,000

The project as outlined consists of a main dam at the head of the Waboose Rapids. This dam would have a maximum height of 50 feet and a crest length of 1,700 feet. Two auxiliary dams would close weaknesses in the high contour. The first cost would be $3 millions and Ottawa would be asked to provide half this amount.

Would Dominion Help?

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—There is considerable doubt here that the Dominion Government can be prevailed upon to participate in the Ogoki plan unless or until some understanding is reached with the United States. This would have to guarantee to Canada the exclusive use for power, at least at Niagara, of whatever additional diversion of James Bay drainage may be eventually diverted into the Great Lakes.

The St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty did provide for a credit satisfactory to Canada of any additional waters diverted into the Great Lakes, but this treaty has not been ratified by the United States Senate.

Hepburn is Opposed

Premier Hepburn of Ontario has repeatedly stated that his government is opposed to the St. Lawrence project. Furthermore, he has said that his government is unalterably opposed to the obligations assumed by previous Ontario administrations in connection with the division of costs, as between navigation and power, of the works in the international stretch of the St. Lawrence which were connoted by the St. Lawrence Treaty.

Endorsement is Unlikely

With the maintenance of the Ontario Premier's attitude in regard to the St. Lawrence Waterways and the Ottawa-Toronto compact on the division of costs there is little probability of the St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty being endorsed by Parliament, no matter what action the United States Senate may take.

Therefore, the belief here is that there is little likelihood of an international accord satisfactory to Canada being achieved in the near future in connection with the Ogoki diversion. Without such an accord, the diversion would have to be undertaken by Ontario alone. In that case it would have to be justified by the advantage that would accrue to the water-power potentialities of the Nipigon River. This will have to depend on the demand for Nipigon power that is not in sight for the next decade or two.

MONTREAL POWER ELECTRIC OUTPUT CONTINUES TO GAIN

Returns of Gas Division Still Behind Last Year's Mark

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consold. reports electricity output for local consumption in October at 7.33 per cent above that for the same month last year and 12.96 per cent above the 1933 figure.

Total output for the ten months period ending October 31 last showed a gain of 2.17 per cent over the same period in 1934 and a gain of 12.14 per cent over the first ten months of 1933.

The actual figures were: October, 1935, 93.1 million kw.h.; 1934, 86.8 million kw.h., and 1933, 82.5 million kw.h. Total for the year to date is 828.5 million kw.h., as against 810.9 million kw.h. for 1934 and 738.8 million kw.h. for 1933.

These figures do not include off-peak or export power.

Gas Output Lower

Montreal Power's gas output for October was 451 million cubic feet as compared with 453 million cubic feet for the same month last year, a decrease of 2.6 million cubic feet.

Total gas output for the first ten months of 1935 was 4,328 million cubic feet. This is in contrast with 4,524 cubic feet for the corresponding months of 1934, a decrease of 4.34 per cent.

Announcing the formation of
CANADIAN ALLIANCE CORPORATION
LIMITED
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
SUCCESSORS IN BUSINESS TO WILLIAMS, PARTRIDGE & COMPANY, LIMITED
AND THE EQUITABLE SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED
UNDERWRITERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF
GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION
SECURITIES
COMPLETE TRADING DEPARTMENT
D. W. PARTRIDGE, President
S. F. H. LANE, Vice-President
J. L. McSWEENEY, Chairman of the Board
J. C. BROWN, Secretary-Treasurer
E. C. BUTT G. C. CLARKE, JR. DAVID CLARK J. D. COLSON F. W. COOK
S. D. GAMBLE H. W. GEE L. E. GRIFFITH G. W. KINDERSLEY
R. F. MACDONALD J. ROSS MACLEOD G. C. MAJOR H. H. TRIGGE
THE ROYAL BANK BUILDING, MONTREAL
TELEPHONE: HARBOUR 9181* CABLE: DONAMAC
HAMILTON OTTAWA QUEBEC SHERBROOKE KINGSTON (Jamaica)

Bond Markets

Successful Loan Should Bring in Funds Ontario Will Pay for Hydro Default

Quick success of the Dominion loan for $75 millions has given a stimulus to prices for government bonds. It may help to re-establish the flagging interest of outside investors in Canadian bonds. It is noteworthy that part of the success of the loan can be attributed to the relatively attractive prices which were slightly below open market levels for comparable issues.

Continuation of short-term borrowing by Ontario, indicates partly the uncertainty of demand for longer term bonds, partly the stresses on provincial credit.

Corporation bonds remain firm as demand for high-yielding securities is growing while no new issues are being created. Every piece of corporation refinancing at reduced rates expands the demand for higher-yielding issues.

The Saskatchewan loan, yielding 4.83 per cent, represents refunding, not new borrowing.

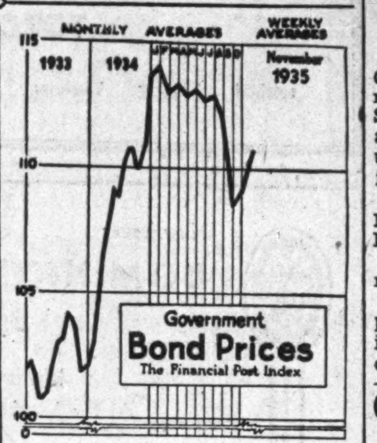
Price Changes

CHANGES in bond prices in the week ended Nov. 5 are summarized: Gilt-edged issues firm and slightly higher; western provincial bonds indeterminate with minor changes; municipal and corporation bonds firm but selective.

Trend of gilt-edged market is shown by The Financial Post's averages:

Average Yield and Price for Seven High Grade Canadian Bonds

1935	Yield %	Price $	1934	Yield %	Price $
Nov. 5	3.671	110.96	Nov. 5	3.793	110.47
Nov. 4	3.684	110.84	Nov. 3	3.807	110.31
Nov. 2	3.693	110.73	Nov. 2	3.807	110.31
Nov. 1	3.683	110.80	Nov. 1	3.807	110.30
Oct. 31	3.700	110.62	Oct. 31	3.807	110.30
Oct. 30	3.704	110.57	Oct. 30	3.820	110.20
Oct. 29	3.707	110.54	Oct. 29	3.819	110.19
Year's Range	3.367 4.097	114.97 106.57	Year's Range	3.373 4.517	115.00 102.54



over varying terms to the special detriment of long-term bonds.

Governments should borrow for the longest possible term at present low interest rates. On this ground, placement of about two-thirds of the new loan for 19½, rather than four, years is a noteworthy accomplishment. Investors in long-term bonds at present rates should be given encouragement, if borrowers are to get the maximum advantage of cheap money.

* * *

Hydro Situation

NO ONE seems to have the precise answer to negotiations over Hydro contracts. Maclaren-Quebec Power is considered the least favorably situated of the Quebec companies concerned. Ottawa Valley Power 5½'s have been weak because the company depends entirely on Hydro contracts. Gatineau Power Co. will continue to try for special treatment. Beauharnois at least has Montreal Power's backing. Ontario authorities certainly do not intend to back down.

An authoritative opinion of the long-term consequences of damage to bondholders is:

> "The provincial treasury will have to pay every cent 'saved' at the expense of bondholders by the Hydro repudiation scheme. The Home Bank shows the reason. Depositors in the bank blamed the Dominion government for the institution's failure. Candidates for Parliament promised to support the depositors. Consequently the government paid the depositors substantial sums. In the Grand Trunk case, British investors are still fighting for their lost money, even though they have no vote in Canada. Yet in these cases, the claims were weak.
>
> "If bondholders lose on account of the Hydro contracts, their losses will become political factors. With undeniable claims of unjust treatment by Ontario, voters will use their ballots for a generation to get restitution. Their losses will be paid out of the treasury. Meanwhile Ontario's good name will have suffered to no purpose."

* * *

Conversion Prospects

IT WOULD be a mistake to suppose that flotation of the new Dominion loan means an end of all debt conversion schemes. It is being suggested that if the government must lower its debt charges the fairest way to do it would be to levy special taxation on coupon rates for a short period. This would avoid penalties

* * *

Coming Loans

THERE is not a great deal of new municipal borrowing expected in the remainder of 1935. Westmount and Ottawa, however, are expected to enter the market. Some of the provinces will have more financing to do. The Dominion government's next large loan is likely to be in New York, and further domestic financing, except for treasury bills, is unlikely until next year. If and when Canada Packers bonds are sold, public buyers will find the issues gobbled up. Union Gas and Hiram Walker-G. & W. are the largest corporation borrowers in sight. Lower St. Lawrence Power bonds have encountered good demand despite the government loan.

* * *

Money From Outside

OUTSIDE investors bought a net amount of $32 millions of Canadian securities in the first eight months of 1935, according to a new report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This is a gain over the $24.9 millions bought in the same period of 1934. It is notable, however that in August outsiders actually sold $2.6 millions net. This was the first month of the year in which sales by outsiders exceeded purchases. It is anticipated that cessation of Canadian political disturbances will revive investment by outsiders. The McGeer plan to cut Vancouver's bond interest in half clearly caused British selling of Canadian securities. Election of Alberta's social credit government appears to have brought U.S. selling. The Hydro disturbance is known to be discouraging investors abroad.

Bond Sales

Dominion of Canada

Dominion of Canada has sold $30 millions of treasury bills due Feb. 1, 1936, at 99.67298, a cost basis of 1.302 per cent. This represents a substantial reduction in the cost of treasury financing since October 15 when an issue of $20 millions was sold at 99.64565, a cost basis of 1.411 per cent.

Dominion of Canada

Dominion of Canada has sold $75 millions of debentures in two maturities; four-year two per cent bonds, maturing Nov. 1, 1939, priced at 99.43, to yield approximately 2.15 per cent, and 19½-year three per cent bonds, maturing June 1, 1955, priced at 98¾, to yield approximately 3.08 per cent. Twenty million dollars of the short term bonds and $55 millions of the long term have been accepted.

Province of Saskatchewan

Province of Saskatchewan has sold $3.5 millions of four per cent debentures to a syndicate headed by Dominion Securities Corp., A. E. Ames & Co. and Wood, Gundy & Co. The debentures which are dated Nov. 1, 1935, and mature Nov. 1, 1960, are being offered at 88 to yield 4.83 per cent. The proceeds of the issue will be used to refund an issue of four per cent debentures maturing Nov. 15.

Province of Ontario

Province of Ontario has sold $15 million of 3½-year debentures, due May 1, 1939, to a syndicate headed by Wood, Gundy & Co., to yield 2.35 per cent. The proceeds of the loan, it is stated, will be used to retire a similar amount of six per cent debentures maturing on Dec. 1, which were sold in 1920 at 92.34 to yield 6.82 per cent. Other members of the syndicate are Dominion Securities Corp., A. E. Ames & Co., the Royal Bank and the Bank of Commerce.

Fort Frances

Town of Fort Frances has sold $24,000 of 5½ per cent 20-year debentures maturing July 2, 1951, to W. L. McKinnon Co., Toronto, at 99. This is part of an issue of $36,000 which has been held by the Dominion Bank as collateral.

Drummond St. Realty Meeting is Adjourned

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Owing to a lack of quorum the meeting of the holders of the 6½ per cent refunding mortgage bonds of the Drummond Street Realty Co., owners and operators of the LaSalle Hotel in Montreal, has been adjourned until November 18 next.

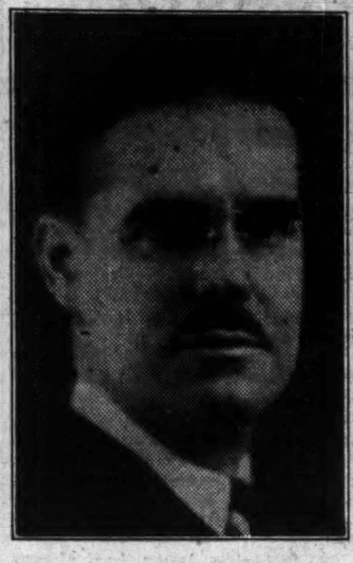
Bond Tenders

Nov. 18, Hull, Que.—$130,500, 3½ or 4 per cent, payable serially from Nov. 1, 1936 to Nov. 1, 1955. H. L. Leblanc, city clerk.

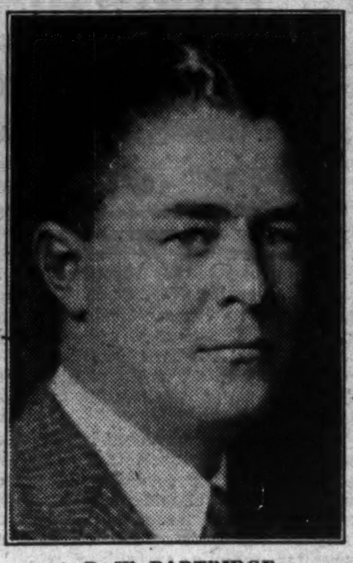
Nov. 12, School Municipality of Low-South, Gatineau—$12,000, 4 per cent, redeemable serially Sept. 1, 1936 to Sept. 1, 1955. J. M. Noonan, sec.-treas.

Nov. 14 — Town of St. Johns, Que. — $166,800 of 4 per cent serial debentures, redeemable from Dec. 1, 1936 to 1960.

Canadian Alliance Corp.



J. L. McSWEENEY



D. W. PARTRIDGE

Canadian Alliance Corporation, Ltd., has been formed to deal in investment securities, as successor to Williams, Partridge & Co. and Equitable Securities Corp. The new firm has its head office in Montreal and branches at Hamilton, Ottawa, Quebec, Sherbrooke and Kingston, Jamaica. It will underwrite and distribute government, municipal and corporation securities and will also operate a securities trading department.

Officers of the new firm are Donald W. Partridge, president; J. L. McSweeney, chairman of the board; S. F. Hamilton Lane, vice-president; Lieut.-Col. J. C. Brown, secretary-treasurer.

Donald W. Partridge is president and director of Commonwealth International Corp., a director of Bruck Silk Mills and Claude Neon.

J. L. McSweeney, chairman and director of the new firm, has been president of the Equitable Securities Corp. since its formation in 1922. He is also president and director of Morrison Brass Co.; vice-president and director of MacKinnon Steel Corp.

QUEBEC UTILITY BONDS OFFERED BY SYNDICATE

Lower St. Lawrence Power Will Use Funds to Redeem Bonds

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Lower St. Lawrence Power Co. is making a public offering of $1,400,000 of series "A" twenty-year five per cent first mortgage sinking fund bonds through a syndicate composed of R. O. Sweezey and Co., McLeod, Young, Weir and Co., and Gairdner and Co.

This company was incorporated in 1922 for the purpose of developing and distributing hydro-electric power in the lower St. Lawrence area. It owns and operates a hydro-electric power development at Grand Métis Falls, with an installed capacity of 9,600 h.p., the power being distributed over 187 miles of high-tension transmission lines over 261 miles of distribution line.

Particulars of the issue follow:

$1,400,000, Lower St. Lawrence Power Co., 20 Year 5% 1st Mtge. S.F. Bonds, Series A

Dated Oct. 1, 1935. Due Oct. 1, 1955.

Principal and interest payable only in Canadian funds. Redeemable at any time in whole or in part on terms set forth in trust deed.

Capital:	Authorized	Issued
1st mortgage bonds	$3,000,000	
5% Ser. A, this issue		$1,400,000
6% notes, due Oct. 1, '37		95,000
6% non-cum. pref. ..	800,000	800,000
Com. shs., n.p.v. shs.	20,000	20,000

Company: Owns and operates a hydro-electric system in the Lower St. Lawrence area.

Security: Secured by a first and specific mortgage and charge upon all other assets now owned or hereafter acquired.

Earnings: Average annual net income after provision for depreciation and income and profits taxes amounted to $112,351, or 1.6 times interest on Series A bonds, during period of four years and eight months ended August 31, 1935.

Management: Will continue under J. A. Brillant, who has been chief executive officer of company since inception and controls capital stock.

Purpose of Issue: Proceeds will be used to eliminate previously outstanding funded debt and other obligations of company and its subsidiaries having a par value of $2,342,850 and an average interest rate of over 6½ per cent.

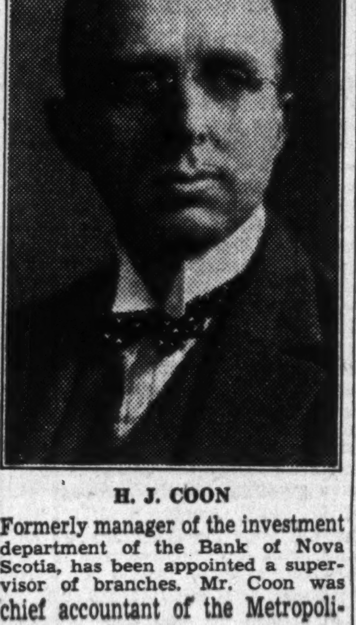
Offered By: R. O. Sweezey and Co., McLeod, Young, Weir and Co., and Gairdner and Co. at 100 and accrued interest.

Consolidated Paper Corp. Handles Own Securities

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Notice has been given to the Montreal Stock Exchange that on and after October 31, 1935, Consolidated Paper Corp. will act as its own transfer agent and registrar. Heretofore the Montreal Trust Co. has been acting as registrar, while the Royal Trust Co. has acted as transfer agent.

Nova Scotia Supervisor



H. J. COON

Formerly manager of the investment department of the Bank of Nova Scotia, has been appointed a supervisor of branches. Mr. Coon was chief accountant of the Metropolitan Bank when it merged with the Nova Scotia in 1914. He will be succeeded as investment manager by W. K. Waters, at present assistant manager at Montreal branch.

Weekly Record of Financing in Canada

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

Municipal—	Date Sold	Sold to	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Fort Frances, Ont.	Oct.	W. L. McKinnon & Co.	5½%	1951	$36,000	99.00	.....
Dorval, Que.	Oct.	L. G. Beaubien & Co.	4%	1936-55	35,000	98.09	.....
Drummondville, Que.	Oct.	Dominion Securities Corp.	4%	1936-65	29,000	98.08	4.17%
Sisters of Charity of Providence in B. C.	Oct.	Harris, MacKeen & Co., and Read Bros. Co.	4%	1936-46	650,000	....	.....
Provincial—							
Ontario	Oct.	Wood, Gundy & Co. and syndicate	2%	May, '39	15,000,000	97.85	2.35%
Saskatchewan	Nov.	Dominion Securities Corp. and syndicate	4%	1960	3,500,000	*88.00	4.83%
Dominion—							
Canada (Treasury Bills)	Oct.		...	Feb. '36	30,000,000	99.672	1.302%
Canada (Debentures)	Oct.		2% 3%	Nov. '39 June, '55	75,000,000	99.43 98.75	2.15% 3.08%

OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

Bond Issues—	Date Issued	Offered by	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Lower St. Lawrence Power	Nov.	R. O. Sweezey & Co.; McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.; Hanson Bros. Inc.	5%	20-yr.	$1,400,000	100.00	5%

*Offering price.

Loblaw Sales Show Increase Profits Higher

Continued improvement in sales and a substantial increase in profits is reported by Loblaw Groceterias Co. for the four weeks ended Oct. 19 as compared with both the previous four-week period and the corresponding period of 1934. The moderate decrease in net profit for the year to date will soon be replaced by an increase if sales and profits continue to increase as in the four-week period just reported.

In the four weeks ended Oct. 19, sales gained 4.93 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of 1934 and profits 11.06 per cent. As compared with the four weeks ended Sept. 21 the increase was 3.56 per cent and 17.5 per cent respectively.

For the 20 weeks ended Oct. 19 profits were 4.65 per cent below those of the same period of 1934. Sales, however were up 3.05 per cent.

Comparative figures follow:

Loblaw Sales and Profits

Four weeks ended Oct. 19:	1935 $	1934 $	Incr. %
Sales	1,214,789	1,157,706	4.93
Profits	61,535	55,405	11.06
20 weeks to Oct. 19:			
Sales	5,715,703	5,546,478	3.05
Profits	242,666	254,520	*4.65

*Decrease.

Man. Power Bonds Deposit Still Short

M. G. Angus, secretary of the Manitoba Power Bondholders Protective Committee, announces that the total number of bonds deposited is still $200,000 short of the $8.1 millions required to make a vote on the Winnipeg Electric reorganization plan effective. The adjourned meeting of bondholders will be held Nov. 14.

Premature news reports have appeared to the effect that sufficient bonds have already been deposited to secure representation. The response is hopeful in view of the widespread distribution of bonds in Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States and the difficulty of reaching all the bondholders, but $100 short of the required total would be as fatal to an early vote as $2 millions. The proxies received this week will determine whether or not there shall be further adjournment.

Blind River Requests Government Supervision

Forced to default payment of the Nov. 1 installment on its water system debentures the town of Blind River has asked the Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs to take over supervision of the town's finances.

With 1,600 of its population of 2,750 on the relief rolls, Blind River faces a 120-mill tax rate when the Government puts into effect its policy of requiring the town to pay 20 per cent of direct relief costs. For some time the Government has paid all of the town's relief costs.

Court Reduces Award To King Edward Hotel

Judgment has been handed down in the Court of Appeals reducing the amount awarded to the King Edward Hotel in its suit against the Canadian Radio Commission for breach of lease in removing its station CRCT, formerly CKGW, from the hotel premises shortly after the commission came into being in 1933. The judgment has been reduced by the Court of Appeals from $10,733 to $5,083. In bringing suit against the commission the plaintiff claimed $48,000 damages from loss of advertising and rent due.

Exchange Increases Listing McColl-Frontenac Stock

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Montreal Stock Exchange announce that 110,000 additional no par value common shares of McColl-Frontenac Oil Co. have been listed.

Early last month this additional block of shares was offered to the shareholders in the form of rights, which expired on October 31.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Year	Date	Price
Barcelona Trac.	6½%	1965	Dec. 1	‡100
Consumers Glass	5%	1948	Dec. 1	103
Int. P. & P. Nfld.	4½%	1948	Jan. 15	100
Mtl. Coke & Mfg.	5½%	1947	Dec. 1	102
Ont. Steel Prod.	†6%	1943	Dec. 1	110
Riordon P. & P.	6%	1942	Dec. 31	§105
Acadia Sugar ..	6%	1946	Jan. 1	103
Matapedia Val. L. & Pr.	6½%	1944	Feb. 3	102½
Can. Nor. Rly.	7%	1940	Dec. 1	102½
Ham. By-Prod.	7%	1943	Feb. 1	102

For sinking fund: ‡$15,100. §$74,000. †$23,900.

Stock Issues:	Rate	Stock	Date	Price
Can. Gen. Elec.	7%	Pref.	Nov. 15	115
Can. Dredge & D.	7%	Pref.	Jan. 31	107½
Can. Packers ...	7%	Pref.	Jan. 1	110

NATIONAL REALTY BONDHOLDERS GET PURCHASE OFFER

Reorganization Proposal to be Considered at Dec. 4 Meeting

Sales of St. James parking garage at Church and Lombard Streets, Toronto, to a new company, Lombard Realty Co., is proposed in a reorganization scheme to be considered by bondholders of National Realty Co. on Dec. 4.

In default on both its first mortgage and general mortgage bonds for several years the company has been operated since January, 1934, by the Montreal Trust Co., trustee for the bondholders, as receiver and manager. Recently it was reported that operating expenses are being earned and that some progress is being made in paying off tax arrears. It is now proposed to reduce the principal amount of first mortgage bonds, to convert the general mortgage bonds and preference shares into common stock of the new company and to wipe out the common share capital of National Realty.

To Issue New Bonds

Under the plan of reorganization, holders of the first mortgage seven per cent bonds of National Realty Corp. are to receive five per cent first mortgage bonds of Lombard Realty equal to 70 per cent of the principal amount of bonds held. In addition, they are to receive two common shares for each $100 principal amount of bonds held. These shares are to be held by three voting trustees nominated by the bondholders for a period of five years. In the meantime bondholders will be given transferable voting trust certificates.

The entire funded debt of Lombard Realty will be an issue of $200,000 first mortgage bonds. First mortgage bondholders of National Realty will receive $163,100 of this amount and sufficient of the remainder will be sold to liquidate tax arrears, reorganization expenses and receiver's fees. The new bonds will mature Jan. 1, 1951, and bear interest at five per cent per annum, such interest during the first three years to be non-cumulative and payable only out of income available for bond interest.

Receive Common Shares

The $97,500 principal amount of general mortgage bonds of National Realty is to be converted in common shares of Lombard Realty on the basis of one share for each $200 principal amount of bonds held. These bonds are for the most part held by former owners of the land on which St. James garage is erected. Preference shareholders of National Realty are also to receive one common share in the new company for each $200 par value of shares held.

Shareholders of National Realty who advanced money to pay first mortgage interest are to receive 190 common shares of Lombard Realty. Unsecured creditors will receive one share for each $200 of claims.

Provincial Paper Sales and Profits Show Good Gains

Provincial Paper, Ltd., earnings and profits are to date just a little better than in 1934, The Financial Post understands. The preferred stock showed some recession recently because of September earnings being down.

The lower earnings in September, however, were due to repairs being made on one large machine. Production was consequently lower and the cost of repair work went into current expense, it is understood. But the totals for the year to date keep up well.

Provincial Paper Mills plant at Thorold has been using 9,000 horsepower for steam conversion. The decision of Ontario Hydro not to take Quebec power for which it has no profitable outlet means that Provincial Paper mills will have to turn back to the use of coal for producing steam.

Executives of the company state that the cost will be little more than now and that this will not be an important item in expenses of the year. The affiliated company, Interlake Tissue Mills, will also have to turn back to coal to replace the 7,000 tons horsepower now used. Ontario Hydro owns the electrical boilers and so no untoward expense is entailed in changing back.

The company's competitor, Howard Smith Paper Mills is in the same boat. It was using 30,000 horsepower at Cornwall for steam conversion. It will have to turn back to coal unless some other dicker is made with Quebec on price.

Heads Laundrymen

STANLEY BROCK

Recently elected president of the Laundry Owners' Association of the United States and Canada. Mr. Brock is proprietor of the New Method and Rumford Laundries in Winnipeg.

HIGHTOWER OIL PAYS DIVIDENDS ON NEW SHARES

No Separate Income Statement on United States Operations

Considerable curiosity is being awakened in financial circles by the announcement of Hightower Oil & Refining Co. (Canada) that it will pay a monthly dividend of ½ per cent on the 6 per cent preferred stock and 5 cents a share on the common stock to shareholders of record October 25, 1935. This is equivalent to 6 per cent per annum on the preferred stock of $10 par value and 60 cents per share per annum on the common stock.

The payment is exactly the same as that received by owners of bonded trust certificates. These certificates have underlying assets of oil royalties which under Ontario Securities Commission regulations must have been earning at least 18 per cent when deposited. Hightower was incorporated to acquire these assets by exchanging its stock for the certificates. The shareholder would thus exchange a specific asset of present earning value behind his bonded trust certificate for one preferred and one common share that would share in profits of the company whenever and as long as it makes a profit.

Accepting the Risk

Those who accept the offer of Hightower would do so also because they wish to participate in the oil business on a more extended scale and are willing to lose the specific protection formerly afforded. They would hope, of course, that drilling, refining and marketing would turn out profitably.

Hightower has not so far in its published literature given complete details of its oil refinery at Brownwood, Texas, its marketing operations, the value of the assets and the profits over a period. In a statement accompanying the dividend announcement, however, it is stated that refinery, gasoline stations and trucks in the United States are worth about $300,000, and that total exchange of all assets would give the new company $2 millions in total assets.

Officials state that 80 per cent of the outstanding certificates have already been exchanged and that it expects the rest of them to be transferred within the next few days. Sooner or later, of course, an audited balance sheet and profit and-loss statement will be required from the new company under Dominion laws. One is promised after the exchange is completed.

Capitalization consists of 300,000 6 per cent preferred shares of $10 par value and 300,000 common shares. There are no bonds.

Deans Elected Member Can. Commodity Exchange

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — William David Deans, Montreal, has been elected a member of the Canadian Commodity Exchange.

Metal Prices

New York—Nov. 5—
Copper: Electrolytic spot and future, $9.25.
Silver: 65⅜c.
London—Nov. 5—
(Long Ton)—
Copper: Electrolytic spot, £39 10s; future, £40 5s. Standard spot, £35 5s; future, £35 12s 6d.
Tin: Spot, £224 10s; future, £213 2s 6d.
Lead: Spot, £17 12s 6d; future, £17 12s 6d.
Zinc: Spot, £16 5s; future, £16 10s.
Gold: 141s. 3½d.
Silver: 29-5/16d.
Canada—Nov. 5—
Gold: $35.10.

ACADIA SUGAR CO. CALLS IN BONDS

Action Follows Recent Refunding Operation at Lower Interest Rate

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Acadia Sugar Refining Co. has called for redemption on January 1, 1936, all of its outstanding 6 per cent first mortgage sinking fund bonds at a premium of 3 per cent. Payment will be made in either Canadian funds, English sterling, or American dollars.

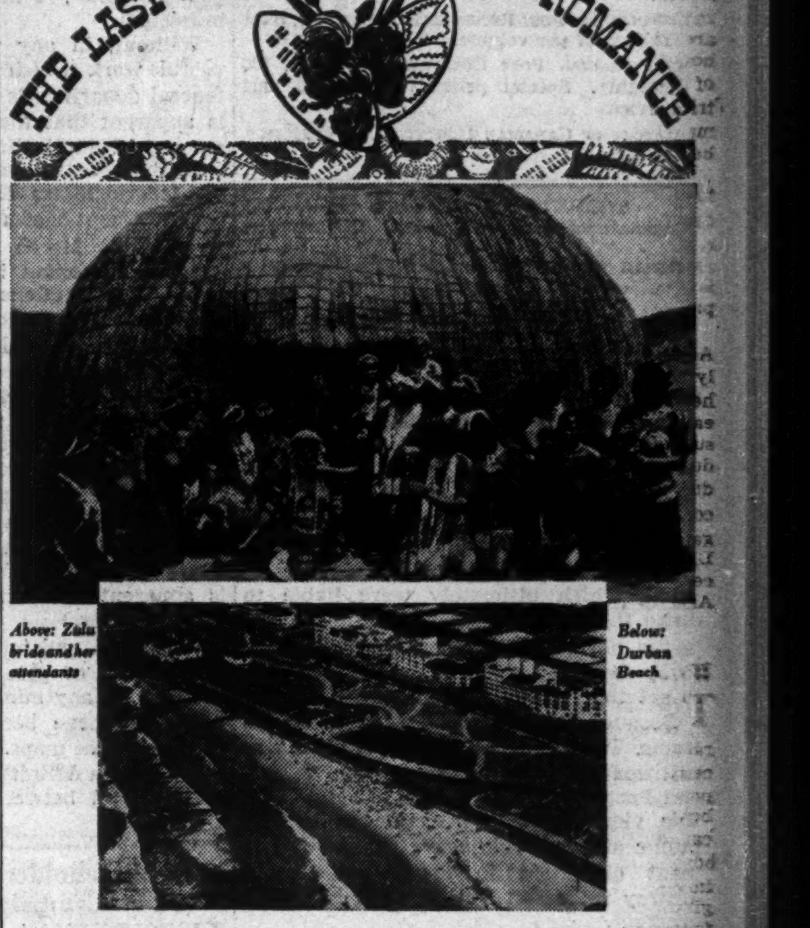
According to the last financial statement issued by the company, covering the calendar year 1934, the company had outstanding $1,974,400 of the 6 per cent first mortgage bonds.

In order to finance the redemption of these bonds, the company recently offered a new issue of $1.5 millions of first mortgage sinking fund bonds, carrying 4½ per cent interest. The proceeds of this issue, together with reserves, will be used to refund the old bond issue.

6% INTEREST YIELD

Can be obtained with safety from bonds of certain small Canadian municipalities which we own and offer for sale. All of these municipalities have weathered the depression, they have exceedingly low debenture debts, they are balancing their budgets and have never defaulted on either interest or principal. If you advise us what funds you have available, we will endeavor to satisfy you fully as to the certainty of your interest payments and the return of your principal.

W. L. McKINNON & COMPANY
Government and Municipal Bonds Exclusively
295 McKinnon Building, Toronto Tel. ELgin 4429


THE LAST LAND OF PRIMITIVE ROMANCE
Above: Zulu bride and her attendants
Below: Durban Beach

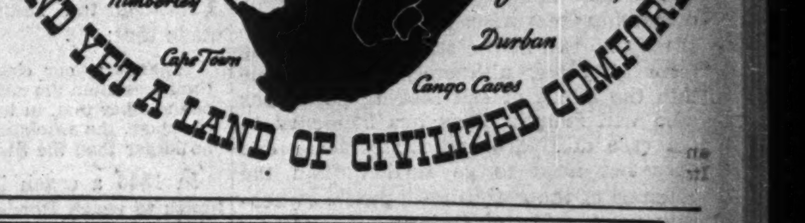
THERE IS HEALTH, TOO, FOR YOU IN SOUTH AFRICA

YOU gain in health as well as pleasure when you visit South Africa. Warm, lazy days of the ocean voyage bring you rest, relaxation and entertainment. And then the kindly sunshine of South Africa's temperate summer pours down its health nine hours a day—while Canada shivers in its bleak wintry blasts. You live comfortably in good hotels, travel at ease on good trains, or fly the airways in the most modern planes.

Kruger National Park, the world's largest game reserve, offers you thrills galore—lions, giraffes, zebra, to be seen from your car—and refreshing sleep in its snug rest camps. Glorious beaches—where visitors from the whole world gather—beckon you to lie for hours on silver sands. Everywhere you go you have the comforts of civilization along with romance of the frontier.

Native dances and ceremonials, the Cango Caves, Victoria Falls, the mysterious ruins of Zimbabwe—these are some of the wonder-sights to see in this sister Dominion. The cities, too, are worthy of many days' visit—with modern stores, buildings, hotels, parks and gardens. And—to help add to your optimism—business is good in South Africa. For literature write or call:—

THOS. COOK & SON LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO VANCOUVER



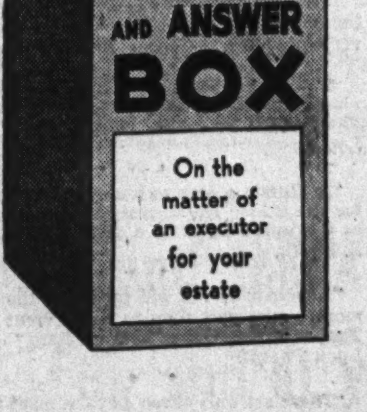
Question:

"Granted, my estate will benefit by the experience, responsibility and continuous attention of a corporate executor—a Trust Company—but what of the matter of fees? Of economy?"

Chapter 4 of our booklet "Your Will and Your Executor" deals with these vital matters. . . . Ask for a free copy.

Executor and Trustee since 1897

THE TRUSTS and GUARANTEE COMPANY LIMITED
CALGARY WINNIPEG TORONTO WINDSOR BRANTFORD
JAMES J. WARREN, President
C. S. HAMILTON, H. A. HOWARD, General Managers
3-35


QUESTION AND ANSWER BOX
On the matter of an executor for your estate

The Financial Post

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

Editor—FLOYD S. CHALMERS

Business Manager—D. M. GOWDY

A weekly newspaper, presenting in a popular manner, reliable information respecting investments, business and national affairs in Canada.

The Financial Post Has the Largest Paid Circulation of Any Canadian Financial Paper

The detailed circulation statement we submit is the sworn statement of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized independent authority. THE FINANCIAL POST is the only Canadian financial paper submitting its circulation to the A.B.C. inspection.

ADVERTISING RATES

Single insertion—$3.64 per inch.
Debenture and Dividend Notices—26c per agate line.
Contract rates upon request.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Canada, United States, Mexico, British Empire, $5 per year, all other countries, $6.

Published by
THE MACLEAN PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED
481 University Ave., Toronto 2.

Chairman of the Board—JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN

President—HORACE T. HUNTER

Vice-President and General Manager—
H. VICTOR TYRRELL

MONTREAL—Dominion Square Bldg., Murray R. Chipman, Eastern Manager; John E. Langdon, Eastern Editor.

GREAT BRITAIN, London, Resident representative: J. K. Ross-Duggan, Sun of Canada Bldg., 2, 3 and 4 Cockspur St., London, S.W.1. Telegraphic Address, Atabek, Lesquare, London.

THE FINANCIAL POST BUSINESS YEAR BOOK, YEARLY, $2.

THE FINANCIAL POST SURVEY OF CORPORATE SECURITIES, YEARLY, $2.

THE FINANCIAL POST SURVEY OF MINES, YEARLY, $2.

THE FINANCIAL POST RECORD OF PROSPECTUSES, HALF YEARLY, $7 per volume.

THE FINANCIAL POST CORPORATION SERVICE, $20 monthly. Special prices for selected part service.

DIRECTORY OF CANADIAN DIRECTORS AND OFFICIALS, YEARLY, $10.

TORONTO NOVEMBER 9, 1935

Public Ownership Fails In Ontario Hydro

IN A recent issue, The Toronto Globe had two editorials averring that the contracts signed by Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission with the Quebec power companies were bad contracts.

The Globe speaks of the purchase of power far beyond probable needs, the cost of which was imposed on the municipalities which own and pay for Hydro. It states that the contracts tie the municipalities down for periods of 30 or 40 years at prices which ultimately were liable to make the cost of current prohibitive. It points out that a commission amounting to 50 cents per h.p. was paid in one case to get the contracts through.

Because the contracts were bad contracts, The Globe feels the province was justified in cancelling them. The Financial Post has not been able to agree with this view. Such a principle applied in public affairs would leave every government obligation in doubt and would destroy the credit standing of every government.

Let us put the contracts in another light. Suppose Ontario, instead of buying power from Quebec, had built plants within the province capable of supplying the new power. The province would today have a similar large surplus of power but instead of being obligated to pay the power companies for it, they in turn paying out interest to their bondholders, it would have to pay interest directly to bondholders of the province. Would The Globe, would Mr. Hepburn, would Mr. Roebuck then suggest that the province repudiate the bonds issued to build the plants? Probably not. But what right has anyone to suggest that one class of obligation entered into by the province should be set aside at the will of the signatory while other obligations are regarded as solemn and honorable?

Most of the arguments in favor of cancellation are based upon violent criticism of the action of the Ontario Hydro Commission in ever having signed them. The commission, and the provincial government which directed it, are charged with short vision, unbusiness-like judgment and political favoritism. This is the real lesson of the power contracts; that no great publicly-owned enterprise can be run without political interference.

It was political interference, combined with the poor judgment of the Hydro officers, that led to the signing of contracts which are now said to be improvident. They can be cancelled by the province only at the cost of destruction of provincial credit.

The same danger exists in every public ownership enterprise. No matter how well it may be run at the start or over a long term of years, ultimately it will come into the hands of self-seeking politicians who will ruin it. This has happened in the case of Hydro and for evidence one does not need to go further than the columns of the enthusiastic public ownership newspapers of Ontario.

Financial Problems of Provinces

SPEAKING of the advances of $80 millions made by Ottawa to the four western provinces, Le Renaissance, a French language publication of Montreal, says:

> "Why should the west be given special privileges which the east does not receive?"

It would be a little ungracious for newspapers in the five easterly provinces to object to advances to the four western provinces if the objection were solely on sectional grounds. The depression has engulfed Canada in an emergency which is national in scope. It is necessary for sacrifices to be made by the financially sound areas to help carry through those that are in more serious trouble. The alternative to federal support for the four western provinces was undoubtedly default on their bonds and perhaps an inadequate handling of their problems of relief.

But to the extent that the advances are necessary because of improvident financial policies in these four western provinces, there is real ground for protest against advances that carry no "strings" in the form of some demand for sounder policies.

Agreement upon the principle of financial support for the provinces need not imply support and approval of the particular method of making the advances. Under the present arrangement the Dominion treasury is made to pay a large portion of the bills of the four provinces of Canada with no control whatsoever over the manner in which the money is spent.

It is not too late to establish a national loan council to work out a scheme of refunding of all public debts on a fair and equitable basis. Ideally, the plan should be part of a larger scheme for the redistribution of powers of government in Canada in order to avoid the present excessively expensive and wasteful competition for the right to govern in many fields. Even if that is politically difficult to arrange at the present time, the arrangements by which the credit of the ten major governments in Canada is fused into one organism ought to be formalized. This would tend to remove some of the criticisms that are heard, particularly in the Maritime provinces and Quebec, concerning the advances to the western provinces.

Opportunity For Economy

THE mining industry has as much reason as any other Canadian industry to desire economy in the administration of the nation's business.

Major gold producers are now paying as high as 12 per cent on their gross output in taxes, federal, provincial, and municipal.

Without, in any way, minimizing the useful work which both provincial and federal departments of mines are doing, it is apparent that there is an unnecessary amount of duplication.

In the recently issued annual report of the federal mines department, the financial statement shows that during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1935, a total of $23,095 was spent by the mines branch alone in publications of reports and maps. In addition, the geological survey spent $64,070 for maps and reports.

Between April 1, 1934, and March 31, 1935, twenty maps were issued at Ottawa. Every one of these maps was within the boundaries of a province, and therefore came directly under the control of the provincial authorities. Not one map covered what might properly be termed "federal territory," such as Northwest Territories, or the Yukon. The same situation is apparent in the matter of reports on mineral areas.

Geological and topographical maps and reports are of great use to the mining industry. Many mining areas, and potential areas have been found as a direct result of these maps. There appears, however, to be a definite opportunity here for co-operation between provinces and Dominion.

Shareholders' Money for Campaign Funds

FREQUENTLY in these columns have we urged that there should be the widest possible publicity for political campaign fund contributions made by individuals and by corporations. The proposal is that every political party and every politician should be required by law to publish a return of all contributions in cash or kind.

In advance of development of public opinion to the point where it will demand such legislation, would it not be good business for public companies to report frankly to their shareholders on what they have done in this respect?

No doubt hundreds of companies made contributions to political campaign funds in the last election. In the case of certain corporations, the officers are a little worried lest shareholders should, at the annual meeting, ask embarrassing questions. The legality of making campaign fund contributions has not been established clearly in the case of every type of corporation.

Shareholders have a right to know what political donations are being made by their companies. If the information is not given to them in the annual report, they should ask questions at annual meetings. The directors of a company have no right to spend the company's money in any way that would not be approved by the shareholders if the matter were placed before them. What percentage of the campaign fund contributions would be so approved if the shareholders had the facts?

All Neighbors Now

IN A study just issued by the League of Nations the remarkable statement is made that:

> "Thanks to our cheap and rapid means of communication the nations are now so close to one another that, in terms of time and cost of transport, the whole of present-day Europe is no larger than the Switzerland of yesterday."

In 1848 a coach leaving Paris took 60 hours to reach Bordeaux. Today the Pullman express leaves Paris at 11.30 a.m. and arrives at Bordeaux less than six hours later at 5.19 p.m.

The airplane, cables and wireless have speeded up communication and transport by more even than the ten times indicated in these figures.

Such are the dimensions of the economic territory in which we are living. Under such conditions it is no longer possible to think only in terms of national economies. But it is because the nations are thinking in terms only of the areas within their high tariff walls that millions are unemployed and taxpayers are impoverished.

Before there can be budgetary equilibrium, before there can be general world recovery, before there can be an end to unemployment and a beginning of a solution to the problem of Poverty amidst Plenty, there must be a revival of international movements of goods on a large scale.

One step in that direction would be cooperation between the nations on monetary matters. Another would be co-operation in the reduction of tariff barriers. A third would be the re-establishment of confidence through peaceful settlement of disputes.

It is foolish to talk of recovery through government spending, through Social Credit, through a change in our economic system, through any other similar theoretical devices so long as the fundamental conditions that produced the depression remain.

These fundamental conditions are based upon the failure of the modern world to appreciate that science has made it an economic unit and has made every distant nation our neighbor.

Who Gets the Interest?

WHEN someone borrows money from a Canadian bank, who gets the interest? From an examination of the available information, we would conclude that only a very small part of it goes into the hands of the shareholders of the bank.

When a farmer pays 7 per cent interest on a loan from a bank, the 7 per cent is divided up in a number of ways. Probably about 2 per cent of it goes to governments to pay for hospitals, sidewalks, old-age pensions, etc. About 2 per cent goes to the farmer's neighbors who are depositors in the bank. Another 2 or 3 per cent must go to pay wages, salaries and similar expenses of the bank. We would doubt if as much as ½ of 1 per cent finally gets back to the shareholder. And over 90 per cent of these shareholders are people of very moderate means.

The figures we have given are merely rough estimates. The Financial Post cannot present the exact break-up of the $7 the farmer pays each year on a $100 loan. We cannot do it because the banks have not made public the necessary information.

Some day Canadian banks are going to realize that theirs is one of the most human of businesses and that people will be interested in being told the simple constructive facts about it. They will find the public avid for such facts, interestingly presented. And the facts will provide a defense against the misinformation that is spread by some of the critics of Canadian banks and the Canadian banking system.

Sound Money in Canada

AN IMPORTANT factor in confidence is the soundness of a nation's monetary policies. There is little fear that, under the present government or any government that is in early prospect, we are likely to adopt a deliberate policy of destroying our money by fantastic inflation, whether of the printing-press kind or by monetary absurdities such as Social Credit. We can count on reasonably capable handling of our national money problems from the present permanent officials of the Department of Finance and the present heads of the Bank of Canada.

The immediate danger to the Canadian dollar is not of deliberate destruction of the fabric of our money, but of gradual disintegration due to continued unbalanced budgets.

More stabilized currencies, both in domestic and foreign exchanges, are essential to continued and increasing confidence. There is seldom any great measure of confidence in the currency of a country that is not keeping its national finances in sound position.

Editorial Notes

"W. R. Hearst, American publisher, announces he will not live in California because taxes are so high. But where, one wonders, is he going to find a place where taxes are low."—*Edmonton Journal.*

Just to mention a few: Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, the Bahamas, including beautiful, salubrious Nassau, and Bermuda.

• • •

"The building of the Canadian Pacific Railway was an epic step in imperial consolidation, and was chief cause for Our Lady of the Snows being what she is today."—*Review of Reviews.*

Our Lady of the Snows is what she is not today.

Sayings of the Week

"The higher life is always a hard life."—*George Barton Cutten.*

• • •

"Bullying may make a man unsay, but it cannot make him unsee."—*Dean Inge.*

• • •

"We must get rid of the current belief that only saps work."—*Mary Elmer Barnes.*

• • •

"Congress isn't in session; why shouldn't there be a breathing spell?"—*Henry Ford.*

• • •

"Throughout the history of democratic governments bureaucracy has been a lurking menace." —*Jouett Shouse.*

• • •

"The remnant of magic in the doctor is what has been described as the 'bedside manner'."—*Sir Kingsley Wood.*

• • •

"No one wins a modern war because it is fought to such a point that everyone must lose." —*Ernest Hemingway.*

• • •

"There are times when a single extra word may spoil a perfect situation; when SILENCE is POWER."—*Bruce Barton.*

• • •

"There is one inescapable fact. All great wars are inevitably followed by major economic depressions."—*Ogden L. Mills.*

• • •

"As with an individual or a business, a government destroys its credit by overspending and by overborrowing."—*Charles G. Dawes.*

• • •

"The most important advance I have noted in the nation during my lifetime is the growth of the spirit of compassion."—*Elihu Root.*

• • •

"The pulpit bids for the impossible when it proposes reforms without emphasizing regeneration of character."—*S. Parkes Cadman.*

• • •

"There is no such thing as a 'white man' on the face of the earth. The Chinese call us 'pink' very properly."—*George Bernard Shaw.*

• • •

"I depend upon my friends for my political views, but it seems I have too many friends. Their opinions are contradictory."—*Sinclair Lewis.*

• • •

"In Russia a man exists only to amass wealth for the State. His identity is lost as completely as a drop of water in a glass of wine."—*Alfred E. Smith.*

• • •

"A person is not old until his thoughts turn more to the past than to the present or future. That is the sure sign of a crackup." — *William Lyon Phelps.*

• • •

"There are only three ways to meet the unpaid bills of a government. The first is taxation. The second is repudiation. The third is inflation."—*Herbert Hoover.*

The World at Large

Baldwin Favored

Great Britain's Election Campaign Short and Sharp

By JOHN A. STEVENSON

The general election campaign in Great Britain is going to be short. It is being sharp.

Planned to last only three weeks, it will be over by Nov. 14. But it is atoning for its brevity by its liveliness and pungency. Disorderly meetings are reported being frequently broken up and acidulated remarks between the leading combatants are being flung.

The Baldwin government is fighting all save a fraction of the 615 seats. About six sevenths of its candidates are classified as Conservatives, the remainder being National Liberals or National Laborites with a sprinkling who prefer to call themselves Nationalists. The Ministerialists are credited with a fairly efficient organization. They have ample funds and a preponderance of newspaper support. Within the last few days they have been considerably encouraged by the results of municipal elections, in which they captured about 40 seats from the Liberals.

Armaments Modernization

The Government is seeking not only approval of its domestic and foreign policy but also special authority to modernize British armaments. It disclaims vigorously however, any intention of participating in any armament race. As proof of its pacifist tendencies, it points to the fact that it has taken the lead in summoning another naval disarmament conference for an early date.

Chancellor Neville Chamberlain has been devoting himself to an exposure of the dangers of the Labor party's economic and social programme and pointing out how it must spell disaster, not merely for London but for Britain's business generally.

Baldwin's Stand

Premier Baldwin for his own part has been taking a moderate stand. He endeavors, while keeping the solid support of the Conservatives, to bring other elements to the same side. In rural divisions the Conservatives are laying stress upon the Government's record as a friend of agriculture.

In the industrial seats the Government candidates are emphasizing the value of tariffs and pledging themselves to a continuation of caution in social reform. The present indications are that the Conservatives will hold most of their rural seats but will suffer heavy losses to Labor in the industrial areas.

The National Liberal and National Labor groups who are supporting the Government are having a difficult time. They include some able politicians but it looks as if they are generals without any real body of troops of their own. If they are elected, it will be because the local Conservative organizations have thrown their whole weight behind them.

R. MacDonald Hard-pressed

Of the two National Liberal leaders, Walter Runciman is unopposed in Cornwall and Sir John Simon has a good hold upon the Spen Valley division of Yorkshire.

But the chieftains of the National Labor group are engaged in desperate battles. Ramsay MacDonald is hard-pressed in the Seaham division of Durham, a coal mining constituency. He has a strong Labor candidate against him in Emmanuel Shimwell who had a subordinate post in Mr. MacDonald's last labor ministry. His meetings have been disorderly. Some of the older miners, however, seem to be sticking to him and he has behind him the powerful influence of the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, two high Tories with whom he is linked by personal friendship.

"Jimmy" Thomas, the secretary for the dominions is once more fighting Derby which he has represented for 25 years. Derby is a great railway centre and Mr. Thomas must face the massed hostility of the railwaymen's unions, of whom he was once the idolized chief.

MacDonald's Son Popular

Malcolm MacDonald, son of the former premier, who is secretary for the colonies, is fighting for his political life in the Bassetlaw division of Nottinghamshire. As he is personally popular in the division, he is credited with a fair chance of surviving.

Most of the rank and file candidates of the National Liberals and Laborites are thought to be doomed to defeat. It is probable that those which escape will, during the course of the new Parliament, be definitely merged with the Conservatives and lose their separate identity.

The Labor party, although taken at a serious disadvantage, has braced itself for the election and has nominated candidates for at least 550 out of the 615 seats, omitting only a group of rural constituencies in which its chances are held to be hopeless. In addition to Mr. Attlee, its new parliamentary leader, its chief spokesmen are Herbert Morrison, who last year led the Labor forces to a surprising victory in the London County Council election, Arthur Greenwood, George Lansbury, J. R. Clynes, Tom Johnston and Sir Stafford Cripps.

Conservative Laborites

A good many of Labor's candidates are trades union officials, who have risen to local leadership through long service. They are mostly well-meaning men of a distinctly conservative cast of mind. The solid support of the working class vote, it is believed, will elect a substantial number of this type for industrial seats.

Among the Labor nominees, however, there is a fair sprinkling of intellectuals, some of them rich, who are ardent Socialists by theoretical conviction. They would go much further in the reorganization of British economic and social life on collectivist lines than would the trade-unionist type of Labor politician.

In fact, the latter has always been primarily concerned with the improvement of wages and working conditions. Many of them, while professing allegiance to the Socialist creed, have been wary about committing themselves to schemes for its practical application. The trades-unionist leaders have contrived to reserve for themselves the safest Labor seats and many of the intellectuals who belong to the Socialist League, have been allocated to difficult constituencies.

Typical of the latter are Sir Stafford Cripps, Oliver Baldwin, a son of the premier, Dr. Hugh Dalton, a former Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Noel Baker, a professor at London University, and son of the late J. Allen Baker, M.P., of Canada.

Criticize Subsidies

The Laborites contend that the Government during its four years of office, has been lavish in doling out subsidies to ship-owners, cattle-raisers, hop-growers and other interests. It has shown, they say, a callous indifference to the fortunes of the huge body of unemployed workers still numbering about two millions, who have been left to eke out a bare existence on the dole. They allege that if there has been a diminution in the number of unemployed, it has been accompanied by an enormous increase of the numbers on poor relief, to which many workless people have been transferred from the dole.

To the Conservative charge that the victory of the Labor party would mean a wholesale dislocation of the country's economic life the Laborites retort that they will take measures to ensure that it does nothing of the sort.

Foreign Policy Assailed

The Liberals are also arraigning the Government for what they claim to be the disastrous failure of its foreign policy. They accuse it of having dealt a blow to the prestige of the League of Nations and to the system of collective security by failing to lead a strong stand against the Japanese seizure of Manchukuo. While they support its general policy about the Italo-Ethiopian imbroglio and approve of the application of sanctions, they maintain that the Baldwin Government was only moved to action by an unworthy Imperialist motive.

Some Labor spokesmen predict that as soon as the election is over the Baldwin Ministry, if returned to power, will make a deal with Italy about Ethiopia, quietly abandon the whole collective system and rely upon increased armaments to ensure the safety of Britain from foreign attack. The Laborites say that only drastic remedies, in scope far beyond anything that a Tory Imperialist government could contemplate, will remove the present acute tension in international affairs and offer a prospect of peace.

Samuelites Short of Funds

The anti-government wing of the Liberal party, known as the Samuelite Liberals, are short of funds and without any effective organization in many constituencies. They have only nominated in about 140 seats. They are therefore fighting in Manchester and in seaports like Liverpool where their denunciations of tariffs can make an appeal. Their candidates are fighting upon the orthodox Liberal programme of free trade, retrenchment and disarmament. In the country districts they are assailing the Government's policy of agricultural regulation.

Liberalism Waning

But obviously Liberalism is a waning force in Britain. Some Ministerial spokesmen have predicted that the Samuelite Liberals will be virtually wiped out at the polls. Lloyd George refuses to associate himself with them directly and along with his son and daughter has been renominated as an Independent Liberal. He is wholeheartedly against the Baldwin Government. He accuses it of having been fooled all around by Mussolini. He is also directing the strategy of his Peace and Reconstruction Council which has addressed a searching questionnaire to all candidates. So far it has received some 700 replies. As a result about 290 candidates, 137 Liberals, 127 Laborites and 12 Conservatives, have qualified for the full support of Mr. Lloyd George's organization, because their views conform to its aims. It is doubtful, however, if his influence with the British public is anything like it was 10 years ago.

At present the odds seem still to be in favor of the Baldwin Government being given a new mandate with a comfortable majority. But the Conservative managers are warning their supporters not to be over-confident. All the political experts are agreed that Labor can scarcely fail to gain 100 seats.

Other People's Views

Russia Swings to Capitalism

Vancouver Sun

"I found no traces of Communism in Russia," says Percy Hermant, Canadian industrialist who is in Vancouver after an extended trip throughout Europe.

Certainly Mr. Hermant's observation is borne out by the news reports that are daily coming out of that amazing country.

For Russia seems to be definitely swinging back to Capitalism.

Stop Me If You've Heard This One

"Pardon me," said the stranger, "are you a resident here?"

"Yes," was the answer. "I've been here goin' on fifty years. What kin I do for you?"

"I am looking for a criminal lawyer," said the stranger. "Have you any here?"

"Well," said the other, "we're pretty sure we have, but we can't prove it."

THE CANADIAN DOLLAR

A seventeen-year graphic record of the Canadian Dollar, showing monthly fluctuations in its foreign exchange value since 1919 and daily fluctuations since 1925, will be sent gratis upon request.

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED
Business Established 1889
TORONTO

Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver Victoria New York London, Eng.

New Issue:
DOMINION OF CANADA
3% Bonds
Maturing June 1, 1955
At the Market to yield about 3.08%

These bonds are callable at par on or after June 1, 1950.
Telephone or telegraph your orders subject to confirmation.

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & CO.
LIMITED
Metropolitan Building, Toronto
Telephone: Elgin 0161

Montreal	Ottawa	London	Hamilton
Harbour 2276	Queen 878	Metcalf 1465	Regent 0010

Words for Sale

What's that you say? .... Words for sale! .... Why buy words from you? ... I have lots of my own .... Granted .... But when it comes to using words to provoke other people to action .... particularly to buy what you wish to sell .... what then? How successfully provocative are your words?

It is not an accident that for more than twenty-five years men have been coming to me to buy words. Governments have bought them. Great public utility and industrial corporations have bought them. Bankers have bought them. Insurance Companies have bought them. Trust Companies have bought them. Manufacturers have bought them. Merchants have bought them. All have come to me time and time again .... to buy words. And in the aggregate they have spent millions of dollars to publish what I have written about their products or services, not alone in Canada but in other countries. Why? Because my words provoke multitudes to action.

Words for Sale .... words that provoke multitudes to action.

Thornton Purkis

330 Bay Street,
Toronto.

ADVERTISING COUNSELLOR

TOOLE, PEET & CO.
LIMITED
FINANCIAL AGENTS
Appraisers and Valuators
Estates Managed
CALGARY CANADA

GLOBE ENVELOPES
Makers of Well Gummed Envelopes
360 ADELAIDE STREET WEST-TORONTO

A Galaxy of ENTERTAINMENT awaits you

At Canada's Greatest MOTOR SHOW

- General Admission including Fashion Shows at 3 and 8.30 p.m.—25c.
- Afternoon Tea a la carte 4 to 6 p.m.
- Dinner Dance—$1.25 per person 7 to 12 p.m.
- Floor Show—7.30 p.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Reservations 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. AD. 0246.

- Be the first to see the year's progress of this great industry—the 1936 automobile. Also view the motor boats—the gorgeously presented fashions—and the feature entertainments, to the music of one of Canada's outstanding orchestras.

—Everybody will be at the Automotive Building next week.

Dinner Dance Reservations closed for opening night

NOV. 9TH to 16TH
The Year's PROGRESS of a Great INDUSTRY

NATIONAL MOTOR SHOW OF CANADA

2B

Week in Business

Watching Motor Car Barometer Government Aids Building Awards

Trained observers in the United States are watching intently the public reaction to new 1936 motor cars which went on display officially in New York last Saturday, and which make their début here, Nov. 9. It is argued that if the new models stimulate a real buying wave during the next few months, this will mark an important milestone in recovery; will tend to consolidate important business gains made in other fields and set the pace for new high figures in the coming winter.

An interesting Canadian angle to this advance showing of motors is the fact that the new models will this year click well with export sales, most of which are made at opposite seasons to sales on this continent. Since Canada's car exports normally total one third our domestic sales, this early showing of new models may give an unexpected impetus to sales of Canadian cars abroad.

* * * *

Figures of the week of widest interest are those for retail sales and construction contracts awarded. MacLean Building Reports show new contracts for October higher at $14.9 millions, a gain of $3.8 millions compared with the same month last year. Analysis shows, however, that little gain was made in residential, industrial or business building; that practically all the increase was due to government contracts—mostly of the pre-election variety. The improvement in residential building in the United States is deemed one of the most important items in recivery, but does not seem to have got actively under way here as yet.

More encouraging was continued improvement in retail sales which after adjustment is shown by McConnell and Ferguson to have shown a nice gain in September compared with both the previous month and the same month a year ago. Employment in both retail and wholesale trade is at the highest point in several years. Sales figures show furniture, hardware and men's clothing stores had the best September business since 1931.

Business Indicators

Changes of the Week

(Compared with the same period last year)

Favorable:

- Flour production—ahead of corresponding month in previous year for first time in nine months.
- Wheat flour exports.
- Construction contracts—but gain is chiefly in government contracts.
- Newsprint exports—volume high but prices still unsatisfactory.
- Motor financing.

Unfavorable:

- Coal imports.
- Carloadings.

Leading Indicators as Compiled by The Financial Post

▲Denotes new figures this week.

	WEEKLY DATA		—Cumulative Total—	
	—Latest—		Jan. 1 to date	
Transportation—	1935	1934	1935	1934
Car loadings (Oct. 26)	▲52,807	55,402	1,942,775	1,916,095
C.P.R. gross earn. (Oct. 31)	$ ▲4,324,000	$ 4,416,000	$ 106,232,000	$ 103,650,000
C.N.R. gross earn. (Oct. 31)	$ ▲5,804,439	$ 5,626,916	$ 142,956,078	$ 137,766,061
Business Conditions—				
Weekly index D.B.S. (Oct. 26)	▲96.1	94.3	......	......
	MONTHLY DATA			
Business Conditions—	1935	1934	1935	1934
Financial Post index (Sept.)	104.4	98.4	......	......
Transportation—				
C.P.R. net earnings (Sept.)	$ 3,290,218	$ 3,033,580	$ 11,386,758	$ 13,670,107
C.N.R. net revenue (Sept.)	$ 2,292,672	$ 2,010,243	$ 6,165,665	$ 7,142,505
Iron and Steel (Sept.)—				
Pig iron production (tons)	54,360	43,019	419,064	279,090
Steel ingots and castings prod. (tons)	90,952	57,489	647,704	585,162
Automobiles (Number)—				
Passenger Car:				
Domestic sales* (Sept.)	2,560	3,059	69,483	56,707
Factory output (Sept.)	3,819	4,211	109,141	87,027
Trucks and Buses:				
Domestic sales* (Sept.)	1,427	951	14,952	10,056
Factory output (Sept.)	1,504	1,368	28,209	21,654
Exports (Sept.)	4,792	3,343	49,484	37,419
Construction—				
Building permits (Sept.)	$ 3,322,026	$ 2,247,784	$ 36,510,379	$ 19,681,056
Contracts awarded (Oct.)	$ ▲14,925,100	$ 11,152,700	$ 147,649,300	$ 109,297,800
Newsprint (tons)—				
Production (Sept.)	223,892	196,172	1,978,634	1,882,227
Exports (Sept.)	▲208,911	190,794	1,812,786	1,728,014
Sugar (lb.)—				
Melting & shipments§	73,677,075	87,892,557	629,971,194	601,084,210
Manufactured§	74,056,391	86,934,082	624,681,003	587,062,267
Flour (bbls.)—				
Production (Sept.)	▲1,535,189	1,383,205	9,823,026	10,343,837
Wheat flour exports (Sept.)	▲395,640	369,320	3,410,419	3,723,048
Trade (September)—				
Imports	$ 44,689,463	$ 42,207,602	$ 403,036,316	$ 377,249,292
Exports	$ 64,564,915	$ 58,135,136	$ 491,807,087	$ 459,164,884
Wheat exports (bush.) (Aug.)	21,698,284	14,709,675	75,361,840	92,410,250
Employment, D.B.S. Index (Oct. 1)—				
All industries	106.1	100.0	......	......
Manufacturing	103.3	94.4	......	......
Electric Power Output (Sept.)—				
Total monthly (000's omitted)	1,919,214	1,627,289	16,942,001	15,299,852
Aver. daily	63,974,000	54,243,000	....	....
Other Industrial Indices—				
Lumbering:				
Plank & board exports, mill (Sept.)	112,413	123,163	965,956	1,025,957
Boot & shoe prod., pr. (Aug.)	2,153,955	1,877,661	14,546,387	12,518,840
Crude petrol., imp. gal. (Sept.)	127,018,000	118,210,821	830,022,923	792,862,322
Cotton imports, lb. (Sept.)	5,857,000	7,669,000	73,849,026	97,217,000
Raw rubber imp., lb. (Sept.)	3,594,000	6,205,577	42,792,212	46,991,609
Coal imports, tons (Sept.)	▲1,427,277	1,593,859	9,534,331	9,803,038
Finance—				
Bank debits (Sept.)†	$ 2,425,895	$ 2,580,850	$ 22,684,735	$ 23,324,418
Bond sales (Sept.)	$ 193,497,802	$ 17,186,817	$ 657,905,029	$ 328,909,276
Life insurance sales (Sept.)	$ 26,696,000	$ 26,123,000	$ 267,262,000	$ 274,818,000
Automobile Financing—				
Used cars (Sept.)	$ ▲1,374,332	$ 1,085,155	$ 14,663,795	$ 11,195,569
New cars (Sept.)	$ ▲1,437,378	$ 1,310,041	$ 18,794,312	$ 14,341,375

*D.B.S. All-Canada figure comprising over 90% of the Canadian total.
†000s omitted. §For 4 weeks to Oct. 5.

New Industries and Plant Extensions

Compiled Weekly By The Financial Post

Canadian Packing Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont., has begun construction of a $10,000 addition to the warehouse. (Windsor Daily Star).

Cannington Biscuit Co. Ltd., Cannington, Ont., has taken over plant, formerly occupied by G. H. Woodward Biscuit Co., from the municipality and will begin operations in the near future. (Lindsay Post.)

Shaunavon Oil Refineries Ltd., Shaunavon, Sask., expects to complete new plant within the next two months. Capacity will be from 200 to 250 barrels a day and gasoline and tractor fuels will be produced as well as greases. (Shaunavon Standard.)

Goderich Salt Co., Ltd., Goderich, Ont., is building a 155-ft. solid concrete chimney, the first step in the erection of a new steam plant to take the place of the present hand-fired installation. (Goderich Signal.)

The Prince Edward Island Bag Co., Summerside, P.E.I., has been recently formed and will commence operations with a capacity of from 6,000 to 8,000 bags per day. (Summerside Farmer.)

Lang Tanning Co., Kitchener, Ont., is making additions to the plant to cost $20,000. (Kitchener Record).

Schweitzer & Conrad, Inc., Chicago, has arranged for its fuse products to be manufactured in Toronto by Powerlite Devices, Ltd., 171 John St. According to Milton B. Hastings, vice-president of the Powerlite concern, production of the fuses in Canada will entail the use of a considerable amount of material derived from Canadian sources.

Canadian Transformer Co., formerly at New Dundee, is moving to Kitchener, the move to be completed by the end of the year. The new plant will be larger and the staff increased. Radio transformers and coils are the principal articles manufactured.

Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds

List of offerings, or current quotations on any issues, furnished promptly on request.

Royal Securities Corporation
Limited
244 St. James Street
MONTREAL
330 Bay Street
TORONTO 2
Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Charlottetown, Hamilton, Calgary, St. John's, Nfld., New York, London.

Background of Business

Shoe Prices to Rise

Soaring Cost of Hides Responsible—Car Financing—Nailless Boxes

Shoes will cost Canadian consumers more in 1936.

At present, retailers are sitting tight because they had no increased quotations from manufacturers. But new spring merchandise for which orders are now being booked is practically all going out at higher prices. The increases range from 15 to 50 cents a pair.

* * *

Selby to Rise

Early harbinger of what is happening appeared in New York last week when 594 units in the Thomas McAn chain operated by Melville Shoe Corp. placed placards in their windows stating that current prices of $3 a pair could "only last until present stocks are gone." The $3 price was introduced in August, 1934 —lowest price in the company's history. Selby Shoe Co. also advanced prices last week, the increase amounting to 50 cents at retail. Brands affected are Arch Preserver, Tru-Poise, Style-Eez and Aristocrat. This applies to Canadian business as at Nov. 15 The Post is informed.

* * *

Canadian Picture

Canadian manufacturers and retailers queried by The Post this week paint the following picture. They point out that leather prices are greatly higher. Chicago quotations for example are now 16 cents compared with a low point of 10 cents in March of this year; 14½ cents a month ago. They say most Canadian manufacturers were "long" on hide inventories so that not a great deal of leather has been bought at the higher levels. Some manufacturers are still well stocked; others are running low.

The higher prices now being asked are on spring business due for delivery in January. It will probably be April before the increase is generally felt among consumers. Spring buying in the West and the Maritimes is done earlier than in Ontario and has probably been done without a price increase; similarly some large buyers are believed to have covered their needs without extra cost. Another hesitant factor is fear by manufacturers that higher prices may cost them business. This actually happened when a small increase was attempted previously. The fact that some manufacturers are still "long" on raw materials bought at lower prices is also important.

* * *

Cheaper Car Financing

Radio fans have heard news of a simplified plan for motor car buying on the installment plan introduced recently by General Motors. The new plan is described as "simple as A.B.C." You merely add the cost of insurance to the unpaid balance on your car (cost of car *less* down payment or trade-in) and multiply by 6 per cent. Literature explains that this is not 6 per cent simple interest but "simply a convenient multiplier anyone can use and understand." Average saving on the deal compared with former plan is said to be $15, thus reducing average cost of financing a Chevrolet to between $25 and $28.

Canadian officials say the plan is not yet ready to be introduced in Canada. That when ready in two or three weeks it will be somewhat different.

* * *

Akron vs. Toronto

R. C. Berkinshaw, general manager of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. of Canada says there is not the faintest reason why his company should follow the recently announced plan of the Akron company to go on a 36-hour week. Policies of the two companies are entirely different in this respect.

The U. S. Goodyear has been on a 30-hour basis and the move to higher hours is being fought by the company's industrial assembly according to news dispatches. Canada's Goodyear workers average about 47½ hours weekly; are paid an average of $25 weekly or $1,200 a year. In the States, the hourly rate has been 95 cents; will be cut to between 88 and 90 cents under the new plan. This averages between $28 and $30 a week but the apparent difference over Canadian wages is more than offset by higher living costs in the U.S.

* * *

Nailless Boxes

Bootle, Liverpool, is the British home of a new industry which started in Australia, has been introduced by patent into thirty countries. Apart from an experimental works in Holland, this is the first factory of the kind in the world.

Each complete manufacturing unit for the production of these boxes costs £10,000. Each machine turns out twelve boxes a minute, compared with one box every two minutes from a plant which produces nailed boxes.

Nails are rendered unnecessary by the hoop-iron which encircles the box being punched in such a way that spikes are driven into the wood. An additional advantage is that the boxes are collapsible, and thus occupy only a fraction of the space of an ordinary box when empty, while there is also an appreciable saving of freight charges, either by weight or measurement, by reason of the fact that wood much thinner than normal can be used.

* * *

Navels vs. Valencias

South African products continue to be popular in Canada. Oranges are arriving at the rate of 9,000 cases weekly, mostly from the Transvaal and eastern provinces.

"We are shipping only Valencias this year," say South Africa's spokesmen. "Navels are primarily for eating, and we have learned that the Canadian palate prefers drinking its oranges."

* * *

More Premiums

Manufacturers of premium articles in the U. S. are experiencing the biggest year in their history, says Hardware and Metal. Sales in 1934-35 are estimated to have been about $350 millions compared with $300 millions in 1929. Speakers at a recent convention of premium advertisers prophesied that this would rise another $100 millions this year. Removal of code restrictions, entrance of new businesses into the field and trend away from contests toward premium offers are said to be factors in this increase.

* * *

Cigarette Figures

No move has been made by other cigarette manufacturers to date to meet the price at which Macdonald's are selling new 12's and 24's to the public, The Post is informed.

Retailers, who used to make 2.64 cents on each package of 20's selling at 20 cents, now make 2.72 cents on the new packages or 24's at 20 cents. However, on the per cigarette basis, retailers used to get .132 cents profit on each one sold, while with the new packages they only receive .113 cents. If the public purchase as many new packages as they did of the old, retailers stand to gain .08 cents per package, but if smokers realize the new packages have 24 cigarettes in them and, therefore, smoke a proportionately smaller number of packages, the retailers are on the losing end.

* * *

Bigger Unit Sales

The trend toward better merchandise and greater individual sales is continuing stronger than ever in Canadian retail stores according to an independent survey conducted by Men's Wear Merchandising this month. Started last spring in most stores this trend has been observed in practically every line of men's apparel.

The dollar tie is gradually replacing the fifty and seventy-five cent tie in most stores. Although the cheaper ties are still slightly in the majority in unit volume, the better grade is becoming steadily more popular and some of the more optimistic merchants are predicting that with the next year, the dollar tie will be the big seller.

* * *

Radio Sales

Elections boosted Canadian radio sales, says Hardware and Metal, Toronto.

During August and September more than 80,000 additional radio receiving licenses were issued by the Government. This was a considerable increase over the corresponding months of 1934. Similarly in the two months immediately preceding the 1930 general election the number of new licenses issued took a considerable jump over the same months of the preceding year. In the two months of the 1930 election slightly more than 50,000 new licenses were issued even though in those days the radio was not so popular as it was this year.

* * *

Hotels Need Air-Conditioning

"Hotel men have two very real reasons to install air conditioning equipment this fall, says Canadian Hotel Review, Toronto. "The first for the preservation of the individual business and the second for the preservation of the beverage room system of beer distribution. Without air conditioning, a beverage room cannot do its capacity business. Without air conditioning the beverage rooms as a whole cannot be elevated to an atmosphere of respectability essential to the longevity of the system."

* * *

Returning Confidence

Although no comparable figures are available in this country, business observers are unanimous that the index of machine tool orders in the United States is one of the most sensitive of industrial barometers.

A special article in the current issue of "Survey of Current Business," Washington, shows this index dropped from a peak of 186.3 in February, 1929, to the lowest point in more than 16 years, namely, 7.4 in March, 1933. The current upswing in the industry extended now for about a year has brought the index as at August, 1935, to the highest point since the fall of 1929, namely, 120.

The report is summarized by the statement "The rising tide of machine-tool business may be viewed as a visible sign of returning confidence."

Commodity Prices

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$6.15	$5.25	$5.25
Hogs	8.75	9.50	8.85
Copper, lb.	.09¼	.09½	.09
Cotton, lb.	.1135	.1130	.1235
Rubber, lb.	.1313	.1331	.1295
Sugar, raw, lb.	.0360	.0360	.0282
Silk, lb.	2.18	2.27	1.22
Wheat (Man.) bus.	.85	.85	.79½
Coffee, lb.	.06¾	.06¾	.09¼
Weekly Indices			
N. Y. Annalist	128.3	129.1	116.1
Fishers'	85.0	85.3	78.7
N. Y. Journal of Comm.	80.3	81.5	75.6
Crumps (Brit.)	68.5	68.7	63.9
U. S. Labor	80.3	80.7	76.2
Canada (D.B.S.)	72.8	73.0	71.2
Monthly Indices			Same
Canada (D.B.S.)	Latest month	Prev. month	last year
Retail (Sept.)	79.3	79.4	78.8
W'sale (Sept.)	72.3	71.6	71.9
U. S. Labor (Sept.)	80.6	80.5	77.6
Gt. Brit. (July)	68.1	68.1	66.2

Note: Indices on all base 1926 = 100. British index is Economist converted to 1927 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: cattle—steers, good, over 1,050 lb., top price Toronto: copper—electrolytic, New York: silk—Japanese, 13-15, New York: sugar—96 degrees centrifugal c/f New York: wheat—No. 1 Man. North., Ft. W.-Pt. A. basis; hides—heavy native steers; select bacons, Toronto.

Foreign News

Weekly foreign trade news summarized by Commerce Reports, Washington, follows:

Germany—A relatively heavy surplus in trade during September greatly reduced the adverse balance for the first nine months of 1935; export improvement was due to increased shipments of raw materials.

France—Textiles and a few other commodities show a slight improvement in the past month, but the gains did not equal seasonal expectations, and the situation in general is still stagnant.

Belgian industry has been maintained at earlier levels without further gains, and the decline in unemployment has ceased; after reaching an unusually high peak, tourist traffic is now slackening.

China—Several products entering into export trade have increased in price, notably sugar and raw silk; several of Manchuria's major crops were damaged by floods, but the North Manchurian wheat crop is of exceptionally high quality, and the soybean output is normal.

Japan—General business remains fair, but uncertainty and caution caused by the unsettled European situation have dominated all markets.

Philippine Islands—The active market for abaca and cocoanut products are the bright spots in this area; production of gold in September established a new high record.

What happens when an executor dies?

Under the Law your *executor's* executor would take charge, although he may be a total stranger to the family.

Frequently the new executor declines to act. In such cases an administrator must be appointed by the Court.

Permanence—so desirable when trusts are created—is thus sacrificed.

By appointing this Company your executor, costly interruptions are avoided.

The CANADA TRUST COMPANY
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
St. Thomas Chatham Winnipeg Regina
Edmonton Vancouver Victoria

Correspondents
THE KENTERNE TRUST LIMITED
London, Eng.
MANNING & CO. LIMITED
Barbados, B.W.I.
AGOSTINI BROS.
Trinidad, B.W.I.
JOHNSON & COOPER
Bermuda

W. C. Pitfield & Company
Limited
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Head Office
235 St. James Street West
MArquette 9321
MONTREAL
Private Wire—Halifax to Vancouver, with connections at Saint John, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, New York, Winnipeg and Calgary.

Branches
VANCOUVER
Royal Bank Bldg.
TORONTO
80 King St. West
OTTAWA
140 Wellington St.
QUEBEC
65 St. Anne Street
SAINT JOHN
20 King Street
MONCTON
Lounsbury Building
HALIFAX
157 Hollis Street

NOW ON DISPLAY
HUDSON and TERRAPLANE
FOR 1936

New 1936
HUDSON
Sixes and Eights
PRICED JUST ABOVE THE LOWEST
•
17 De Luxe and Custom Models

New Leaders of the Style Parade
bigger than any other popular cars . . .
with "5 things you never saw before"

They are here—the new Hudsons and Terraplanes—*with most that's new that really counts*—for 1936.

Complete new styling—fresh, new beauty. *Roominess* you can't match in cars priced hundreds of dollars higher.

The *safest* automobiles ever built—combining the world's first safety engineered chassis with improved bodies all of steel. With five *important* new safety and comfort features—*5 things you never saw before!*

Under all this—performance that has won and held record after record for Hudson-built cars. Proved *durability* and *economy* that are a source of lasting satisfaction to owners.

However much or little you plan to pay for your 1936 car, drive a Hudson or Terraplane before you buy. See how much you *can* get for your money.

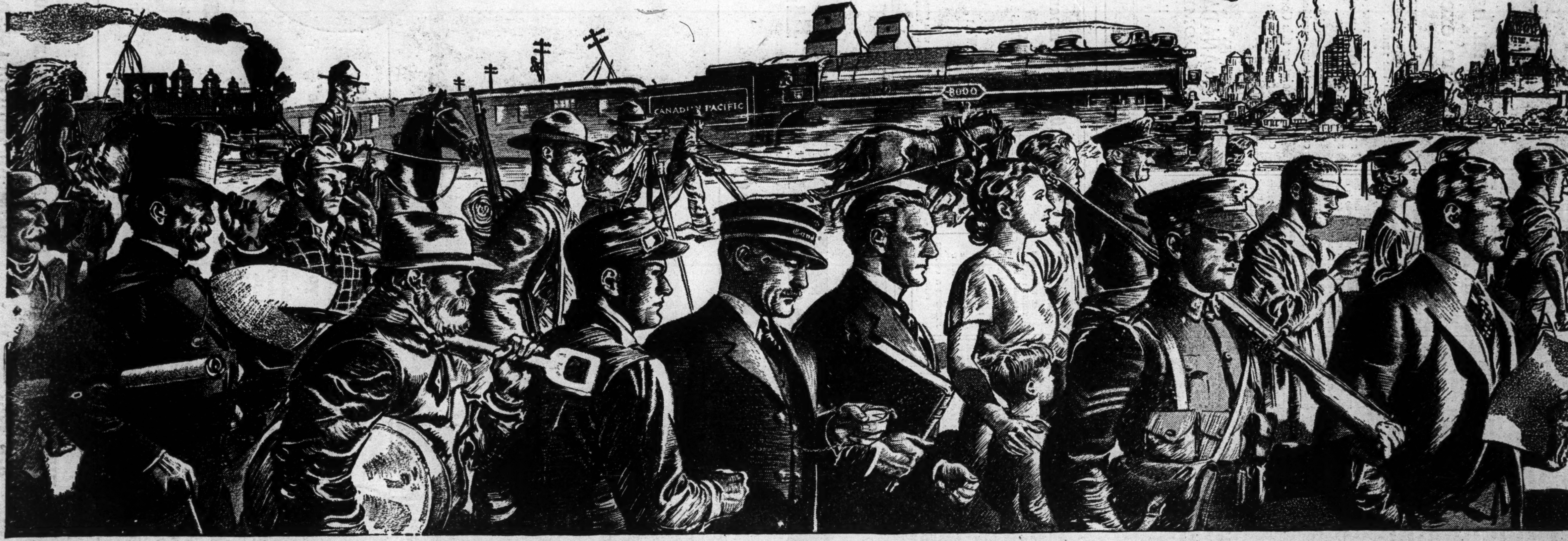
HUDSON MOTORS OF CANADA, LIMITED, TILBURY, ONTARIO

New 1936
TERRAPLANE
STILL PRICED WITH THE LOWEST
•
14 De Luxe and Custom Models

H605

See the 1936 HUDSONS and TERRAPLANES at the National Motor Show,
November 9th-16th, and at your HUDSON-TERRAPLANE Dealers

1885 - FIFTY YEARS OF CANADIAN PACIFIC - 1935



On the occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the driving of the last spike, the Canadian Pacific takes pride in recalling to its fellow citizens some of the developments of the past half-century which have placed the Dominion in the forefront of the nations. The story of Canada and of the Canadian Pacific, is written across the face of the Dominion. It is a story that all may read who travel through their country with seeing eyes.

Lord Strathcona, then the Hon. Donald A. Smith, driving the iron spike that linked the rails from the Atlantic to the Pacific, at Craigellachie, B.C., November 7th, 1885.

1885. Buffalo roam the western plains. Wandering Indians gaze at a ribbon of steel winding westward from Winnipeg. Another ribbon threads eastward from the Pacific Coast. At Craigellachie, the two meet. The last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway is driven. Sir John A. Macdonald's dream is realized: The Dominion is united and Canada's Cavalcade gets under way.

Slowly it gathers momentum. The terminal on the Pacific Coast becomes the port of Vancouver. On the prairies, oldtime frontiers vanish before the settler. Industries are born. Canadian keels cleave eastern and western oceans completing an Imperial Highway from the Orient and Australia to England. The newly fledged nation salutes at the passing of its first great leader whose vision brought the railway into being. Other leaders arise. One towers above them all: a French-Canadian. He attends the Diamond Jubilee: returns Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Klondike Gold Rush; and Canada's eyes are focussed on the Trail of '98.

The turn of the century sees Canada continue her forward surge — taking her place beside the Motherland in South Africa: opening her lands to the immigrant willing to work. Two new provinces are created: a blacksmith's chance-flung hammer unearths the wealth of Cobalt: wheat makes Canada the granary of Empire. Her contributions to the culture of the world are many. Her men of science achieve world-wide renown.

On moves Canada's Cavalcade to the drum of mechanical innovations that revolutionize the factory, the office, the home. Water powers are harnessed. Mineral wealth is tapped. Smelters are built to treat it. Great newsprint plants spring up. Grain elevators dot the landscape. New factory chimneys soar as industrial development is spurred to greater achievement and a more balanced economy. New rails are laid and waterways deepened to carry her growing commerce. Newer and higher standards of living are created and maintained.

The Great War finds Canada doing her duty. Through post-war recovery years she is stable. She rides through hysteria: meets depression: faces the future with pride in her heritage and confidence in her destiny.

* * * *

KNOW YOUR CANADA!

See this wonderful land of ours. Teach your children to know it. Visit with them its historic places, its beauty spots. Show them Canada at work . . . on the prairies and in the forest, in the mine and in the workshop. It is the living history of your country. Travel abroad has also great cultural value, with added force if one has as a background — as a standard of comparison — an intimate knowledge of one's own country. The Canadian Pacific reaches every important playground and industrial centre in the Dominion. And with its steamship services and agencies all over the world can take you and serve you abroad. Its agents will gladly co-operate with you in planning itineraries.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

IT SPANS THE WORLD

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DRIVING OF THE LAST SPIKE

Your Investments

What We Do:

1. Give information on Canadian securities to enquiring subscribers by early mail.
2. Publish anonymously on this page letters of general interest.
3. Supply an enquiry service of fact rather than of opinion.

What We Don't Do:

1. Answer enquiries of non-subscribers.
2. Answer enquiries on United States or foreign securities.
3. Reply by telephone or telegraph to enquiries.
4. Select lists of securities; express opinions; forecast the future.

Three-cent stamp must be enclosed. Write mining and insurance enquiries on separate sheets. Address the editor, The Financial Post, 481 University Ave., Toronto.

Can. Vickers

I hold some of Canadian Vickers bonds, bought at a substantial discount, and would like to know how these bonds are regarded as to earning power, etc

Canadian Vickers has had difficulties in the past few years in earning its bond interest from operations. With the inclusion of the government subsidy of $105,000 annually, the company has been able to meet interest charges, though sinking fund on the bonds has been deferred. The Dominion government subsidy is assigned under the trust deed as security for the bonds. The working capital position of the company is in need of further strengthening. In recent years this company has considerably diversified its activities and this should stand it in good stead when conditions show further improvement.

Canadian Investment Fund

Will you please let me have a brief outline of Canadian Investment Fund organization.

Canadian Investment Fund is an investment trust organized by Calvin Bullock, New York, for investment of funds primarily in Canadian securities. The investment portfolio of the company is made public from time to time and the market value of the company's securities is based upon the liquidating value of the assets. The company also undertakes to buy back the stock at any time at the liquidating value at the time of the delivery of the stock.

The company has a strong board of directors composed of a number of prominent men in Ontario and Quebec and its investment services are managed by the Bullock organization.

B. A. Oil

Recently I was informed that there is a good possibility of the British American Oil Co. distributing a bonus on its common stock some time this year. Is this correct?

We are unable to state whether British American Oil will distribute a bonus this year. Recently the price of gasoline in Ontario was dropped 1½ cents a gallon in order to discourage "under canopy" sales by independents. This may make a difference in the total profits made by the large oil companies. Just what the company is making from its United States investments has not been made clear. In some quarters it is believed there are important possibilities there and participation by shareholders in any success obtained in the United States field could take the form of a bonus or an increase in the regular dividend rate. It is thought that the company has at least maintained its earnings in 1935, and it may have improved them.

Stanley Realty

Some time ago I purchased bonds of the Stanley Realty Corp. I have received no interest for more than two years and I would like to know, what, if anything, has been done to improve the position of the company?

In the early part of 1933 a meeting was held of the Stanley Realty first mortgage bondholders for the purpose of approving a plan whereby the interest due from Sept. 1, 1932, to 1934, would be paid in new bonds. This plan did not go through as the sponsors were unable to secure approval of the second mortgage bondholders. The matter has been allowed to lapse since that time, but we are given to understand by the holders of the junior equity that they are now working on a deal which they hope to bring to a conclusion before long. They are, as yet, not in a position to make an announcement regarding details. As far as operations are concerned, we are given to understand that the garage has not been very successful.

Quebec Telephone

Please let me have your opinion on the 5 per cent bonds of Quebec Telephone and Power. I recently bought some of this issue at 96½.

Quebec Telephone and Power Corp.'s earning power has shown a tendency to decline in recent years, but the net income after depreciation has been sufficient to cover interest charges Last spring the company carried out a refunding operation, which tends to simplify capitalization and lower fixed charges.

Salmon Arm and B. C.

I own some debentures of the city of Salmon Arm, B.C. Recently I received a letter notifying me that only 70 per cent of the interest payment would be paid. I would appreciate your comments on this.

The action of the city of Salmon Arm in making an interim payment of 70 per cent on 1935 coupons was apparently taken without provincial authority. We understand that the province is investigating the Salmon Arm situation now.

The B. C. municipal situation is not entirely satisfactory, but the province does not contemplate allowing municipalities to take drastic action to adjust their indebtedness without first consulting bondholders.

The Salmon Arm move is unusual. As long as 100 per cent of taxes levied for debenture interest purposes is collected, bondholders might eventually come out of the situation all right. The question is, however, whether the city has made any provision for probable uncollectable tax levies. You can only hope that the B. C. Department of Municipal Affairs will be able to look after bondholders' interests satisfactorily. You have some support in that large bondholders are checking up the situation.

Hydro-Electric Bond

Among my holdings is a $1,000 bond of Hydro-Electric Bond and Share. I have not seen any information on this company for some time and would like to know its current position.

We are unable to give you a comprehensive comment on Hydro-Electric Bond and Share Corp. as the company has not made public any particulars of its financial position or holdings since it carried out public financing in April, 1927. The company is controlled and directed by interests closely associated with Montreal Power and the understanding is that the funded debt is well covered by the realizeable assets, while earnings are sufficient to take care of charges.

Associated Canners

Why hasn't the value of Associated Quality Canners' common stock increased since Continental Can purchased control? How are the finances of Associated? Have they any working capital and what is their cash position?

A short time ago Continental Can Co. purchased control of Whittall Can Co. In so doing Continental Can came into control of Associated Quality Canners as Whittall Can held controlling interest in A. Q. C. While the entry of Continental Can into the picture should tend to strengthen the Associated Quality Canners, no immediate improvement is expected, consequently there has been no material change in the market value of Associated Quality Canners' securities.

Associated Quality Canners has been going through difficult times as is evidenced by its income statement and balance sheet. At the end of last February the company had secured bank loans of over $1.6 millions, or nearly double the current assets. In addition the company has certain obligations to the parent company amounting to nearly $300,000.

Dominion Electric

I own some Dominion Electric Power 5½ per cent bonds. What do you think of these as an investment? You might also give me your opinion of this company's 6½ per cent debentures.

Dominion Electric Power is an operating utility on which you have a first mortgage in your 5½ per cent bonds. It earns the interest by a comfortable margin. The 6½ per cent debentures, of course, are a less desirable security. However, the interest is being covered, and the security gives you a fairly good yield. The 6½ per cent issue has the disadvantage of being a small one, thus having an inactive market.

London and Canadian

Are the 4½ per cent bonds of London & Canadian Investment Corp. a strong form of investment?

Interest is being earned on London & Canadian Investment Trust 4½ per cent bonds by a fairly good margin. Investment dealers who sponsored the company are close to the management. This is not always satisfactory, but the quality of the board of this company is considered good. The 4½ per cent bonds are secured by diversified investments in which common stocks predominate. Market value of the portfolio is substantially in excess of the face value of the 4½ per cent bonds outstanding.

Canada Cement

I should appreciate your opinion as to the position of Canada Cement. I hold some 5½ per cent bonds, due 1947, which have depreciated in value.

Working capital of Canada Cement is strong and its earnings after depreciation show the interest on the 5½ per cent bonds, due 1947, to have been earned. This gives the company good prospects for a time when construction is at a higher level.

Brazilian Traction

Is there any possibility of Brazilian Traction regaining its previous high levels? What are the dividend prospects?

We cannot tell whether Brazilian Traction will come back to its former price or not. The company has been well managed and has a good earning experience in Brazil. The matter of paying dividends is, in great part, out of its hands. Exchange restrictions in Brazil prevent the company from transferring funds from that country. There is also the Vargas gold decree which ended at one stroke the ability of Brazilian to collect its accounts for many subsidiaries according to the value of the Brazilian milreis in the principal gold currencies of the world. The result is that the company has been operating for some time on temporary rate schedules and is negotiating other rates with various municipalities. This will be a long drawn out matter. The main hope is that the foreign trade of Brazil will revive and thus allow money to be transferred from Brazil to other places. With fair treatment from the Brazilian Government and the return of prosperity the affairs of the company would look better to shareholders.

Investors Syndicate

Is Investors Syndicate Ltd. a reliable company? Are their bonds which are sold to the public backed by the Government? Does the company do business under the same conditions as life insurance companies?

Issues of Investors Syndicate are really a series of contracts between itself and individual members of the public whereby the latter get a definite sum after 10 or 15 years if they pay the regular amount specified in the meantime. It has always met its obligations, but it is not backed by the Government. It is not under the same inspection as life insurance companies.

National Grocers

I hold common shares of National Grocers. I notice quite a movement in the stock day by day, but no great advance in price. What are the prospects of this stock?

National Grocers has been doing well, and is continuing to make substantial profits. This does not mean, however, that immediate returns are in sight for the common shares. The company is planning to do many things before paying any common dividends.

The outlook for the common stock is a long-term proposition and depends upon maintenance of favorable earnings. In addition to the bond issue of $1.2 millions, there is some $1 million of preferred arrears to be liquidated before any payment on the common shares is likely. If, however, the company is able to complete its long-term policy of debt redemption and preferred dividend liquidation, the holders of the common shares would eventually come in for substantial earnings.

Karn-Morris Piano

I would appreciate receiving any information you may have available relative to the preferred and common stock of the Karn-Morris Piano & Organ Co. Ltd. Are the shares of any value?

Karn-Morris Piano and Organ Co. Ltd., is not registered in any credit ratings which we have available, and province of Ontario officials advise us that the company's charter is dormant or dead. The company has apparently gone out of business, and so far as we know the preferred and common shares are of no value.

Alberta & G. W. Rly.

Are the bonds of Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Co. an obligation of the C.P.R. and C.N.R.?

Alberta and Great Waterways Railway five per cent bonds, due 1959, are a direct obligation of the Alberta government rather than of the railways. When the road was sold to the C.N.R. and C.P.R., Alberta got compensation in cash. It assumed the road's bonds as part of the provincial debt and it carries the issue in its direct debt. The C.N.R. and C.P.R. have no obligation in respect of these bonds.

Wrigley Tooth Paste

I am desirous of getting some information on Wrigley Tooth Paste Co. Have you any information on its current operations? How long has it been operating in Canada?

Wrigley Tooth Paste Co. Ltd., Montreal, has been selling common stock with a bonus of tooth paste.

This company was incorporated in Canada Feb., 1928, with an authorized capital of 1,500,000 no par value shares. The company is controlled by the Wrigley Pharmaceutical Co., Atlantic City.

The Wrigley Tooth Paste Co. makes use of a trademark using the words "Spearmint Toothpaste." This is almost identical with the trademark of the Wrigley chewing gum company. The value of the right of this company to use such a trademark has been in the courts in the United States and the Wm. Wrigley, Jr. Co. was anxious to make it understood that there is no connection between the companies. However the lawsuit was won by the toothpaste firm.

It is difficult to get financial information from the company. The stock is not listed anywhere and this office has not been informed of any dividends being paid to date though the company sold stock before the depression in Canada.

Great Britain and Canada

I hold some 4½ per cent bonds of Great Britain and Canada Investment Corp. Is there any weakness in this security?

Interest on Great Britain and Canada Investment 4½ per cent bonds is being covered, but the company does not publish its investment list. This is a disadvantage to the investor. Despite the great depreciation in securities in recent years, the company's holdings are worth more than the face value of the bonds. Management is dominated by British interests for the good of debenture holders.

Ontario Silknit

I own some preferred shares of Ontario Silknit Ltd., which I purchased at $97 a share. Do you consider these shares a good investment?

Ontario Silknit seven per cent preferred dividends are in arrears $20.75 a share. The company has a good working capital position and recent earnings show the current preference dividends well covered. The company has plants in Australia and England. It is doing well and may be a suitable investment for one who can watch and understand this business. Still, the preferred arrears show that the earnings have not been consistently satisfactory.

Rackets

Split Commissions

SALESMEN of large blocks of insurance or 16-cylinder cars have often been envied by their hard-working fellows among the more humble levels of society. It is a simple matter to figure on paper, the fat commissions that such sales imply.

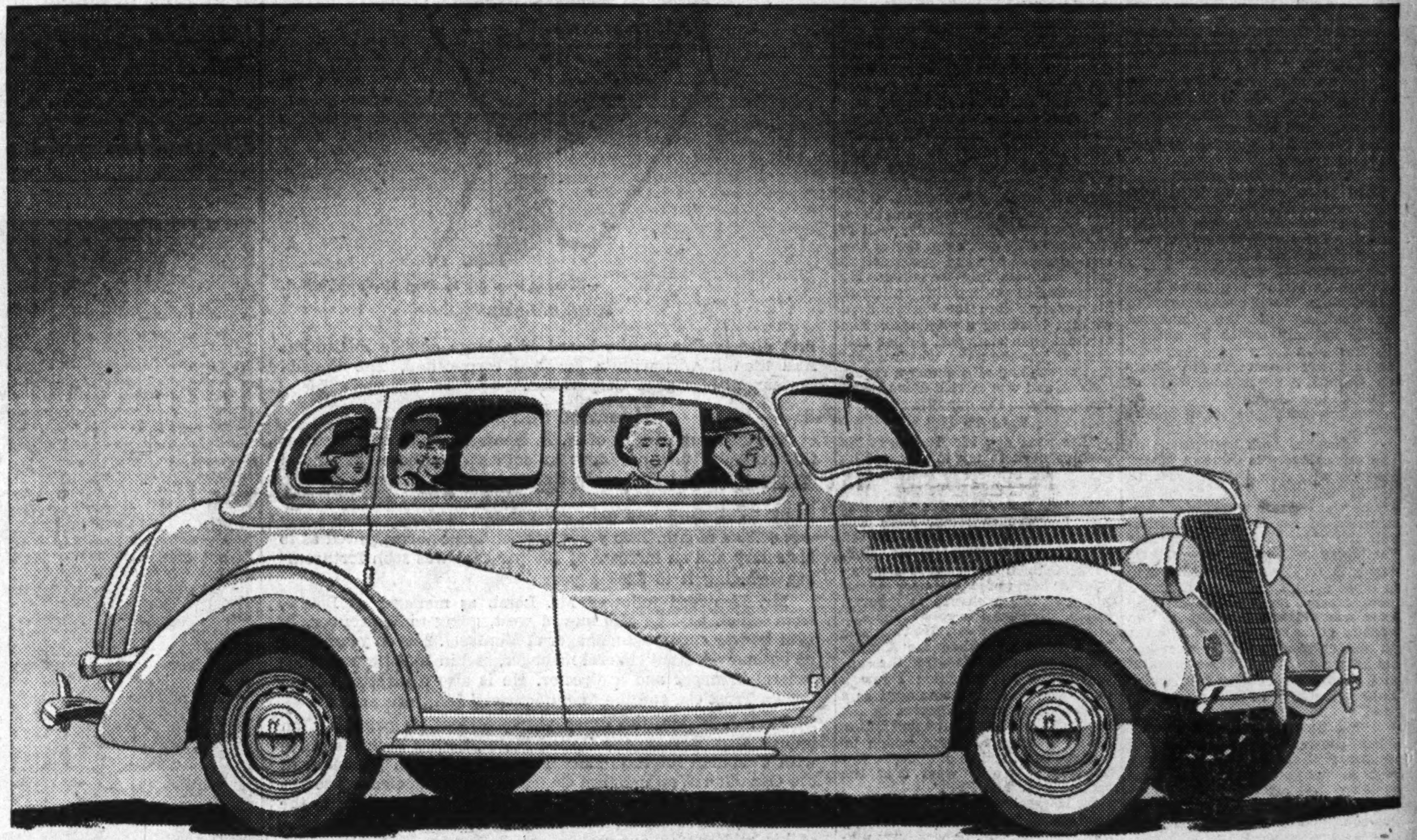
If the truth were told, however, in many cases these theoretical commissions fail to materialize. In recent years the racket of splitting such returns has reached very large proportions, especially in the larger cities. Not only is insurance or motor cars affected, but even such articles as clothing, furniture, real estate and practically everything else the modern head of the family would purchase.

There are many so-called "men about town" who are really parasites, living on the commission salesmen. They are usually ne'er-do-well members of society and as they have no real business they are easily able to collect a lot of gossip. They are often aware when their friends are considering any unusual purchase. They will then introduce such friends to salesmen of a firm from which the purchases could be made but on the distinct understanding that the commission is split with them.

If the agent shows no inclination to make this sort of a deal, they shrug their shoulders and suggest to their friends to look around further before making a final decision. Sometimes the actual buyer may handle the racket himself and insist that the salesman split his commission before purchasing the insurance or the car, or whatever it is.

CANADIAN SECURITIES
Dominion and Provincial
Government Bonds
Municipal Bonds
Public Utility
and
Industrial Financing
DOMINION SECURITIES
CORPORATION LIMITED
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.
15 King Street West, Toronto

THE ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE CO
LONDON, CANADA
Established 1870
Assets over $14,000,000
3% PAID ON DEPOSITS 3½% ON DEBENTURES
Archibald McPherson, President. T. H. Main, Manager.



THE MODERN CAR

THE NEW FORD V·8 FOR 1936

Distinguished new beauty of line has been combined with the outstanding comfort, safety and performance that have put the Ford V-8 in a class by itself. The car that led all others in 1935 has been made still better for the new year. It has been proved by the past and improved for the future. The New Ford provides every modern feature, with the assurance of satisfactory service. There are no experiments in it—nothing that has not been tried and tested. This means a great deal to motorists—especially in mechanical construction and in safety. . . . The Ford gives you distinctly better performance because of its V-8 engine—it stands out also because it is such a safe car to drive. The Steel Body, Safety Glass all around and Super-Safety Brakes provide exceptional security. . . . The Ford V-8 for 1936 is the finest, safest, most reliable Ford ever built.

FEATURES OF NEW FORD V·8 FOR 1936

New Modern Lines—New longer hood extends gracefully over the distinctive new radiator grille, accentuating the length of the car. New larger fenders, with a wide flare, contribute to the imposing front-end appearance. Horns are concealed behind circular grilles beneath the headlamps. Rich, enduring upholstery. Attractive appointments. New hood louvres. Steel wheels of entirely new design.

New Easier Steering—Steering gear ratio increased. Steering gear sector shaft mounted on roller bearings.

New Gear Shifting—Easier, quicker and smoother in the New Ford V-8 for 1936. Shorter distance for the gear shift lever to travel. Quiet shifting. Quiet running in all speeds because of silent helical gears.

Super-Safety Brakes—Safest, most reliable type of brakes under all driving conditions. Mechanical brakes of the same proved design as have been used for years on America's finest cars. Extra large braking area. Easy to apply.

Welded Steel Bodies—The Ford V-8 has a genuine all-steel body structure—electrically welded for still greater strength.

Safety Glass Throughout — All Ford body types are equipped with Safety Glass in the windshield and all windows at no extra cost.

V-8 Engine — Fine-car power, speed, acceleration and smoothness. The reliability of the Ford V-8 engine has been proved in actual service by more than two million motorists—over a million Ford V-8s purchased in the last year. Figures show that the Ford V-8 is the most economical Ford car ever built. Every year the Ford costs less to run.

No "Breaking In"—The Ford V-8 engine is made to such high standards of precision that it requires no tedious period of breaking in. You can drive it 60 miles an hour the first day.

Efficient Cooling—The cooling system of the New Ford V-8 for 1936 circulates 4½ gallons of water through a new, larger radiator. Natural thermo-syphon action is assisted by two centrifugal water pumps. New style hood louvres permit rapid flow of air around the engine.

Bodies Insulated for Quiet—The floor, dash and body panels of the Ford V-8 for 1936 are insulated with new materials that absorb and deaden sound. The Ford V-8 engine is quiet. The Ford body is quiet.

Centre-Poise Riding—All passengers ride near the centre of the car—cradled between the soft, flexible springs. Exceptional comfort on every road. The Ford V-8 gives a front-seat ride to back-seat riders.

Unusual Body Room—Short, compact Ford V-8 engine takes up less space under the hood and permits more of the car's length to be used by passengers. Increased room in the 1936 Fordor Sedans because the rear quarter trim is recessed above the new arm rests.

Get Complete Details Today from Your Nearest Ford Dealer
TEN BODY TYPES
LOW PRICES CONVENIENT TERMS

80th
ANNIVERSARY
1855
1935

FOR 80 YEARS
"CANADA PERMANENT" has had and fully merited the confidence of many thousands of investors, no one of whom has at any time in that long period experienced the slightest delay in the receipt of funds to which he was entitled.
FOR 80 YEARS
"CANADA PERMANENT" has not only effectually safeguarded but has been of material assistance in increasing the savings of prudent and thrifty citizens.
FOR 80 YEARS
"CANADA PERMANENT" has been a growing asset to Canada, and the
SAFE DEPOSITORY FOR SAVINGS
CANADA PERMANENT
MORTGAGE CORPORATION
Head Office: 320 Bay St., Toronto
Combined Assets Exceed $100,000,000

The
WESTERN SAVINGS AND
LOAN ASSOCIATION
WINNIPEG
AGENCIES
McCallum Hill & Co., Regina
Butler Byers Bros., Ltd., Saskatoon
F. J. Lorimer & Co., Edmonton
British Canadian Trust Co., Lethbridge
Equitable Agencies, Ltd., Calgary

Without Frills

Driving of Last Spike on Canadian Pacific Railway 50 Years Ago Was Routine Job

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Fifty years ago this week Donald A. Smith, afterward Lord Strathcona, walked along the right-of-way at Craigellachie to a spot where the railway from the east met with the railway from the west.

At the junction of the two lines, he picked up a track-layer's hammer, started to drive the last spike into the tie which was to complete the Canadian Pacific Railway transcontinental line from Montreal to Vancouver.

The first swing was a glancing blow causing the head of the spike to turn over.

The roadmaster was ready for such an emergency and a new spike was quickly put in place and with more care. Donald Smith drove home the last spike.

An Undress Event

It was an event of prime importance in the political and economic life of the newly-fledged Dominion, but there was no Dominion-wide celebration. It was purely a family affair. The Governor-General planned to be present on the occasion and had gone to the expense of ordering a silver spike. But Van Horne did not believe in spikes of precious metals and declared that anyone who came to see the driving of the last spike on the Canadian Pacific must be connected with the railway or pay his way.

Recorded by Photograph

One of the very few mementos of this occasion which has survived is a photograph, somewhat out of focus, showing a group of men watching Smith complete a project which involved an expenditure of millions of dollars and at one time threatened to bankrupt a number of prominent Canadians and institutions.

Unfortunately no actual record was made of the men who were present when Donald Smith drove the last spike. Only a few have been recognized. There is now little possibility of ever securing a complete list of names.

These were the men who were "in at the killing." Not in the picture were others without whose support, financially and otherwise, the Canadian Pacific line might never have been completed.

Builders in Background

Then there were the men who were responsible for the sucessful laying of the tracks across the Dominion. They were the contractors like Andrew Onderdonk and James Ross. Associated with them were a number of young men who later gained fame. Their connection with the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway would be practically unknown today were it not for the extensive researches of J. Murray Gibbon, who in his "Steel of Empire," has brought to light their association with this great undertaking.

General Jack Stewart

In this category is General "Jack" Stewart, who won a name for himself in the Great War. During the 80's he was a youth working on construction of the C.P. line. Gibbon tells the story in his book of how Van Horne and a party were on their way east. At Three Valley, they had to cross a lake. Stewart brought a scow across to ferry them over. "The scow was old and the legs of Van Horne's horse fell through, causing no end of trouble till Stewart and his helper got it out. The reward of each was a five dollar bill, which looked like fifty to Stewart at that time."

Pat Burns Supplied Beef

Pat Burns, now a senator and ranking with the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett as one of Calgary's favored sons, never engaged in the construction of the rail line. His connection, however, was of no little importance —at least to the workers, for he supplied the camps with fresh meat. From this beginning Senator Burns built up one of the largest abattoir businesses in the Dominion.

Duggan and Bridges

Among the topographers working for James Ross was a young man named G. H. Duggan. He worked out the detailed drawings for several bridges including the original cantilever bridge at Cisco, near Lytton, one of the earliest of its kind in North America, and the wooden Howe Truss Bridge over Stoney Creek, on the east side of Rogers Pass.

Duggan had graduated from the University of Toronto a short time before and was on the staff of a young Irishman known as H. S. Holt. Duggan never lost his interest in bridge building and today is head of the largest bridge and structural steel company in the country—Dominion Bridge Co.—and is associated with a number of allied enterprises.

Holt's Early School

Very few people know that H. S Holt (now Sir Herbert) has ever had anything to do with the building of railways—at least directly. He is invariably associated with finance and power utilities. Today he is reputed to be the richest man in Canada.

In the late 70's Holt arrived penniless in Canada from his native Ireland. Not long after he became associated with James Ross. He was chief engineer for half a dozen railways in Ontario, including the Ontario and Quebec and the Credit Valley Railway for which Ross was contractor.

When Ross started construction work for the C.P.R., Holt went along with him. At this time he was about 26 years of age. Even at that early age he had established a reputation for initiative, resourcefulness and driving power.

Ability to Handle Men

Holt's ability to handle men is told by Gibbon, who relates the manner in which Sir Herbert dealt with a difficult situation, in December, 1883. At that time Holt reached the more or less level flats where he set up his camp near the Great Divide before the rails had been laid up the pass, when the ground was deep in snow.

His men were mostly Scandinavians or Finns, "the best men I ever saw in my life" according to his own description.

The only strike on this division occurred at Beavermouth, once when the pay was thirteen months in arrears. Holt and Ross sympathized with the men, but Montreal was in desperate straits for cash. All they could do was to provide the married men with money to remit to their families.

Beavermouth was the nearest approach to a tough town on this division, as the Mounted Police were here to maintain order, and the strike was organized by the gambling house bosses who were out of luck when the men had no spare cash.

Holt got word that there was to be a raid on his camp, and rounded up the available ammunition—nine Winchesters and six revolvers. Posting his men at strategic points, he threw a log across the trail and awaited the strikers with his gun. The leader of the attacking army came riding on a mule with a red flag sticking over each ear. When they reached the log, Holt said:

"Now, hold on a minute. The first man that crosses that log, I shoot. We have guns enough to take care of 150 of you. Now you know."

No one crossed the log.

Life of Hard Knocks

Building railways in the 80's was not all "beer and skittles." The life of an engineer was full of hard knocks—mentally and physically. Gibbon quotes from Sir Sam Steele's "Forty Years in Canada" an incident which clearly portrays some of the hardships encountered by the pioneer railroad builders:

"He was riding a spirited bronco which he had used on the plains and which had no experience of mountain trails. Instead of backing up she started forward and hit Mr. Holt in the chest, knocking him over the side of the canyon, which at that point was perpendicular and about 75 feet from the trail to the river below.

"In falling he turned a complete somersault, landing on his stomach on the trunk of a dead tree which had been caught in the rocks on the side of the canyon. The distance was afterward measured, and the tree was found to be 27½ feet below the trail. A stone on which the horse slipped, also fell over the cliff, but fortunately fell clear of the tree in which Mr. Holt had lodged.

"When the rest of the party came up they lowered to Mr. Holt a lariat, which he tied under his arms, and they pulled him up to the trail. Looking down he saw the horse lying on the rocks below; thinking her leg was broken and being unable to get down the perpendicular wall of the canyon, he concluded that it was best to shoot her and proceeded to carry his idea into execution. He succeeded in putting five bullets of his revolver into the horse's head without touching a vital spot. The annimal then struggled to her feet and fell into the river, which was at that season and all summer a raging torrent, and was carried down about half a mile to the opposite shore.

Hard To Kill

"The next day Mr. Holt sent his packers back to try to recover the saddle and bridle and some papers which were in the saddle bags. They found the horse lying on the rocks with one eye shot out, three ribs broken and one leg almost cut off. When it was reported to Mr. Holt, he sent them back, gave instructions to them to feed the poor animal and give her a chance to recover, which, wonderful to relate, she did. She was sent to Mr. Holt's ranch for a year, and when the Alberta Field Force was raised for the suppression of the rebellion I saw a man, who had been employed as a mail carrier in the Rockies, in the ranks of the Alberta Mounted Rifles, riding a one-eyed horse, which he informed me, and so did others, was the animal which went over the canyon with Mr. Holt."

Sir Herbert was not present at the driving of the last spike. At the time, says Gibbon, he was busy preparing the track over what Van Horne called "Gumbo Cut" west of Revelstoke, which shrunk and expanded to the despair of the engineers. "By working night and day they got the track in shape so that the special train with its precious passengers could proceed safely to the coast, but the crossing was arranged at night as a concession to the nerves."

It is typical of men like Sir Herbert, G. H. Duggan and others that they were absent from the historic ceremony of driving the last spike. They were interested only in the work in hand and for that reason their connection with the Canadian Pacific as builders is not as well known as in the case of men who arranged the necessary finances or directed operations from headquarters.

Bank of Toronto Promotions

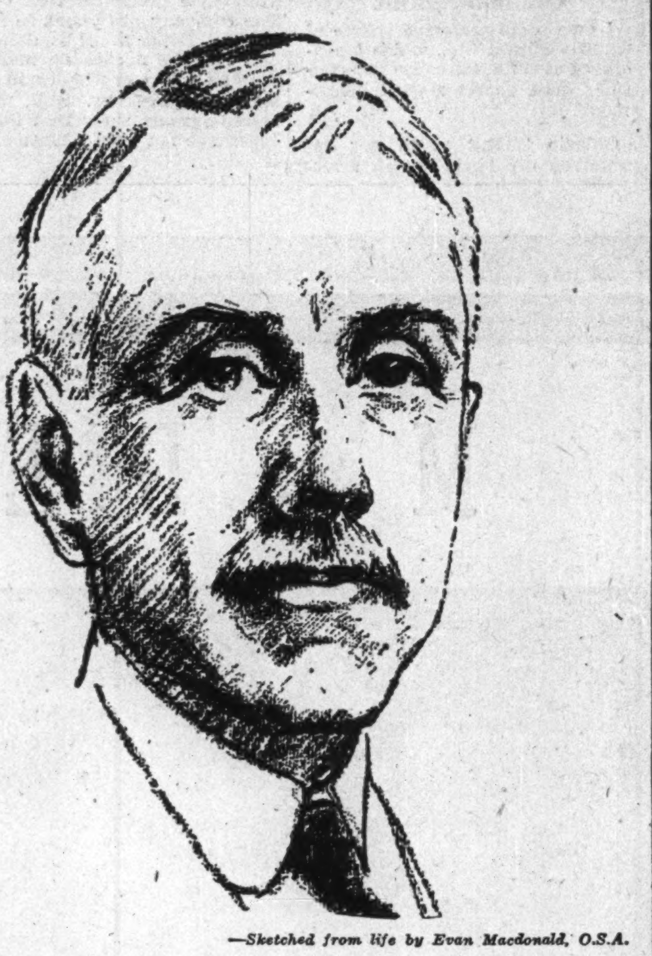
John R. Lamb, generally regarded as one of Canada's shrewdest bankers, has been elected president of the Bank of Toronto, succeeding the late W. G. Gooderham, who had been president from 1916 until his recent death.

Mr. Lamb entered the employ of the bank as a junior at the age of 18, and since then his record has been one of steady progress. Having held various junior positions of growing responsibility, he was appointed manager at Barrie in 1901. From that time on his rise was particularly rapid. Four years later he was promoted to manage the Winnipeg branch. Later in the same year he was given the added responsibilities of superintendent of western branches.

Rapid Rise

He returned to head office in 1915 as assistant manager, and on the retirement of T. F. How in 1922 became general manager. The next step upward came in 1926 when he was appointed a vice-president of the bank. He retained the office of general manager until 1928, however.

Mr. Lamb's business interests have been almost entirely in banking. All his business career has been spent in the service of the Bank of Toronto. Only in recent weeks did he accept his first directorship on the board of a large outside institution. And then it was with a financial corporation, The Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation.



—Sketched from life by Evan Macdonald, O.S.A.

JOHN R. LAMB

Henwood and Myler

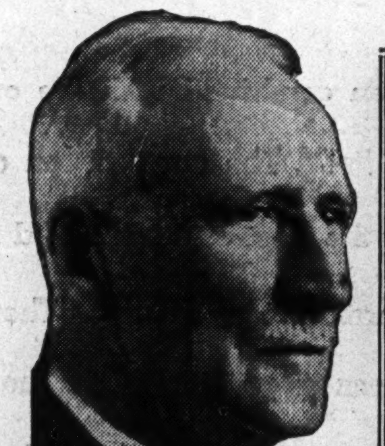
The banking history of H. B. Henwood, who now assumes the duties of vice-president in addition to those of general manager, reads remarkably like that of Mr. Lamb. He also entered the bank as a junior. At that time the bank had only 13 branches compared with more than 170 today, and his pay was $8.33 a month. Two years later an inspector enquired as to his salary and an increase of 100 per cent was soon forthcoming, bringing it to $200 a year.

Mr. Henwood followed Mr. Lamb as manager at Barrie, from which post he also moved west, going to Vancouver. In 1911 he was appointed manager at Montreal. Eleven years later he became assistant general manager, and in 1928 he was made general manager and a director. He is also a director of the Crown Trust Co. and the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.

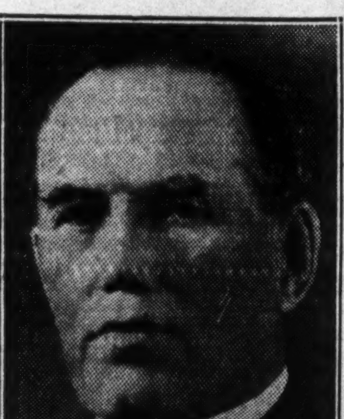
Paul J. Myler, the other vice-president, is primarily an industrialist. Born in the United States, he has been identified with Canadian interests since 1896. He has been president of the Canadian Westinghouse Co. since 1917. His election to the Bank of Toronto board in 1916 is said to have been due to the bank's extensive activities in Hamilton and also to recognition of his widespread experience and interests. Mr. Myler is a director of the Toronto General Trusts Co., the Landed Banking & Loan Co. and the Westinghouse Air Brake Co.

They Helped to Build the C. P. R.

SENATOR PATRICK BURNS



G. H. DUGGAN



SIR HERBERT HOLT

These men were not present when the last spike on the C.P.R., linking British Columbia with the eastern provinces, was driven 50 years ago this week. But they formed a vital factor in the operations leading up to that historic event.

Pat Burns, now Senator Patrick Burns and head of the great packing company which bears his name, supplied provisions for the host of men working on the western end of the big job.

G. H. Duggan, then recently graduated from the University of Toronto and now head of Dominion Bridge Co., built many of the bridges.

H. S. Holt, now Sir Herbert, was in charge of track laying over some of the most difficult stretches of the road.

They were builders and it is typical of the men that in doing such they had no time for even the scant ceremony which symbolized the successful completion of an undertaking of world-wide significance. Incidentally the building of the Canadian Pacific created the foundation in each case for the fortunes later created for the three leaders shown above.

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

(ESTABLISHED 1817).

(With which are amalgamated the Western Australian Bank & The Australian Bank of Commerce Ltd.)

Paid-up Capital	£8,780,000
Reserve Fund	6,150,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	8,780,000
	£23,710,000
Aggregate Assets 30th Sept., 1934	£116,995,000

A. C. DAVIDSON, General Manager.

723 BRANCHES and AGENCIES in the Australian States, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua, Mandated Territory of New Guinea, and London. The Bank transacts every description of Australasian Banking Business. Wool and other Produce Credits arranged.

Head Office:
GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY.

London Office:
29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C. 2.

Agents: Bank of Montreal; Royal Bank of Canada; Imperial Bank of Canada; Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Member of the Curb

F. J. SMITH

Newly named partner of Routledge, Jarvis & Co., who has been elected a member of the Montreal Curb Market.

Maritime 'Phone Bond Plan Okayed

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Shareholders of Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co. have approved the creation and issue of $1.5 million first mortgage and refunding bonds.

Directors are authorized to dispose of the proposed issue at such time, for such price and in such manner as the directors may desire. They were also authorized to apply to the Public Utilities Board of Nova Scotia for its approval.

Proceeds of the new first mortgage and refunding bonds will be used by the company to retire $1.5 million of presently outstanding 6 per cent first mortgage bonds. These bonds were originally issued in September, 1911, and are callable at 110 and accrued interest.

National Steel Car Adds to Employment

From Our Own Correspondent

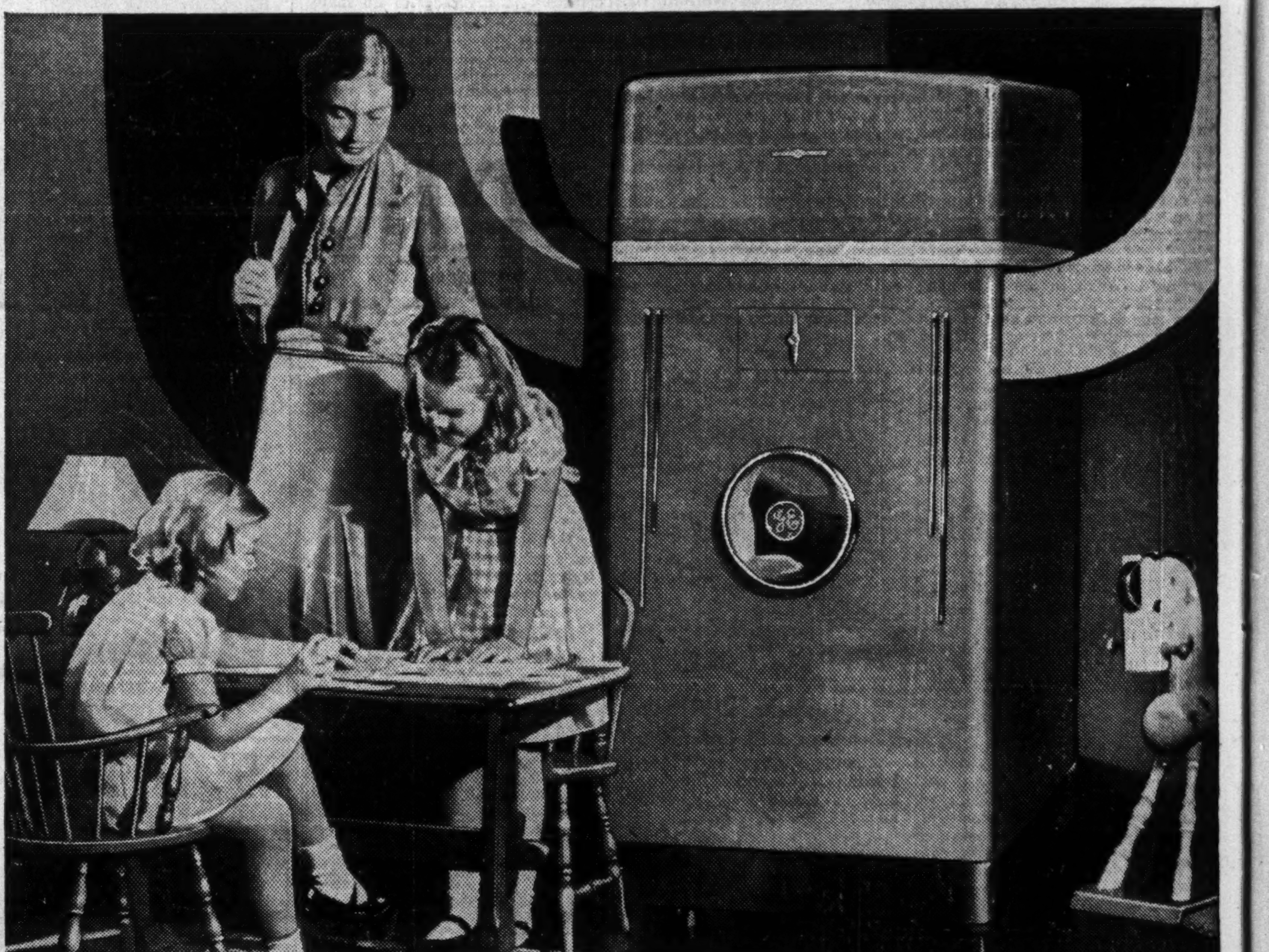
MONTREAL.—National Steel Car Co. has taken on 250 men in the past three weeks to aid in building railway cars as a result of recent orders from the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways, according to a statement issued by C. W. Adams, secretary-treasurer of the company.

The Mark of the World's Most Famous Hat

The Canadian-made Stetsons for Fall are here ! ! and to fully appreciate their styling, colours and hand-craftsmanship, you must see them, try them for yourself. Remember, every hat that bears the Stetson label is styled with custom care. Regular weight Stetsons are $6.50 (unlined $6.00), $8.00, $10.00 and up. The "Bantam" and "Playboy" (air-light Stetsons) are $5.00.

JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY (CANADA) LIMITED
BROCKVILLE ONTARIO

STETSON



Announcing the New

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Warm-Air Conditioner

Automatic—Oil Fired

Especially adapted to warm-air heating systems, this new General Electric Warm-Air Conditioner brings you every advantage of automatic oil heating and modern air conditioning.

FOR OLD HOMES OR NEW HOMES — If your home is warm-air heated — or if you intend to build a new home — get the facts now on the General Electric Warm-Air Conditioner. This beautiful compact unit combines oil burner, automatic controls, and hot water heater. It is completely guaranteed by Canadian General Electric.

HEALTHFUL, HUMIDIFIED AIR — With a G-E Warm-Air Conditioner, air is heated, cleaned and humidified — then circulated to every room of your home. All winter long, you enjoy a healthful spring-like atmosphere. No gases or odours can escape from the totally-enclosed, air-tight furnace.

ECONOMICAL AND DEPENDABLE — You save money on fuel bills, because the G-E Warm-Air Conditioner burns oil in the most economical manner. And you get life-time dependability, thanks to General Electric scientific engineering.

Just fill out and mail the coupon below for illustrated folder on the new G-E Warm-Air Conditioner.

Canadian General Electric Co., Limited, FP7
212 King Street West, Toronto.

Please send me, without obligation, booklet: "Luxurious Heat and Air Conditioning."

Name ....

Address ....

N.B.—Check your present system of heating:
Hot Air ☐ Hot Water ☐ Steam ☐

Social Credit Kindergarten

Alberta "Ginger Group" in House of Commons Gives Place to New Party Whose Parliamentary Experience is Nil — No Allegiance to Aberhart

BY T. B. WINDROSS

EDMONTON.—The Alberta "ginger group" in the House of Commons at Ottawa was wiped out in the general election. In its place the new Social Credit group will be found when the House opens again.

It is not often that one political group with a distinctive policy in parliament is so completely replaced by another having an entirely different policy. But that is one of the startling features about the election just over.

A comparison of the personnel in the two groups, the defeated U.F.A. and the Social Credit victors, is difficult because the new party has not yet been tried out. None of its members in the Ottawa house has ever had any parliamentary career from which comparisons may be made. The U.F.A. members of the last parliament, on the other hand, were men of great ability as debaters, and politicians of no little dexterity.

Judging from their past records and achievements in business, and their personal qualities of leadership and education, the new group in the house ranks below that it has replaced.

Four Candidates

In Calgary East there were four candidates. Two of them were Dr. G. D. Stanley, last member for the riding, and J. T. Shaw, K.C., a former member of the Ottawa house Both had sat as members of the Alberta provincial legislature and Mr. Shaw was Liberal leader. Both are highly reputable professional men. The Social Credit candidate who defeated them and won the seat from Dr. Stanley is John Landeryou, a chef in a Calgary restaurant, temporarily out of employment, and a man without the least experience in politics or economics.

The new group in parliament is as yet without leadership. Names are being mentioned for the honor of party leader and among them two are most prominent. One is Dr. W. S. Hall, an Edmonton dentist, and one of the few professional men who have joined the Social Credit movement. Dr. Hall has never previously taken any part, active or otherwise, in politics. The other candidate for chieftainship is J. H. Blackmore, a school teacher who defeated Dr. J. S. Stewart, an experienced parliamentarian. Mr. Blackmore seems to be the likeliest choice for the leadership. He is a good platform speaker and a man of strong character and high ideals. He is a prominent member of the Mormon Church in South Alberta and will be the first Mormon, it is said, to sit in Canada's House of Commons.

Highly Regarded

Mr. Blackmore is regarded highly by his own party and seems to be above the average of the men who have won federal seats for Social Credit.

Asked for an opinion on the two groups, the defeated U.F.A. and the victorious Social Credit, former premier John E. Brownlee said the old "ginger group" will be sadly missed in the House.

"They were experienced debaters and highly regarded in parliamentary circles at Ottawa. They had made a place for themselves and were listened to with respect by the rest of the members. One finds it difficult to make comparisons with the new group because they are all obscure and untried men. Nobody knows anything about them," Mr. Brownlee said.

"But were not the U.F.A. members just as inexperienced when they went to parliament in 1921?" Mr. Brownlee was asked.

"No, they were not," he replied. "The U.F.A. members who were sent to parliament in 1921 had come up through the U.F.A. organization and had had real training in public matters. In the local constituencies and in the larger annual U.F.A. convention they had learned to be able public speakers on public questions, while the new Social Credit members who have just won seats are without previous training. They have been picked promiscuously by the party from obscurity."

No Comparison

"There can be no comparison between these men and such men as Robert Gardiner, William Irvine, G. G. Coote, Alfred Speakman and M. Luchkovich. They are simply not in the same class," the former pro-provincial premier declared.

D. M. Duggan, provincial Conservative leader, gave it as his opinion that the Crediteers who have been elected to parliament are "an unknown quantity."

"In the majority of cases," Mr. Duggan said, "training and background provide no evidences of qualifications for a public career, and in the majority of cases the men whom they have displaced are of a much higher calibre, Liberal, Conservative and U.F.A."

He said the Social Credit members at Ottawa will stand out as mediocre and below the average of parliament. He agreed with Mr Brownlee when he said, "Take Premier Aberhart out of the Social Credit political picture and his domination of the situation among them away and you will have nothing left for a year or two."

W. R. Howson, K.C., Liberal provincial leader, said with usual bluntness: "The election of these 15 Social Credit members to Ottawa is just so must waste of money.

Not Representative

"These men do not represent Alberta. They merely express the hysterical and, I think, unpractical theories which are partly the result of the depression and partly the result of Premier Aberhart's evangelical efforts."

It is a matter for speculation what will be the plan or policy of the Social party in the federal House. Before the election they were claiming they would have the balance of power and be able to compel the government in power to listen to their reasoning and demands, but now that the election is over they are singing their song in a minor key, with the realization that Mackenzie King has been given a mandate that put him beyond dependence on any smaller group for support in parliament.

It is being stated by some of them that they will be able, in all events, to keep the question of Social Credit before the people all over Canada and that they will watch the legislation going through parliament with a view to airing the stand Social Credit would take on matters affected. There is little more that they can do because their strength, even though the third largest party in the house, is not required by the government nor necessary to the Opposition, who would find it of little avail in a house with a government party numbering 168.

Only Provincial Leader

The federal Social Crediteers stand in a different position toward the provincial organization to what the federal U.F.A. members did toward the provincial U.F.A. Premier Aberhart will in no sense be the leader of anything more at present than the provincial legislative group. He has said repeatedly that he will have no time to give to federal politics while he is establishing his Social Credit programme in Alberta.

His interest in the federal movement is keen. But he doesn't look upon it as being his job to have much to do with it at present. "A federal organization is five years away yet," he says. Asked what the policy of the federal Social Credit party will be in this parliament, Mr. Aberhart said:

"They will endeavor to impress the principles of Social Credit upon parliament and keep the movement before the public. They will not look to the provincial legislature for leadership, though it is likely they will keep us informed of their doings."

Seeks $18 Millions

One prominent public man in Edmonton states that the position of the Social Credit party at Ottawa will be pretty much the same as that of Premier Aberhart when he goes up to Ottawa to attend the Dominion-provincial conference next month and stands up before eight Liberal provincial premiers and Mackenzie King to ask for $18 millions It is not likely he will get more than is absolutely needed to enable him to carry on and meet obligations from day to day. He will be outvoted eight to one on any matter relating to the advancement of his Social Credit schemes.

Started With H. W. Wood

A prominent legal man in the Alberta capital, W. J. Mustard, K.C., in explaining the reason for the turnover of the electorate to Social Credit, said it was to be traced back to the work of Henry Wise Wood in Alberta.

"In large measure the success of the Social Credit movement at the polls was due to the depression and the prevailing distress, but there is more than that back of it," Mr. Mustard stated. "Henry Wise Wood, in the early days of the U.F.A., created a class consciousness which later developed into a political consciousness which was democratic and stood for decentralized control. In this development Mr. Wood lost his control of his movement and it started to condemn parties and party leaders, believing itself above parties. The result was that the cement of partyism disintegrated which prepared the public for the coming of a demagogue who could promise anything unusual and get the power."

Whatever brought about the downfall of the U.F.A. party in the federal field, there are to be heard many expressions of regret among members of all the old line parties that such veterans as E. J. Garland, H. E. Spence and Robert Gardiner have been eliminated and replaced by untried and inexperienced men.

Like Lincoln—Untried

Referring to Prime Minister Bennett's remark that "Mr. Aberhart is a very good teacher, but he has not shown himself a good statesman yet," Premier Aberhart said: "Well Abraham Lincoln was a good rail splitter, you must remember!" This is the case with the Social Credit members of parliament. They are obscure in federal affairs as yet, but their supporters claim that time will cure that and that in five years they will be experienced parliamentarians.

The members in the new party are merchants in small towns, a few of them are professional men, one a physician and the other a dentist. They include for the most part men of humble walks in life. Walter Kuhl, who defeated Hon. Charles Stewart, former minister of the interior in the Liberal administration, is a farmer of Stony Plain. P. J. Rowe, of Athabaska, was secretary of the town of Beverley at one time, and Mr. Blackmore, of Lethbridge, is a school teacher, as also is W. Hayhurst, of Vegreville, who replaces M. Luchkovich, former U.F.A. member.

But the most striking fact about the members of the Social Credit federal party is that none of them has been prominent in public affairs of any kind previously. They are unknown and unheard of outside their own immediate neighborhood. Their course in parliament is uncharted and uncertain and cannot be guessed.

Talc and Soapstone Values

The value of talc and soapstone produced (sales by primary producers) in Canada during 1934 totalled $180,777 as compared with $186,749 in 1933.

FIVE MILLIONS FOR PULP MILL PRINCE RUPERT

San Francisco Capitalists Acquire Mutual Pulp & Paper Property

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—British-American Pulp & Paper Mills, Ltd., has been organized here, financed largely by San Francisco capital, to take over the Mutual Pulp & Paper Company's property and operate a large pulp mill at Prince Rupert.

J. O. Stewart, of San Francisco, of the Pacific Coast Joint Stock and Land Bank, is president of the new company. Managing director and chairman of the board will be Frank L. Buckley, of Vancouver, long identified with logging and timber in northern British Columbia. Other members of the board, all of San Francisco, include Edward A. Thompson, David D. Bohannon, Harry E. Saunders, Gordon Lantz and Alfred Hargreave.

Capitalization

Capitalization of the company will include $6 millions first mortgage five per cent bonds, $2.5 millions preferred stock and $900,000 common stock.

Construction of the mill will be begun within sixty days and operation is expected within fifteen months after building has got under way, Mr. Buckley states.

To Make Sulphite

British-American will manufacture high grade bleached sulphite pulp and expects to find a ready market in rayon mills in eastern United States and the British Isles. The mill is to be erected on the old G.T.P. drydock at Prince Rupert, which has been taken over from the Dominion Government at a cost of $500,000, and will thus have the advantage of tidewater facilities. The first unit to be established at the mill will have a capacity of 250 tons, and a second unit of similar capacity will be added when conditions warrant, according to Mr. Buckley.

Holdings

The company holds 4.2 billion feet of pulp timber on the Queen Charlotte Islands and along the Skeena and Naas river valleys.

Entry of British-American into the B. C. field marks the most important development in the pulp and paper industry on this coast in recent years. Other mills operating are Pacific Mills at Ocean Falls, controlled by Crown Zellerbach Corporation of San Francisco; Powell River Company at Powell River, controlled largely in the Middle West; B. C. Pulp & Paper Company at Woodfibre and Port Alice; and Westminster Paper Company at New Westminster.

CIVIC RAILWAYS SHOW INCREASES IN PASSENGERS

Gross Revenues Improve for First Time in Five Years

Canadian electric street and suburban railways showed an increase in the number of passengers carried in 1934 for the first time since 1929 with a total of 595.1 millions fare passengers as against 585.3 millions in 1933. The freight carried was 1.9 million tons which was the largest since 1931.

Montreal Leads

Of the 39 systems operating only 12 did not show increases over 1933. The net result of all railways was an increase of 9.7 million passengers. The Montreal system, which carried nearly one-third of all the traffic, showed an increase of less than one per cent, the Toronto system improved 2.3 per cent and the British Columbia Electric Railway increased 2.4 per cent.

The Ottawa, Hamilton and Edmonton railways showed increases of 4.5 per cent, 4.3 per cent and 6.6 per cent, respectively. The Winnipeg railway carried 0.6 per cent fewer passengers, the Quebec system was down by 1.3 per cent and the Calgary railway by 4.9 per cent. These decreases, however, were considerably less than those recorded in 1933.

Gross Revenues Up

Gross revenues showed the first improvement in five years, increasing from $39.3 millions in 1933 to $40 millions. Operating expenses increased only by 0.4 per cent and net operating revenues were increased by 4.75 per cent. The net income of all railways increased from $5 millions in 1933 to $6.1 millions.

Although the car and bus miles increased from 119.1 to 120 million miles the number of conductors, motormen and bus operators was reduced from 8,098 in 1933 to 7,808 or by 3.6 per cent. The total payroll of all employees was reduced from $18.6 to $18.5 millions or by 0.78 per cent, for a reduction in the total number of employees of 339 or 0.2 per cent.

Textile Trade Employment Reaches All-time Peak

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Employment in the primary textile industries in Canada reached an all-time peak at the beginning of October last, according to a statement issued by the primary textiles institute. The combined index figure for wool, cotton, silk, rayon and knitting industries, not including the needle trades or clothing industry, was 128.9, representing employment of 63,572 workers.

Pulpwood

Survey Indicates Bigger Cut During Coming Winter in Canadian Woods

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Pulpwood operations by the pulp and paper companies will be on a somewhat larger scale this winter than was the case a year ago.

According to a survey made by the Canada Lumberman, the Port Arthur division of Provincial Paper Ltd., will produce in the neighborhood of 50,000 cords in their own limits. In addition, Provincial Paper will purchase from local settlers, 20,000 cords for delivery by truck or rail.

Ontario Paper Co. report that they are cutting 140,000 cords of pulpwood this winter on their North Shore property in Quebec. In addition the company will purchase a small quantity of wood next summer to fill mill requirements.

Use More Pulpwood

The E. B. Eddy Co., of Hull, are cutting some 50,000 to 55,000 cords of pulpwood on their limits during the present season. They are also purchasing for delivery by water, 13,000 cords and will take in 7,000 or 8,000 cords of rail wood and pulpwood during the winter months.

Donnacona Paper Co. reports that there will be cut on the company's limits during the coming season, 40,000 cords of pulpwood, while some 35,000 cords will be purchased. The company has 40,000 cords of pulpwood on block piles at their mill and of the 1934-35 cut of pulpwood there is left in the river 30,000 cords.

Bathurst Power and Paper Co. has not yet completed plans covering the quantity of wood to be cut. At present the company has a normal supply of wood at the plant, and expectations are that the company will follow its usual policy of purchasing considerable raw material from the farmers and settlers.

DUNCANSON, WHITE & CO.
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS

Members:
Toronto Stock Exchange
Canadian Commodity Exchange, Inc.
New York Curb (*Associate*)

5th Floor, 15 King Street West Toronto

Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited
TORONTO, ONT.
Owning and operating mills at
Beaupré, Que. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Iroquois Falls, Ont.
Espanola, Ont. Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.
Pine Falls, Man. Fort William, Ont.
Daily Capacity 2,200 Tons Newsprint
Groundwood Pulp News Sulphite Pulp
High Grade Bleached Sulphite Pulp

November Dividends Down Although Six Raises Made

Payment Made By Teck-Hughes in October Accounts For Most of Decrease; November Payments Total $3.6 Millions

Although six notable increases in dividend payments have been made for November, total payments for the month are lower than for November, 1934. Total dividends declared for payment in November are $3.6 millions compared with $4.2 millions in the 1934 month. The chief reason for this is that Teck-Hughes Gold Mines made a large payment in November, 1934, but paid its quarterly dividend in October this year.

Bond interest payments are estimated by The Financial Post to be nearly as large for November, 1935, as in the 1934 month, despite reductions of interest rates.

Increases Made

Increases in November declarations include a payment of $1 a share on account of arrears on Russel Motor Car Co. preferred, in addition to the regular dividend. Canadian Dredge & Dock Co. is paying $1 a share on the common stock whereas it has made its annual payment in February for several years past. Frost Steel and Wire is making another disbursement of $1.75 a share on its preferred stock, having only resumed dividends this year. United Corporations pays the initial dividend of 50 cents a share on its class A stock in November. International Utilities Corp. has raised the annual rates on its prior preference shares to five per cent from 3½ per cent with the November quarterly payments. Payment of $1 a share on Toronto Elevators common represents the annual declaration formerly disbursed in September.

Record of dividends and interest for November follows:

Summary of November Payments

	1935	1934
	$	$
Dividends	3,601,369	4,188,056
Bond interest	44,537,876	44,830,139
Total	48,139,245	49,018,195

Dividend Payments

Company	Rate	Date	Amount
	$		$
Anglo-Can. Tel., pf.	.87½	1	57,750
Beatty Bros., 1st pf.	1.50q	1	15,547
Blue Ribbon, pfd.	.50q	1	14,925
B. C. Tele., 2nd pf.	1.50q	1	67,500
Buffalo Ankerite	.05q	15	28,865
Calgary Power, pf.	1.50q	1	90,000
Canada Iron, pf.	1.50q	15	58,167
Can. Bronze	.15q	1	12,000
Do., pref.	1.75q	1	12,600
Can. Converters	.50q	15	8,667
Can. Dredge	1	1	92,498
Do., pref.	1.75q	1	1,459
Can. Inv. Fd. sp. & ord.	.03½	1	26,990
Can. Investors	.10q	1	10,000
Canadian Oil, c.	.12½q	15	17,970
Chase, A. W., pf.	.50q	11	4,995
Coast Brew.	.23q	1	41,472
Dom. Bridge	.30q	15	154,185
Frost Steel, 1st pf.	1.75	1	14,717
Growers Wine, pfd.	.35s	1	2,975
Guelph Carpet	.75a	1	26,250
Do., pref.	1.62½q	1	11,930
Gurd, Chas., pf.	1.75q	15	4,550
Hollinger Gold	.05	4	246,000
Humberstone Shoe	.50q	1	10,000
Inter. Power, 1st pf.	1	1	80,000
Inter. Utilities, pf.	1.25q	1	25,753
Do., $3.50 pfd.	.62½q	1	68,023
Imperial Bank	2.50q	1	175,000
Int. Nickel, pf.	1.75q	1	483,486
Kirkland Lake	.03	1	157,173
Macassa Mines	.05	1	131,403
Mtge. Corp. of N. S.	1.75q	1	11,900
Penmans	.75q	15	48,388
Do., pref.	1.50q	1	16,125
Quebec Power	.25q	15	138,299
Russell Motor, pf.	1.75q	1	21,000
Do., on arrears	1	1	12,000
St. Law. Flour	.50q	1	6,000
Do., pref.	1.75q	1	10,062
2nd Std. R'lties, pf.	.01	1	25,035
Shawinigan W. & Pr.	.12q	15	261,390
Sherbrooke Trust	1.50q	1	4,500
Simpson, Robt., pf.	3s	1	100,500
Simpsons, Ltd., pf.	1q	1	112,500
So. Amer. Gold	.10	27	176,000
So. Can. Power, c.	.20q	15	80,000
Steel of Canada	.43¾c	1	201,250
Do., pref.	.43¾c	1	113,685
Toburn Gold	.02q	21	37,000
Toronto Elevators, c.	1	15	25,000
United Corp., A	.50	15	32,135
Weston, preff.	1.75q	1	15,750
Total			3,601,369

q—Quarterly.
s—Semi-annually.
a—Annually.

BOND INTEREST DUE IN NOVEMBER

Company:	Rate	Date	Due	Amount
Alex. Apart, 1st mtge.	6½	15	1940	9,230
Belding-Corticelli	5	1	1936*	1,627
Bell Tele., C	5	1	1969	187,500
Brant. Roofing, A	6½	1	1950	19,013
Bruck Silk Mills	6½	1	1945	14,758
Calgary Brew.	5	1	1942	13,642
Canada Cement, A	5½	1	1947	488,605
Can. Nor. West Rly.	4½	1	1943	62,997
Connors Bros.	6½	1	1938	4,062
Dredging Contract	6½	1	1947	16,250
Duke Price Pr., A	6	1	1966	1,057,899
East. Can. Coast. St.	6	15	1949	16,140
East. Dairies, A	6	1	1949	86,910
Econ. Inv. Tr., A	5	1	1957	23,738
Gen. St. Wares A.	6	1	1952	214,125
Gr. Lakes Power	6	1	Serial	42,390
Hinde & Dauch, A	5½	1	1948	33,742
Hydro-El. Bond, A	5	1	1957	72,075
Gr. Trunk Pac. 1st mtge.	4	1	1939	197,480
Do., Alta.	4	1	1939	48,600
Do., Alta.	4	1	1942	23,074
Kingston Elevator	6	1	1950	41,230
Mercury Mills, A	5½	1	1953	36,712
Montreal Cotton	5	1	1943	10,487
Mont. Is. Pr., A	5½	1	1957	254,375
Nat. L. & P., A.	6	1	1949	160,000
Nor. Can. Pr.	6	1	1953	67,500
Nor. Ont. L. & P., A	6	1	1953	150,000
Paton Mfg.	6	1	1953	21,567
Penmans	5½	1	1951	49,637
Porto Rico Pr.	5	1	1936	37,050
Do., refund	5	1	1962	24,332
Do., debs	6	1	1950	29,485
Provincial Pap. A	5½	1	1947	105,860
Queen's Hotel	6	1	1947	30,156
Randolph Hotel	6½	1	1947	5,963
Shawinigan, B	4½	1	1968	357,007
United Grain, B	5½	1	1949	17,050
United Secs., A	5½	1	1952	89,952
Do., B	5½	1	1952	40,218
Van. Island Trans.	7	1	1943	15,687
Wabasso Cot.	7	1	1942	15,102
Windsor Gas	5	1	1966	27,562
Corporation bonds				4,534,876
Municipal bonds				*4,153,000
Provincial bonds				*6,602,000
Dominion bonds				*29,248,000
Total				44,537,876

*To be redeemed Nov. 1, [illegible]
*Estimated.

BIG NEW MONEY-SAVING DODGE

Beauty Winner of 1936!

Famous for Ruggedness, Dependability, Safety and Economy . . . New Dodge Hailed by Noted Auto Editors as Smartest and Most Handsomely Styled Car in Dodge History

● Everyone knows Dodge as the car that has smashed all records for ruggedness . . . for dependability . . . for amazing gas and oil and upkeep economy. Everyone knows Dodge as the car that has survived the most torturous safety tests that scientific ingenuity and human daring can invent. Now Dodge steps out ahead with breath-taking beauty . . . sets the pace for all 1936 cars with sensational new style and smartness.

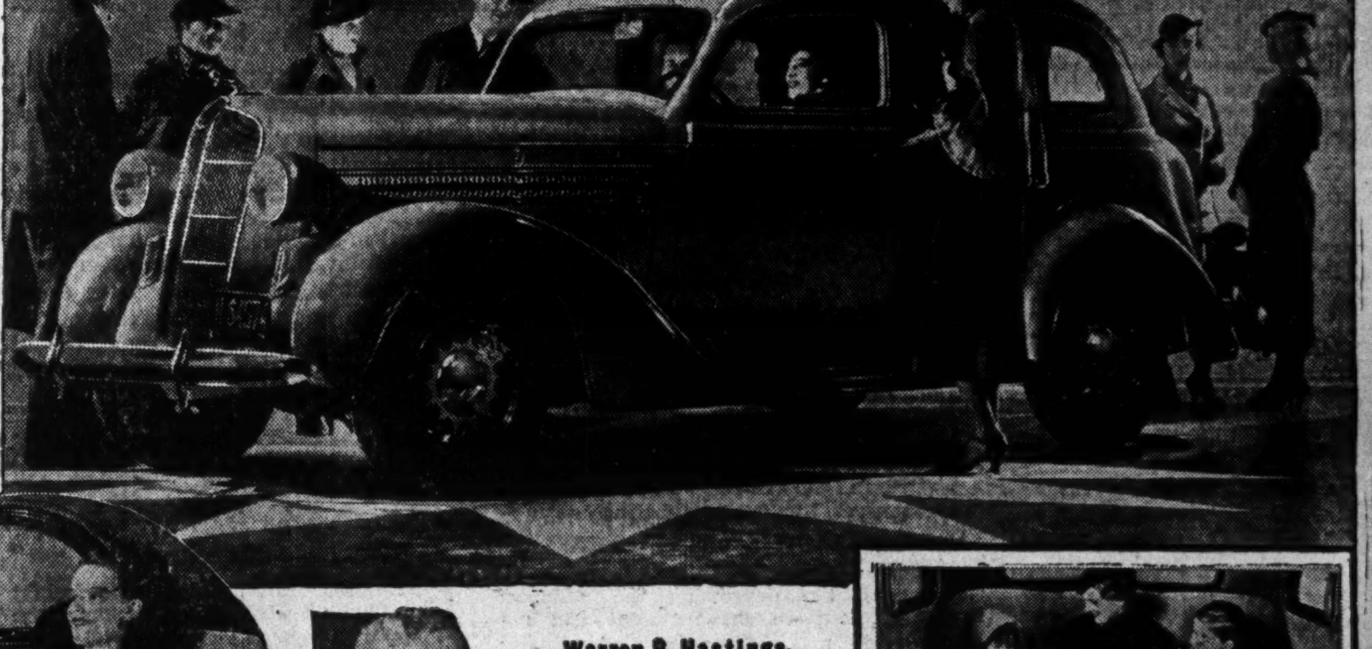
HAILED BY AUTO EDITORS

Canada's foremost automobile editors — men who know their motor cars, hail the new Dodge — its every stunning line and feature—its rich, new interiors. And no wonder they all enthuse. At very first sight you, too, will recognize the sheer beauty and luxury of this new Dodge. This "Beauty Winner" of 1936 gives you all the things you should demand of a motor car — the things you are entitled to. It gives you the kind of a ride that would thrill you even in the most expensive cars, yet with the amazing economy of operation everyone knows Dodge provides.

SAFETY-STEEL BODIES

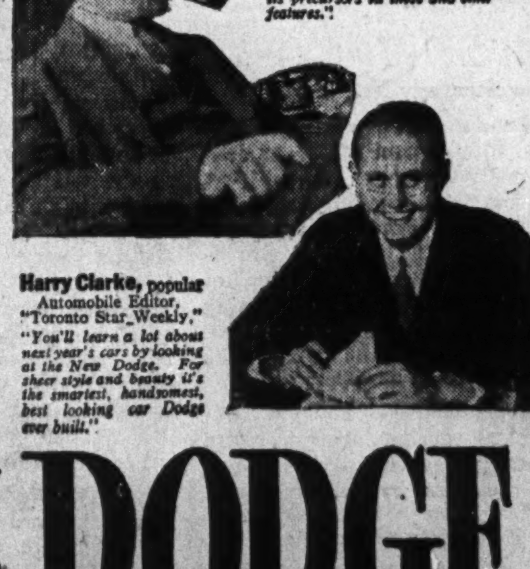
It gives you the time-proved safety of Dodge genuine hydraulic brakes . . . safety-steel bodies . . . the finger-tip, toe-tip handling ease of Balanced Driving Control . . . new, more spacious interiors, trimmed in richer, more expensive materials . . . and above all, it gives you the economy of the powerful Dodge engine which will save you money every mile you drive. See this brilliant new Dodge today. Drive it. See for yourself how much extra value this big Money-Saving Dodge gives you . . . yet it is priced right down among the lowest-priced cars!

Model shown Dodge D2 Four-Door Touring Sedan



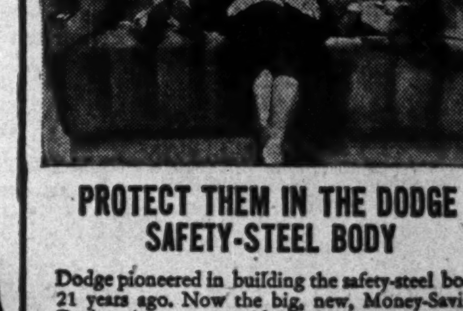
YOU'LL FIND MORE COMFORT than ever in this new Dodge rear compartment. More spacious than before, it is trimmed in richer, more expensive materials and provides every luxury and convenience you could desire . . . "chair-height" seats . . . longer, more restful arm rests . . . handy ash receivers . . . and many other smart appointments.

GENUINE HYDRAULIC BRAKES were pioneered by Dodge —have been tried and proved in the toughest test of all—*time!* Always easy to operate, always equalized, Dodge *genuine* hydraulic brakes stop you quickly—surely—*safely!*



Warren B. Hastings, Editor of "Canadian Motorist." —"*Style, beauty and comfort have found increasing expression in Dodge cars of relatively recent vintages. The 1936 Dodge eclipses its precursors in these and other features.*"

Harry Clarke, popular Automobile Editor, "Toronto Star Weekly," "*You'll learn a lot about next year's cars by looking at the New Dodge. For sheer style and beauty it's the smartest, handsomest, best looking car Dodge ever built.*"

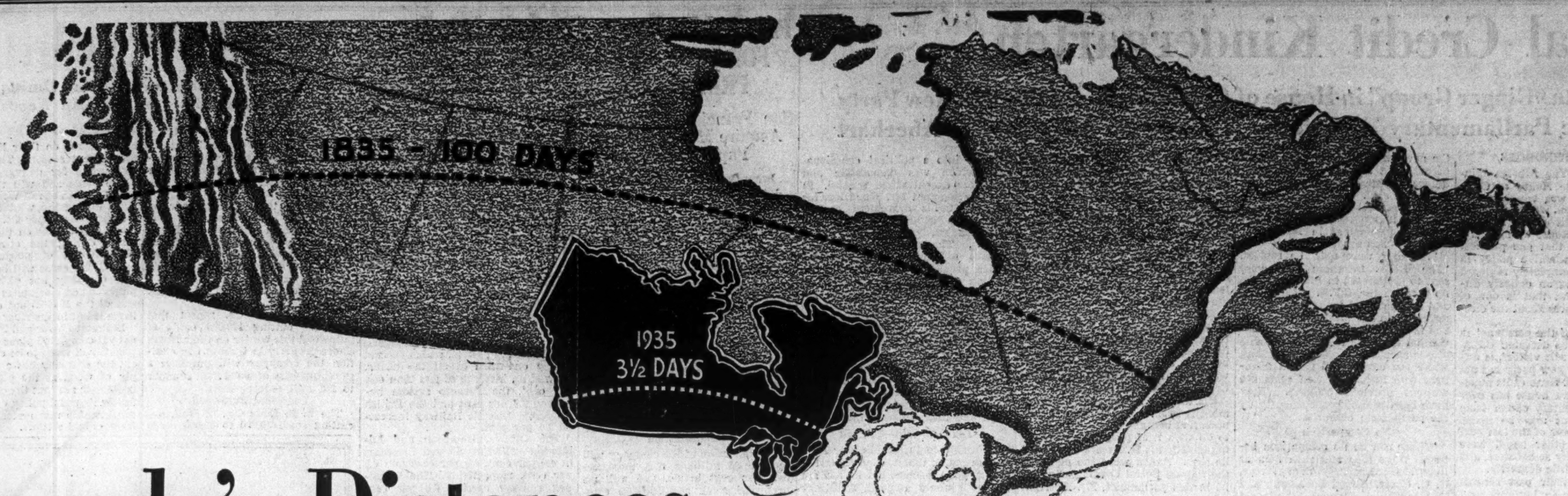


PROTECT THEM IN THE DODGE SAFETY-STEEL BODY

Dodge pioneered in building the safety-steel body 21 years ago. Now the big, new, Money-Saving Dodge gives you a steel body that is even stronger, more rigid than ever before . . . steel reinforced with an even more sturdy framework of steel pillars, corner posts and side braces . . . all welded together into a rugged unit of steel. Safety glass in all windows of closed models.

Big MONEY SAVING DODGE

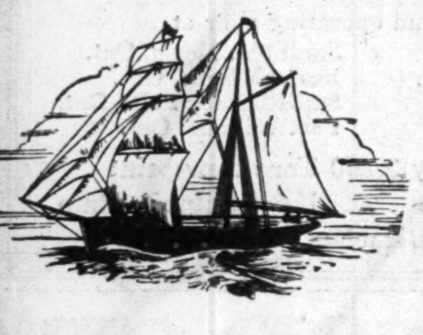
$849 For Dodge D-3 Business Coupe Delivered in TORONTO (*License extra*)



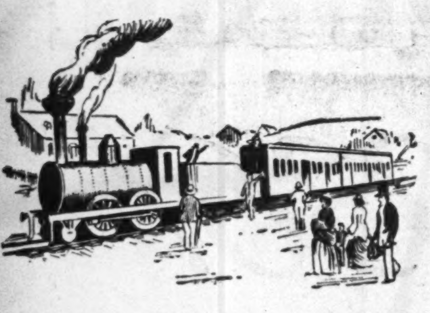
Canada's Distances Steadily Shrinking

Great Nation-wide Railway Systems Have Dwarfed Distance as Steam and Steel Draw the Dominion Together—But Billions of Dollars of Equipment Now Face Acid Test of Obsolescence.

1790 Canoes like this in which Fraser discovered the B. C. river which bears his name, once sped from Montreal to the Pacific Coast in the amazing time of 100 days.

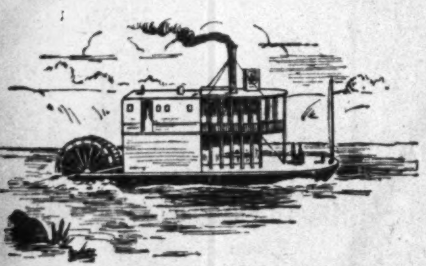


1819 The brig "Jean," first vessel of the Allan Line, inaugurated the first regular passenger service on the St. Lawrence River.

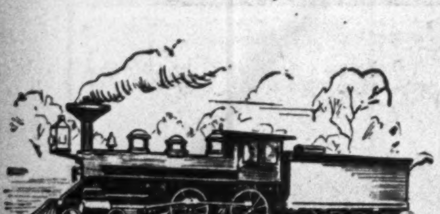


1835 The first steam-driven railway train in Canada started July 21, 1835, operating from Laprairie to St. John on the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway.

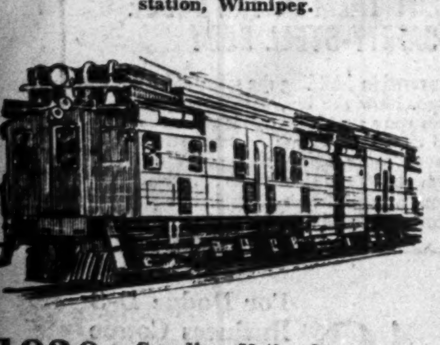
1840 The old familiar stage-coach—familiar part of early Canadian life. This one was used at old York (now Toronto).



1859 The Anson Northup—first stern-wheeler on the Red River—created a great sensation in its day.



1877 The famous Countess of Dufferin was escorted into Winnipeg on a barge in 1877. First locomotive on the C. P. R., it still rests in state at the C. P. station, Winnipeg.



1930 Canadian National engineers designed this Diesel oil-electric locomotive and thus evolved the principles of fuel saving incorporated in the "streamline" trains recently publicized in the United States.

CANADA'S direst problems were solved by the coming of railroads. They pushed back frontiers, spread population North and West; made agricultural settlement and industrial progress possible. Without them mining, wheat-growing, scores of industries could never have become vast, growing enterprises.

Railways in Canada have changed the meaning of time and space. A century ago canoes manned by a dozen paddlers left the Pacific ocean and reached Montreal in 100 days. That was a wonderful record made possible only because men of incomparable endurance, daring and resource were willing for months together to paddle from before dawn until after dark, to sleep four hours a night and sometimes not at all, to run rushing rapids, to swing at a jog trot over portages and to do as much as 100 miles a day in favorable waters. It would have taken ordinary mortals eight months to compass such a journey if they could have accomplished it at all.

* * *

Smaller and Bigger

MEASURED by the best time records 100 years ago and now, Canada is but one-thirtieth the size it was then. But the record of 100 days was then exceptional and the opportunity to travel that way came seldom 100 years ago. Today anyone can leave Montreal or the Pacific coast on any day of the week; can be assured of spanning the intervening distance in three and a half days. Canada is one per cent of the size it was 100 years ago if measured by standards of accessibility in 1835 and in 1935.

But, if Canada has shrunk, in terms of travel time, it has expanded for the individual Canadian. In 1835 fifty miles seemed a great journey; now the average Canadian is closer to England and Hong Kong than he was then to cities within a couple of hundred miles. His horizon has widened and he makes free use of the products and cultures of the world.

* * *

Vast Market

BUT our railways did more than provide Canadians with means of easy travel and a quick, sure way to reach markets with our products. They have themselves been a vast market for developing industry, a vast source of purchasing power. Iron and steel companies, makers of passenger, freight and other cars, builders of locomotives hundreds of railway equipment companies have arisen to serve the railways.

During the depression the railways themselves have shown talent and resource in making the best of existing equipment. Thus demand for new rails, new cars and new locomotives has fallen to a mere trickle when compared with pre-depression buying habits.

* * *

New Strategy Needed

TRIBUTE is due railway men in adapting cars and locomotives to modern needs. Locomotives make longer trips, stay away from the reconditioning shops for much longer periods; operate more economically and effectively. Improvements in re-routing, in utilization of power, in length of trains, in lessening non-productive mileage have been great. But every year the argument for new cars and locomotives grows more urgent.

This battle against wear and tear, depreciation, falling revenue, against unwise duplication of railway facilities and competition for business by buses, trucks, automobiles, airplanes, has reached a point where it requires new strategy.

As always in times of depression, obsolescence has travelled more swiftly than depreciation. Equipment made even five years ago will be as out-of-date as the dodo ten or twenty years hence. The policy of "making old things do" must change to a policy of "only the best will do."

* * *

Today's Challenge

THE challenge of today is to accomplish a major revolution in equipment within the life of the present generation. Lack of money is not a satisfactory answer. The roads are like the rabbit chased by a dog who escaped by climbing a tree. "But rabbits don't climb trees," you say. This rabbit had to.

The rabbit story exactly indicates the position of the railroads. Companies and Canadians together must somehow find money to combat obsolescence. For, paradoxically, hundreds of millions of dollars will have to be spent on roadbed rails and rolling stock to save money. These immense sums must be spent even though there is too much railway mileage in Canada.

The railroads know it. In the United States and Europe spectacular performances in speed, smoothness of operation and comfort are being given by new trains driven by all sorts of fuel. Stream-lining, long, low-cost trips by new trains and new speed records are now common talk. They are reinstating the prestige of railroads for being in and keeping in the van.

Passenger traffic is being wooed again to the railway fold. Canadian railroad companies are studying closely the performances of various types of competing trains in the United States. Soon any United States advances made in this direction will be incorporated into new Canadian trains.

* * *

Three Billions Issue

SO FAR so good. But this touches but the fringe of the vast sums involved in replacing obsolescent equipment in Canada. It is a problem which affects more than $2 billions invested by the Canadian National in road equipment and more than $1 billion invested by the Canadian Pacific. It will affect sooner or later every single item of the following cars owned by the two main railroad companies of Canada as well as of smaller railroad companies:

	C. N. R.		C. P. R.	
	1933	1934	1933	1934
Locomotives	3,070	2,992	2,104	2,048
Freight cars	123,146	113,065	94,188	91,048
Passenger cars	3,745	3,661	3,381	3,341

* * *

Freight Major Problem

THE major rail problem is a freight problem. Freight gives six times the revenue that passengers do. Freight makes railroads pay in good times. The lack of it makes deficits soar in times of depression.

Railway men know if they can cut down deadweight of locomotives and cars they are saving wear and tear on rails and equipment; are cutting down expenses of operation and lessening maintenance costs.

Railroads save $18 per car per year for every ton of deadweight replaced by a ton of freight. Nearly two of every five tons in the weight of the average freight car loaded to the limit is deadweight. Since few cars are ever loaded to their limit one realizes the enormous possibilities for savings offered by lighter freight cars.

Twelve important railroads have listened to this doctrine and aluminum is being used for major weight reductions in many types of equipment.

* * *

Much Done Already

A NEW hopper car has been developed to show a six-ton saving in weight over a conventional 50-ton hopper car. The car can carry 12 tons more of coal. The railroad man's ideal of five tons of revenue-paying freight for every ton of deadweight no longer seems impossible of fulfillment. Car builders both in Canada and the United States insist it is possible to build cars of half the weight of those now on the rails but just as strong and capacious.

So far, the revolution has been hampered because initial cost of new cars and locomotives has been a drawback. But new metals and new alloys are forcing acceptance.

* * *

New Ideas

CANADIAN railroads have always been in the forefront in improvements leading to more economic and efficient use of steam locomotives. They will probably continue to use them for the main work of railroads though there will be growing fields for nearly every type of equipment. But their advisability will have to be amply demonstrated first for the various services.

Ideas are seething in all departments of construction for railroads. Manufacturers talk in fairy tales of the advantages of steel ties, permanent roadbeds, four-wheel freight cars, specialized equipment, general service light-weight box cars, containers and container cars, trains that are at home on rails and on highways, small as well as large refrigerator cars, air-conditioned passenger cars and concentrated traffic control.

Engineers are delving into the advisability of aluminum driving rods, light-weight tenders and 50 per cent reductions on the weight of reciprocating and revolving parts.

One hears of rubber-insulated car frames, trucks and wheels. New signalling systems are being pressed on railroad authorities and new car brakes are suggested. Greater use of telephone and radio communication is reported on long trains.

Some of these fairy tales will come true.

The efforts are already evident in Canada as well as in the United States but it is only a beginning. What is coming appears to promise more in volume of work for the durable industries than anything they enjoyed even in the gala days of the boom period.

* * *

Expert's Views

F. A. GABY, of the Canadian Pacific engineering department, recently admitted that Diesel locomotives have made wonderful advantages in shedding weight. He sees problems still to solve before it can be used to its economic limit on railroads and on highways. He foresees growing use of aluminum to secure reductions in weight as well as of various steel alloys. He says that freight trains now travel almost as fast as passenger trains in thickly populated parts of Canada. Every effort is being bent to the problem of seeing that pickup and delivery by trains is as quick and prompt and dependable as by any other agency.

* * *

Place of Speed

THE need of greater speed can be interpreted not as a mere striving for more miles per hour but in devising ways and means to see that passengers and merchandise are moved more frequently and with the least possible delay from one place to another. To meet modern demands in comfort, air conditioning for example is essential to provide uniform temperatures and humidity winter and summer, to free trains from dust. There must be smooth starting, acceleration and deceleration and stopping and a minimum of noise and vibration. The great desideratum is economy.

Even if all the talk about streamlines is partly "ballyhoo," it emphasizes plainly that the public demand it as the outward and visible symbol of the improvement in comfort, speed and economy.

* * *

Time Factor

CANADIAN railroads state their fight against obsolescence will be spread over many years. They admit that 25 years from now the railroads of Canada will probably carry very little of their present equipment.

Locomotives are nearly all more than 10 years old and many 15, 20 and 25 years old. The same thing is largely true of freight and passenger cars. Railroads in order to survive, must keep pace both with science and the needs of business. No matter how much they have invested in the past, no matter how non-productively they may have invested a large part of their capital, they will have to keep on making extensive capital expenditures.

* * *

Price of Progress

WHATEVER destiny awaits Canadian railways — amalgamation, private ownership, public ownership, co-ordination with all other forms of transportation, unified management or continuing competition at all points — obsolescence is the main giant in the path.

Whatever system has its day, modernization is the price which must be paid for success. And railroads need eternal vigilance to be always at the head of the procession.

In so far as that is recognized the durable industries will benefit. The ball is even now beginning to roll.

How Soon? Canada has several hundred thousand freight cars doing the nation's transportation business in every town and hamlet. But new materials, new principles, new metals are making much of this huge investment obsolete; are paving the way to the coming revolution in railroading.

ONE of a series of articles indicating in practical fashion the amazing opportunities for good business that lie in a programme of rehabilitation for Canadian industry.

These forward-looking firms and institutions are making possible this constructive series:

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED
"Cellophane" Division
"Cellophane" the modern packaging medium

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE COMPANY LIMITED
"Specialists in Insulation"

COMBUSTION ENGINEERING CORPORATION LIMITED
Steam Plant Specialists
"Modernize and Save Money"

CRANE LIMITED
Valves Fittings Piping
Plumbing and Heating

DOMINION ENGINEERING WORKS LIMITED
Montreal - Toronto - Winnipeg - Vancouver
"Builders of High Grade Machinery"

C. A. DUNHAM CO., LIMITED
"Dunham Differential Heating"

FRID CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED
Hamilton, Ontario
General Contractors

GENERAL MOTORS OF CANADA LIMITED
"An eye to the future — An ear to the ground"

GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED
"Goodyear Means Good Wear"

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED
Nickel - Inconel - Monel Metal

LIVINGSTON STOKER CO. LIMITED
Hamilton, Ontario
"Canada's finest automatic coal burner"

NATIONAL STEEL CAR CORPORATION LIMITED
Hamilton - Montreal
"Specialists in Transportation Equipment"

THE OFFICE SPECIALTY MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED
Filing Systems and Office Equipment

PAGE-HERSEY TUBES LIMITED
Steel Pipe
Genuine Wrought Iron Pipe

W. E. PHILLIPS COMPANY LIMITED
Pioneers in new applications of Flat Glass

PIGOTT CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED
Hamilton, Ontario
"Builders in Stone"

ANACONDA AMERICAN BRASS LIMITED
Rustproof Copper, Brass and Bronze

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED
"This is the age of Aluminum"

BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA
"Continuous improvement in telephone equipment has made Canadians the world's greatest users."

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED
"Modernize with Concrete."

CANADIAN BUSINESS EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION
"Organized for Greater Service to Canadian Business"

THE FINANCIAL POST
SECOND SECTION
Vol. XXIX Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, NOVEMBER 9, 1935 10c a Copy; $5.00 a Year No. 46

1895
1919
1923
1936
1930
1910
1900

National Motor Shows
Open Canada's 1936 Automotive Parade

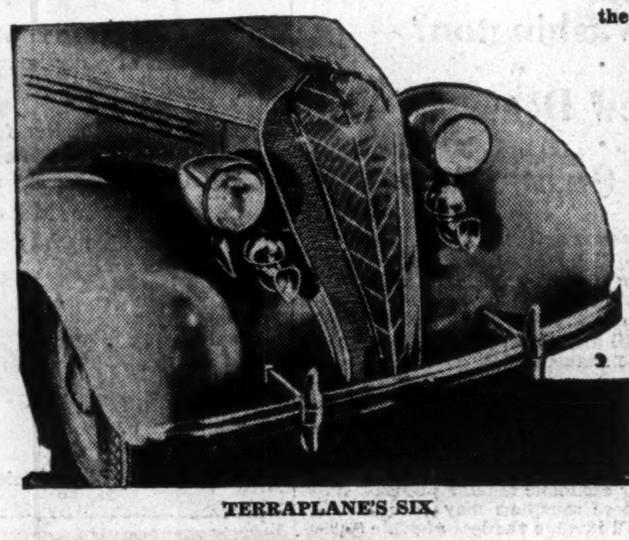
MOTORDOM'S annual parade of new models begins officially this year at Toronto on November 9. It continues at Montreal the following week and throughout thousands of motor sales rooms in all parts of the Dominion as new 1936 models go on display.

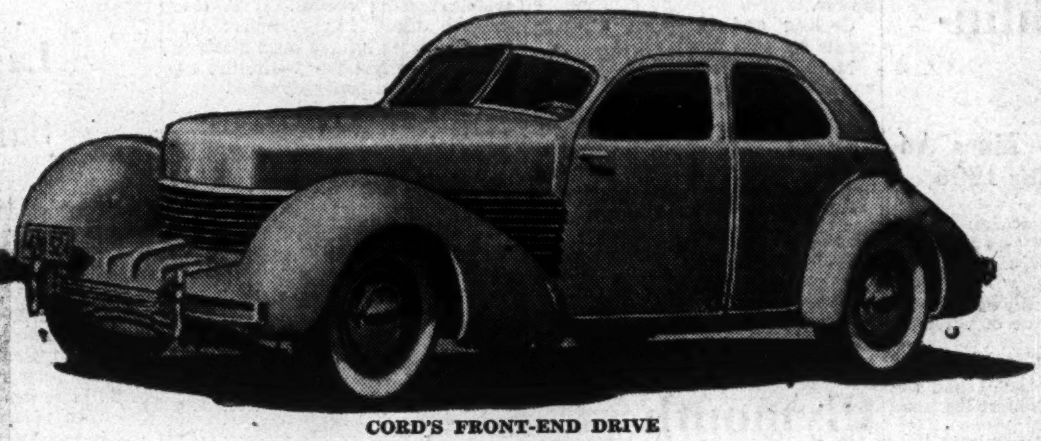
Two months earlier than usual, the 1936 presentations aim to encourage fall and winter buying; to "streamline" the rickety seasonal dips that usually characterize motor car buying (and factory sales and production) throughout the continent.

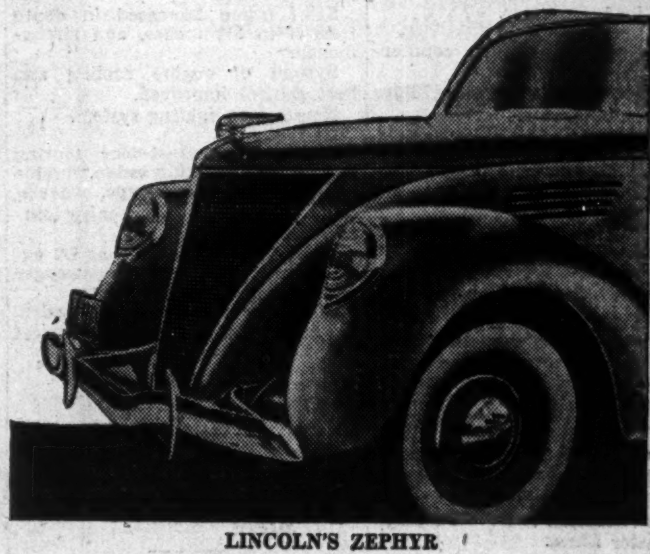
With few exceptions the new cars reveal no drastic changes. Manufacturers have concentrated on "refinements;" aiming at greater safety and comfort and more economical operation.

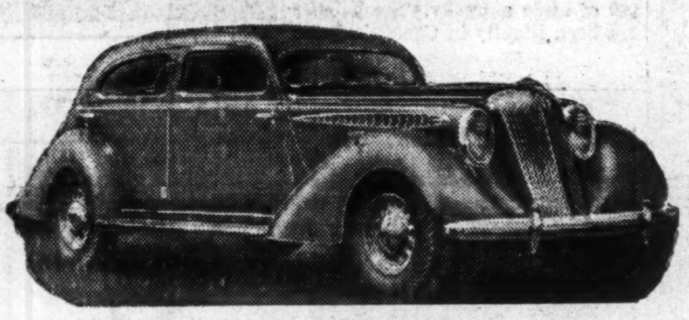
But since seven out of every ten cars in Canada are at least five years old, the new models afford astounding value in comfort, performance, safety, efficiency, compared with the obsolete cars of pre-depression days which still grace our streets and highways.

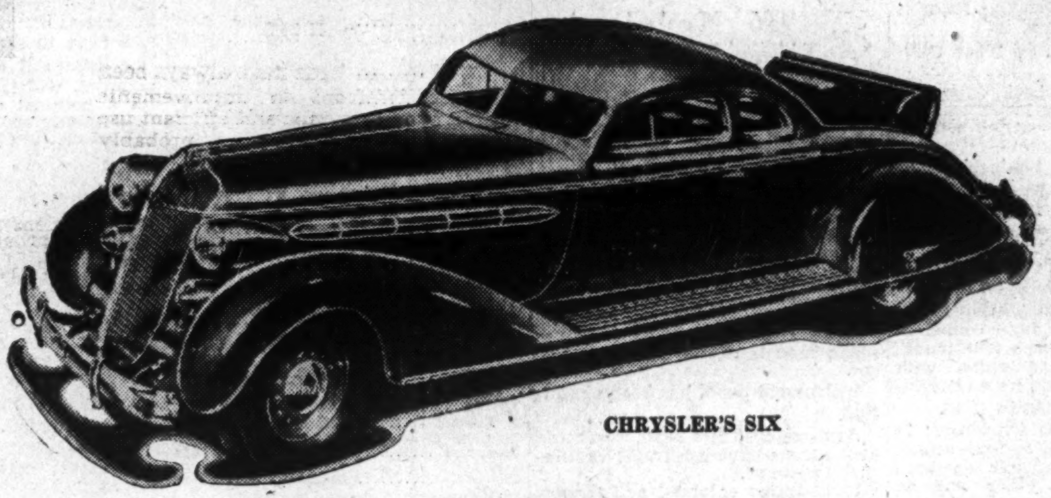
To see these new creations—to ride in them—is to be convinced.

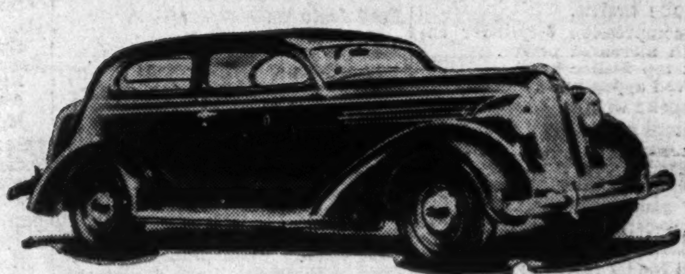

TERRAPLANE'S SIX

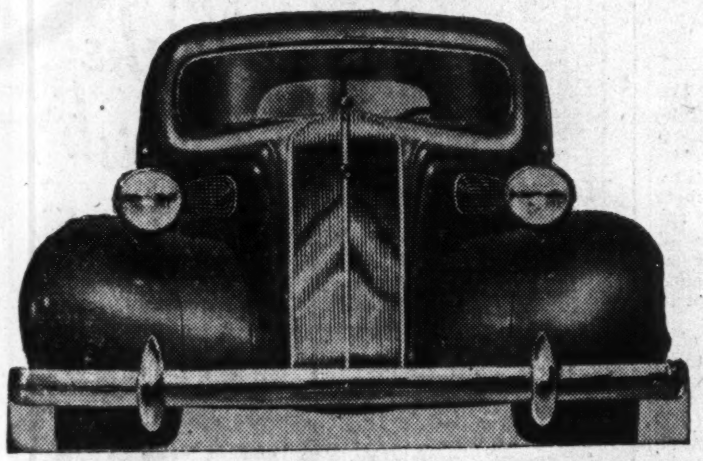

CORD'S FRONT-END DRIVE

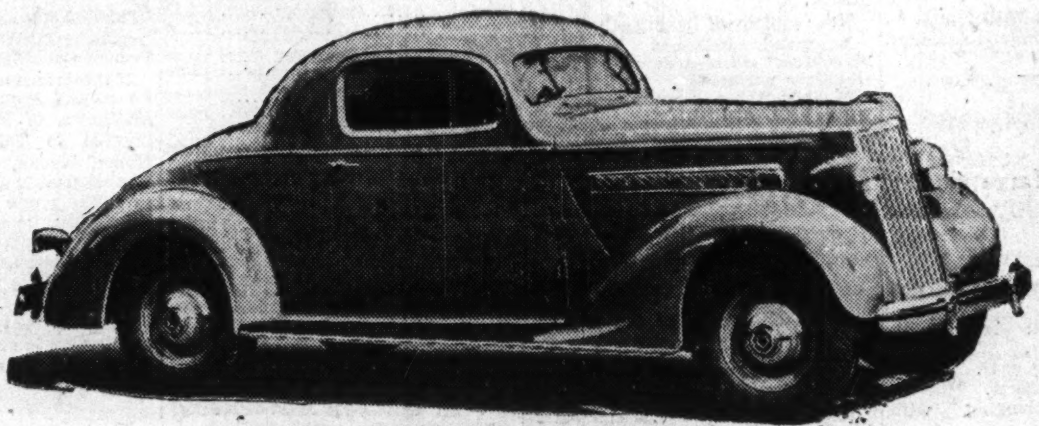

LINCOLN'S ZEPHYR

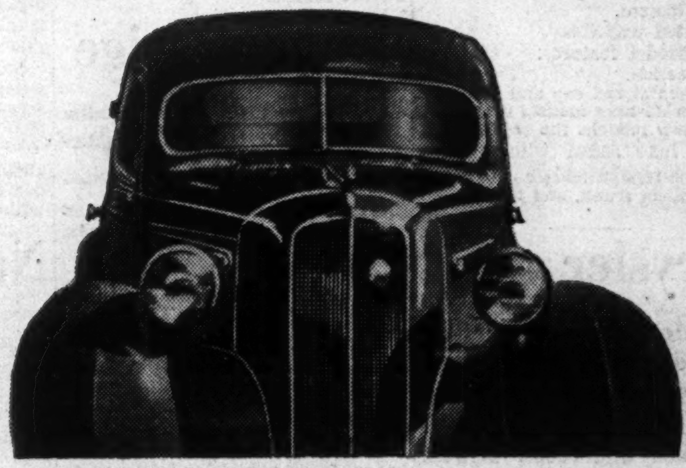

HUPMOBILE'S EIGHT

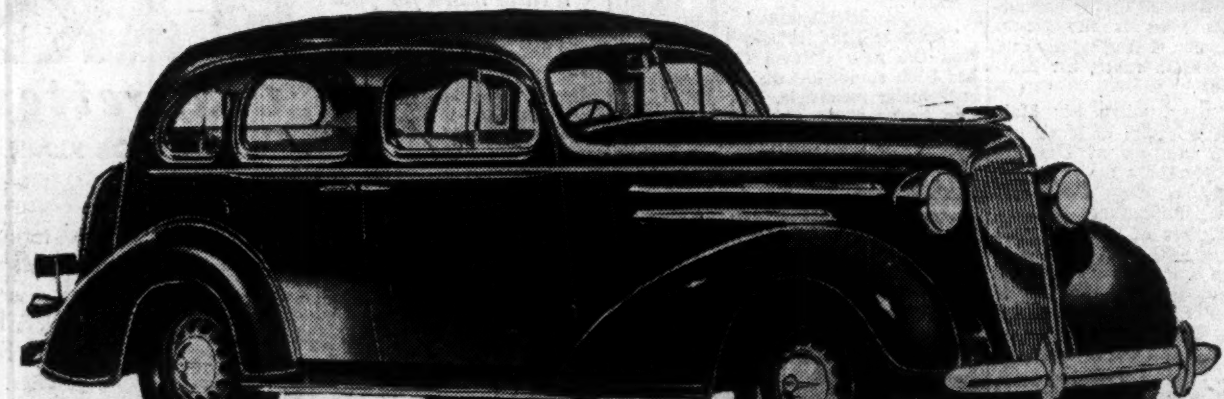

CHRYSLER'S SIX


PLYMOUTH'S SIX

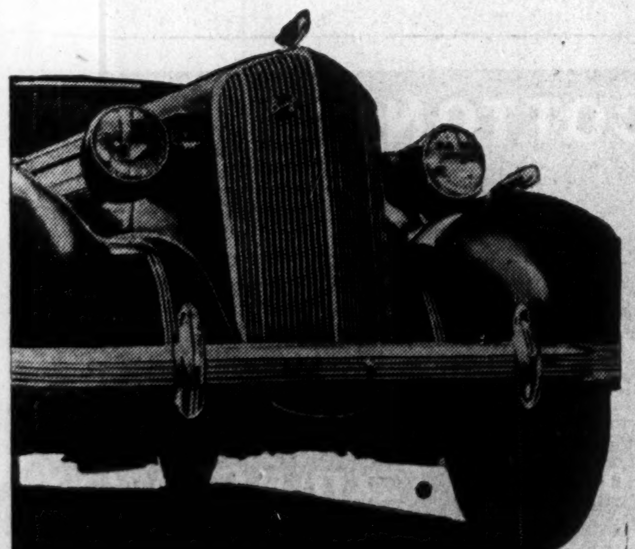

NASH'S "400"


PACKARD'S "120"

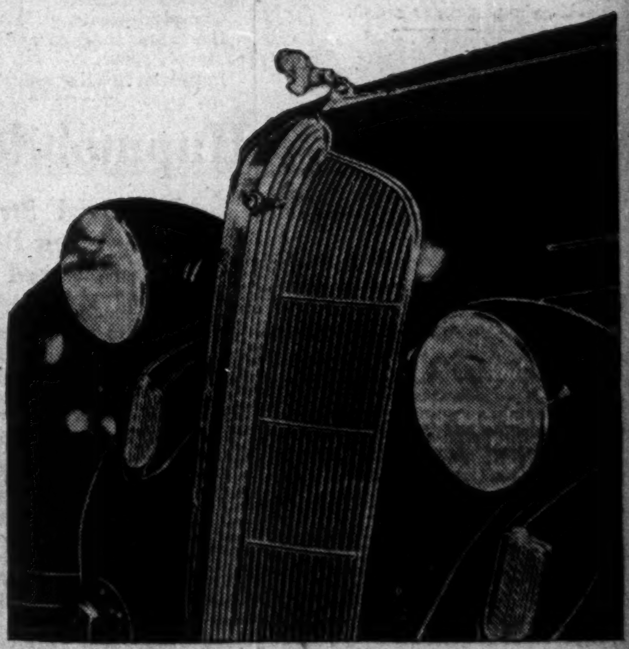

STUDEBAKER'S COMMANDER


CHEVROLET'S MASTER

FORD'S V-EIGHT


BUICK'S EIGHT

AUTOMOTIVE BUILDING
AUTOMOTIVE BUILDING OF TORONTO'S C.N.E. WHERE 1936 MOTOR CARS WILL MAKE THEIR OFFICIAL CANADIAN DEBUT


DODGE'S SIX

Highlights of 1936 Motor Cars

Auburn

Diesel-powered Engine Offered in All Auburn Models

Auburn features:

All-steel body structures.

Chassis equipped with X-plus-A bracing.

Four hydraulic brakes.

Controlled ventilation.

Arm rests in front and rear compartments.

Models: Six-cylinder line, 85 h.p., and straight eight, 115 h.p., four-door sedan; two-door brougham; five-passenger convertible phaeton sedan; convertible cabriolet and business man's coupé.

Super-charged models are convertible phaeton sedan; four-door sedan; two-door brougham; business man's coupé; convertible cabriolet and speedster models.

Cadillac

The "60" Series, a New, Lower-priced V-8, 125-h.p. Cadillac Offered

The "60" Series features:

Improved knee-action.

New X-type frame.

New ease of handling.

New front-end treatment with narrowed radiator and grille of new design.

Steel Turret tops on all body types.

Peak load generator.

Triple range choke.

Complete crankshaft counter-weighting.

One-piece casting for cylinder block and crankcase.

Hydraulic valve tappet adjusters.

Other Cadillac are now included in the Cadillac-Fleetwood group, including larger V-8's and V-12's.

Body models increased by the addition of a closed coupé with an opera seat behind the conventional coupé seat.

Chevrolet

"Standard" Models Redesigned on Lines of "Master"; Enlarged

Features Common to Both Standard and Master Lines:

Hydraulic brakes.

High compression 6-cylinder engine with increased power.

Turret top Fisher bodies.

Improved appearance.

Steel spoke wheels.

Tail lamps mounted on fenders.

Fisher ventilation on front doors only except in Model 10-99.

Headlamps mounted on rad shell.

Safety glass all around.

Dual windshield wipers on all special models.

Standard Model features:

Turret top bodies similar to 1935 Master series, except for dimensions and equipment.

Increased wheelbase.

Master Model features:

Knee-action.

Ornamental rad cap and dual tail lamps on de luxe models only.

Five new models: the regular and the de luxe sedan with built-in trunk, the regular and de luxe coach with built-in trunk, and the cabriolet.

Chrysler

More Room for Passengers in Lower-priced Cars

Chrysler six and eight features:

Insulation with rubber between body and frame.

Hypoid rear axles.

Built-in trunks in all sedans.

Two-door sedans with adjustable full-width seats.

In six and de luxe eight interior size of body increased 4 inches, also elbow housings give more room.

Height reduced one inch.

Newly designed grille and louvres of radiator.

Automatic overdrive available at slight extra cost.

Chrysler Airflow features:

Higher aerodynamic efficiency.

Increased structural strength:

New chromium finished grille.

Steering wheel lowered and angle changed.

Speedometer and other instruments regrouped.

Models: Chrysler six—four-door touring sedan; two-door touring sedan; rumble seat coupé; business coupé and convertible coupé.

DeLuxe eight — touring sedan, rumble seat coupé, traveller sedan, seven-passenger sedan.

Chrysler Airflow eight six-passenger sedan; Chrysler Airflow Imperial, six-passenger sedan.

Cord

1936 Models Offer Ultra Modern Styling — Radiator Completely Concealed

Cord features:

Radiator and gas filler completely concealed.

New V-8 Lycoming motor, 125 horsepower.

All steel body structures.

Safety glass throughout.

Modernistic styling.

Retractable headlights.

Completely streamlined.

Four-speed transmission.

Access to oil and water under small hinged door.

Upholstered shelf behind rear seat: luggage compartment built into rear of body.

Models: 5-passenger 4-door Westchester sedan; 4-passenger Beverly sedan; 2-passenger convertible coupé with rumble seat and 5-passenger convertible sedan.

De Soto

1936 Cars Are Longer, Lower and Roomier

DeSoto Airflow and Airstream features:

Hypoid rear axles.

Improved automatic overdrive.

Hydraulic brakes.

Steel bodies.

Safety glass throughout.

New headlights incorporating non-glare feature.

Airstream features:

Body 4½ inches longer, seats wider.

Body lowered and strengthened.

Airflow features:

Rear seat ahead of rear axle.

Single unit body frame of welded steel.

New engine cooling device.

Improved automatic overdrive.

Models: Airstream — four-door touring sedan; two-door touring sedan; rumble seat coupé, business coupé.

Airflow—four-door touring sedan.

Dodge

New Models Have Air-styling, Roomy Interiors, Safety Steel Bodies

Dodge features:

Safety glass in all closed models.

New streamlining.

Simplified steering mechanism.

Even keel of car, achieved by "Ride Levelator."

Steel frame increased in depth from 5 to 5½ inches, and strengthened.

System of engine cooling and heat control improved.

New safety lighting system.

Models:

Dodge 2 series—4-door touring sedan, 2-door touring sedan, rumble seat coupé, business coupé, convertible coupé and seven-passenger touring sedan.

D4 series are the same as D2 except there is no seven-passenger touring sedan.

D3 Series—4-door standard sedan, 2-door standard sedan and business coupé.

Ford

1936 Cars Feature New Exterior Treatment

Ford features:

New grille and headlamps.

New cold-pressed steel wheels.

Improved steering and gear shifting.

Structural parts of body of steel.

Safety glass in windshield and windows.

Models: De luxe, three- and five-window coupés, roadster and cabriolet with rumble seat, phaeton, Tudor and Fordor touring sedans, the latter two offered with built-in trunk. Cars without de luxe equipment; five-window coupé and Tudor and Fordor sedans.

Graham-Paige

Three New Graham Cars — New Supercharger Six

Graham-Paige six features:

Three new models, Crusader six, Cavalier, Supercharger.

All-steel construction body.

Rumble proof steel roof.

Safety glass in windshields and windows.

Re-distribution of weight, passenger compartment slung between axles.

Hydraulic brakes.

Semi-elliptic springs.

Models: Two-door and four-door sedans in all models and a coupé in the Cavalier and Supercharger. All three cars feature trunk models.

Hudson

Hudson Features Radial Safety Control; Automatic Draft Elimination; Duo-hydraulic Braking

Hudson six and eight features:

Lower, longer lines; streamlining improved.

New Radial Safety Control Rhythmic Ride; True-Line Steering.

Automatic draft elimination.

Duo-automatic hydraulic braking.

Wheelbases increased 3 inches in length and 1½ inches in width. Chassis are longer, wider, stronger and more rigid; more body room. Improved adaptation of electric hand unit.

V-type windshield; new release on the parking brake.

One-piece steel top.

Increased baggage and tire compartment space.

Improved headlamp design.

Hupmobile

Improved Streamlining — New Body Design Featured

Hupmobile lines feature:

Streamlining improvements.

Windshield wider and brought back close to steering wheel.

Wide doors and windows.

Entire body moved forward in relation to rear wheels, thus putting rear seat ahead of rear axle.

New ventilation system designed.

New front grille.

Models: Two series; one of 121-inch wheelbase, 120 horsepower, eight-cylinder engine and the other 118-inch wheelbase, 101 horsepower, six-cylinder engine. Both series have two-door sedan and four-door sedan with and without trunk, rumble seat coupé and a business coupé.

Lafayette

Three-passenger Business Coupé and Five-passenger Rumble-seat Coupé Added to Line

LaFayette features:

Synchronized springing with "silenite" inserts.

Clutch pedal inserts.

Redistribution of weight.

All-steel body—seamless steel top.

Modern streamlining.

Hydraulic brakes.

Seven bearing crankshaft—rifle bored connecting rod.

Concealed spare tire and luggage space.

New models: Convertible coupé, three-passenger business coupé and five-passenger rumble seat coupé.

Lincoln

New Lincoln Medium-priced Car Makes Its Debut

New Lincoln medium-priced car named "Zephyr," makes its debut.

Lincoln-Zephyr features:

110 h.p. V-12 engine.

Complete streamlining.

All-steel "bridge truss" body.

Low centre of gravity, floor 12 inches from road.

Safety glass throughout.

No conventional running boards, these replaced by narrow rubber-covered side buffers with polished metal edges.

McLaughlin-Buick

Four New Lines Announced for 1936

McLaughlin-Buick features:

Four new lines of cars featuring 18 different body types.

All-steel "Turret Top"

Streamlined bodies by Fisher.

Straight eight engine of valve-in-head design.

"Troubleproof" hydraulic brakes.

Luxuriously upholstered and appointed interiors with more leg, head and elbow-room.

Widened V-shaped windshield.

Cushioning and springing features to eliminate vibration.

Built-in trunks on all sedan models.

Roof, side panels, back, doors and floor boards heavily insulated.

Retention of knee-action wheels.

Anolite pistons.

Models: Series 49, 138-inch wheelbase: 6- and 8-passenger de luxe sedan with trunk; Imperial sedan with trunk.

Series 48, 131-inch wheelbase: 6-passenger sedan with trunk; 6-passenger convertible phaeton.

Series 46, 122-inch wheelbase: 2- and 4-passenger de luxe coupé; 5-passenger de luxe coach with trunk; 5-passenger de luxe sedan with trunk; 4-passenger de luxe convertible coupé with rumble seat.

Series 44, 118-inch wheelbase: 2-passenger coupé and de luxe coupé; 4-passenger rumble seat de luxe coupé; 5-passenger coach and de luxe coach both with trunk; 5-passenger de luxe sedan with trunk; 4-passenger de luxe convertible coupé with rumble seat.

Nash

New De Luxe Series Nash "400" Introduced

Ambassador Six and Eight line features.

All-steel aeroform body with seamless steel top.

Automatic cruising gear.

Super-hydraulic brakes.

Synchronized springing with "silenite" inserts.

Twin ignition "flying power" motor.

Longer wheel base (125 inch).

Re-styling of front end.

Soundproof, insulated body.

Clutch pedal starting.

Concealed spare tire and luggage space.

Models: A Victoria and 4-door sedan, both six-passenger models, equipped with built-in trunk on either 93 h.p., 125-inch wheelbase Ambassador Six or 102 h.p. Ambassador Eight.

"400" line features:

Revolutionary "monitor-sealed" motor.

Metered pressure cooling.

Oil gage on dashboard.

All-steel "aeroform" body, seamless steel top.

Packingless water pump.

Super-hydraulic brakes.

Equal weight distribution.

Synchronized springing with "silenite" inserts.

Clutch pedal starting.

Automatic cruising gear.

Concealed spare tire and luggage space.

Bigger bodies.

Models: Sedan, touring sedan with trunk, coupé and rumble seat coupé, Victoria and touring Victoria with trunk.

Reo

Riding Comfort is Greatly Improved in New "Flying Cloud"

Flying Cloud Six offers:

Body shifted forward to permit passengers to be seated between front and rear axle positions.

Double acting airplane type hydraulic shock absorbers.

Body has all-steel insulated top; trunk is integral with body.

Windshield has safety glass.

Models: Two-door coach; two-door brougham and four-door sedan models, standard and de luxe.

Oldsmobile

New Front End Treatment — Split Windshield Adds to Appearance

Oldsmobile features:

Entirely new front end treatment.

High-mounted headlamps and new louvre design.

Solid steel top and split windshield.

Super-hydraulic brakes on both six and eight.

Knee-action front wheels on both lines.

Centre control steering and ride stabilizer.

Anolite pistons: longer life and oil economy.

New grouping of instruments.

Hand-brake under dash to left of driver.

Six-cylinder models: Coach, coach with trunk, de luxe coach with trunk, coupé, coupé with rumble seat, de luxe coupé with rumble, convertible coupé with rumble, sedan, sedan with trunk, de luxe sedan with trunk.

Eight-cylinder models: De luxe coach with trunk, de luxe coupé with rumble, de luxe convertible coupé with rumble, sedan and de luxe sedan both with trunk.

Packard

Packard "120" Features Increased Power and Roomier Bodies

Packard "120" features:

Increase from 110 to 120 horsepower.

Cooling and shielding arrangements for fuel pump.

More attractive interior, deeper cushion springs, improved shock absorber adjustments.

Added foot room for exit and entrance to front seat.

Additional room in rear seats and more leg room in front.

Additional head room in five-passenger sedan and touring cars.

Packard Eight, Super-eight and Twelve feature:

New radiator design.

Power brakes.

Automatic chassis lubrication.

Shock absorbers adjustable for different riding conditions.

Plymouth

1936 Models Are Lower, Wider, Longer

Plymouth features:

Car lowered one inch.

Four and one-half inches more passenger space from front to rear and about two inches more elbow and shoulder room.

Steel body insulated from the frame with sound-deadening rubber.

Windows in closed models are of safety glass.

Frame of car has been completely redesigned.

Front seats of de luxe two-door sedan models extend full width of car.

Instrument panel has been simplified.

Arm rests fit into sides of car; de luxe sedans have ash trays; ventilation improved.

Steel frame enlarged and strengthened.

New system of headlighting.

Improved balanced weight; "shockless" steering developed; ride stabilizer perfected.

Models: Three Plymouth six and six de luxe Plymouth body types, all on 113-inch wheelbase.

Pontiac

Refinements of Chassis and Bodies Give Longer, Sleeker Lines

Pontiac features:

Knee action front wheels on both six and eight.

Quicker acceleration, easier starting, better economy, and easier handling.

Turret Top bodies, hydraulic triple-sealed brakes and sealed chassis.

Metered flow lubrication; cross-flow cooling; silver cadmium bearings; electro-plated pistons.

Cylinder bore of the "8" stepped up to 3¼ in.; horsepower increased from 84 to 87 at 3,800 r.p.m.

Automatic choke; automatic throttle-opener; new intake manifold and new combustion chamber on the "6" engine.

Silver streak continued as leading style motif.

Models: The straight eight is available in six body styles, while twelve are mounted on the six chassis. Common to both lines are coaches and sedans (with or without built-in trunk), all accommodating five passengers; the standard coupe for two passengers and the sport coupe for four passengers. The cabriolet built for 4 passengers is available on both the eight and six chassis.

Studebaker

Increase in Power of Both Dictator and President Eight Models

Dictator features:

Wheelbase increased 2 inches.

New six-cylinder engine, which, develops 90 h.p. at 3,400 r.p.m.

All-steel top added to steel bodies.

Automatic hill holder to prevent backing when stopped on a hill.

New method of cradling engine in rubber.

Houdaille 2-way adjustable shock absorbers.

President Eight features:

Power increased to 115 h.p. at 3,600 r.p.m.

Hill holder on brakes.

Houdaille 2-way shock absorbers with automatic ride control.

All-steel top added to steel bodies.

Planar individual front wheel suspension.

Models: Dictator six and President eight, 2- and 4-passenger coupé; 2-door St. Regis sedan, with and without trunk; 4-door sedan, with and without trunk; convertible roadster.

Terraplane

1936 Models Offer System — Duo-automatic Brakes

Terraplane features:

Increase in size of steel body; more head room, more leg room.

Wheelbase three inches longer.

One-piece steel top.

Automatic draft elimination.

V-form windshield.

Radial safety control.

Duo-automatic hydraulic brakes.

Tru-line steering.

Improved electric hand installation.

Models: 115-inch wheelbase. Complete line of body models.

Studebaker Will Exhibit Historical Relics at Show

Studebaker Corp. of Canada is featuring an historical automotive display at the Toronto Motor Show. It consists of eight vehicles tracing the company's history from the time of its origin in 1852 to the present day.

The company was founded when two Studebaker brothers set themselves up as blacksmiths and wagon builders with a total capital of a forge and anvil and $68. Three other brothers subsequently joined the original two to form Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Co.

Curious Collection

The product of Studebakers on exhibit in Toronto includes a phaeton built by Studebaker in 1857 for display at a county fair. It was in constant use until 1908. Another important Studebaker vehicle is the carriage in which President Lincoln rode to Ford's Theatre in Washington a few hours before his assassination on April 14, 1865.

First and Last

Two other interesting exhibits are the last buggy to be built by Studebaker, Sept., 1917, and alongside the first Studebaker "big six." Despite the fact that this was subjected to 50,000 miles of test driving, it was in use until 1921 with a total mileage of nearly 84,000. Another Studebaker Six produced in 1919 and also on exhibit has a record of 500,000 miles to its credit in the delivering of passengers, mail and newspapers over a span of 5½ years.

Another interesting vehicle is the 1934 Studebaker Sedan which was twice pushed over a 104-ft. cliff and each time was driven away from the base under its own power.

RECORDS REVEAL MOTOR PROGRESS OVER 37 YEARS

Speed Figures Indicate Strides Made in Generation

Thirty-eight years have passed since drivers Chasseloup and Laubat flew over the roads in their Jeantaud automobile at the amazing speed of 39 miles an hour. Since then speed has increased to a point where that record is regarded by a majority of drivers as only an ordinary pace for long-distance driving. Nevertheless, back in 1898 that speed was probably just as amazing to the populace as is Sir Malcolm Campbell's mark of over 300 today.

Over the years improvements have developed which have permitted of ever-increasing speeds. It is only through these improvements that the new records have been attained. Even in the last ten years, the top speed has practically doubled.

The following tabulation of record speeds, which appears in Canadian Automotive Trade, is an indication not only of man's increasing mastery over time, but also as a record of technical and design progress in automotive engineering.

Driver	Car	Speed m.p.h.
1898		
Chasseloup-Laubat	Jeantaud	39.24
1899		
Jenatzy	Jenatzy	41.42
Chasseloup-Laubat	Jeantaud	43.69
Jenatzy	Jenatzy	49.42
Chasseloup-Laubat	Jeantaud	58.25
Jenatzy	Jenatzy	65.82
1902		
Serpollet	Serpollet	75.06
Vanderbilt	Mors	76.08
Fournier	Mors	76.60
Augières	Mors	77.13
1903		
Duray	Gobr'n-Brillié	84.21
Ford	Ford	91.37
1904		
Vanderbilt	Mercedes	92.30
Rigolly	Gobr'n-Brillié	93.20
de Caters	Mercedes	97.26
Rigolly	Gobr'n-Brillié	103.56
Barras	Darracq	104.53
1905		
Hemery	Darracq	109.65
Bowden	Mercedes	109.75
1906		
Marriott	Stanley	121.57
1909		
Hemery	Benz	125.9
1910		
Oldfield	Benz	131.72
1911		
Burman	Benz	141.73
1919		
de Palma	Packard	149.87
1920		
Milton	Duesenberg	156.04
*1922		
Guinness	Sunbeam	129.17
1924		
Thomas	Leyland	129.73
R. Thomas	Delage	143.31
Eldridge	Fiat	145.90
Campbell	Sunbeam	146.16
1925		
Campbell	Sunbeam	150.86
1926		
Segrave	Sunbeam	152.33
Thomas	Higham	169.23
Thomas	Higham	171.09
1927		
Campbell	Napier	174.88
Segrave	Sunbeam	203.79
1928		
Campbell	Napier	206.95
Keech	White	207.55
1929		
Segrave	Irving	231.44
1931		
Campbell	Napier	246.09
1932		
Campbell	Napier	253.96
1933		
Campbell	Rolls-Royce	272.46
1935		
Campbell	Rolls-Royce	276.82
Campbell	Rolls-Royce	301.13

* Average of runs in two directions. Previous records, were for one mile or less in one direction only.

Sir M. Campbell Featured In Hudson Advertising

Feature of Hudson-Terraplane advertising this year is the tie-up achieved between that company and the famous British racer, Sir Malcolm Campbell.

"Last February, when Sir Malcolm set a new series of stock car records in a Hudson at Daytona Beach, he expressed a desire to try out a 1936 model when available," says Ross MacKinnon, vice-president of Hudson Motors of Canada. "He gave it a thorough try-out and I doubt if there is another present-day driver who could match him. A few minutes after he was behind the wheel for the first time he was registering over 70 miles an hour in second gear."

Announced now as a proved success, the electric hand is again optional equipment on Hudson-Terraplane cars. It was installed last season on 38 per cent of Canadian cars of both lines.

Dodge Brothers Exhibit Commercial Cars, Trucks

Dodge Brothers (Canada) Limited will exhibit commercial cars and three lines of trucks at the forthcoming Toronto and Montreal motor shows. All models are powered with the six-cylinder Dodge Red Ram engines. The commercial cars are available in express and panel body types. The one-half ton truck, the two-ton truck and the three-ton truck are each available on several wheelbases.

Important engineering features built into these trucks are hydraulic brakes, four bearing crankshaft, pistons with four rings instead of the usual three. Full-pressure lubrication and valve seat inserts.

Footnotes to Ottawa

U. S. Trade Pact Soon

• • • •

Who Goes to Washington?

• • • •

Law to Test New Deal

• • • •

Sanctions Cost $6,500,000

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—Prospects are considered bright for the completion of a trade agreement between the United States and Canada before the end of the year.

When the Canadian trade experts left for Washington last week they took with them full authority to make generous concessions to the U. S., in return for lower tariffs on Canadian primary products.

It is recognized that if an agreement cannot be arrived at before the end of the year, the negotiations will have to stand over until 1937. The Roosevelt administration, it is believed, will not launch so doubtful a political craft as a Canada-U. S., trade agreement, in a presidential election year.

• • •

Washington and Other Posts

While it is learned that the Government has not yet come to any decision with respect to the new minister to the United States, several names are being mentioned.

It is learned officially that one of the first acts of Mr. Mackenzie King was to offer this post to J. W. Dafoe, editor of the Winnipeg Free Press. Mr. Dafoe, however, has declined the appointment.

Reports at Ottawa indicate that Sir Herbert Marler, Canadian minister at Tokio, desires to be transferred to Washington or Paris. The Canadian minister at Paris, according to cabinet sources, will be a French Canadian.

If this transfer takes place, it is by no means improbable that Albert Matthews, of Toronto, will be appointed to Tokio. The name of Hume Wrong, chief secretary at Washington, is also being mentioned as a likely one for advancement in the diplomatic service.

The Paris post is not as yet officially vacant and will not be until Hon. Philippe Roy, the present minister, retires.

Hon. Vincent Massey is already on his way to occupy the position of Canadian High Commissioner in London.

• • •

Disillusioned

There is good reason to believe that the new Ottawa Government has been somewhat disillusioned by reciprocity prospects. The pre-election hopes of the Liberal party, it would seem, cannot be wholly realized at this time. The difficulty lies not with what Canada is able to give but what Washington is ready to surrender. Unless gossip is badly astray, the Roosevelt administration is prepared to cut the import taxes on lumber very substantially and to open the market to Canadian cattle. The attitude of the administration toward Canadian dairy products, potatoes, fish, etc., is stated to be most discouraging. The understanding is that Ottawa will choose to take what can be got now, rather than wait for more favorable conditions in 1937.

• • •

New Deal to Supreme Court

Last week brought a sudden change of policy on the part of the Government with respect to the New Deal legislation enacted in the past two sessions of Parliament. The original intention was to consult the provinces and then determine whether or not the various statutes should be submitted to the Supreme Court for a test of their validity.

This has now been changed and practically all of the controversial New Deal statutes are to go to the Supreme Court forthwith, in the hope that a judgment can be obtained in time to be laid before the Dominion-provincial conference, to be held late in November or early in December.

Statutes involved are: The Natural Products Marketing Act, the Unemployment and Social Insurance Act, the Dominion Trade and Industry Act, the amendment to the Criminal Code covering price cutting, the Minimum Wage Act, the Limitation of Hours of Work Act, and the Weekly Day of Rest Act. The view of legal pundits at Ottawa is that the fate of these statutes will depend largely upon the nature of the questions put to the court. It is announced that the Dominion will appoint counsel to argue the validity of the statutes, presumably from both sides. It is thought likely that some of the provincial governments will also intervene to argue against the statutes.

• • •

Support League's Sanctions

The King Government has endorsed the League of Nations stand for economic sanctions against Italy. These sanctions may and probably will involve the loss of some $6,500,000 of trade annually. The balance has been slightly in Canada's favor.

Diesel Installations Reach New Peak

Diesel engines installed on this continent in 1935 will be three times greater than in the record year 1923, according to figures compiled by Diesel Publications Inc., New York.

It is estimated that total installations in 1935 will amount to 1.5 million h.p. compared with 760,000 h.p. in the previous year and but 100,000 h.p. in the depression year of 1932. Previous peak for the industry was in 1928 when 450,000 h.p. were installed.

Analysis of total installations shows marine engines still the largest individual outlet, with general industry ranking second and public utility and "mobile" equipment ranking third and fourth.

Nash Stages Contest To Name New Engine

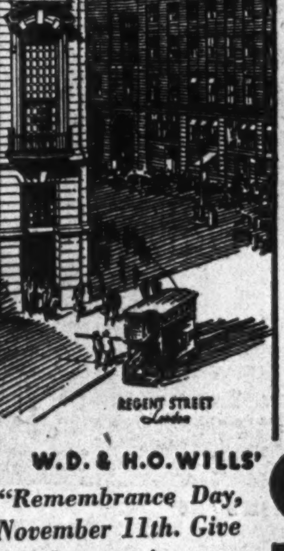
Nash Motors Co. has launched a $10,000 cash prize contest designed to secure the best name for the new type engine used in the 1936 "400" cars.

Features of the engine are that it includes but two castings (promotor block and cylinder head), the exhaust and oil manifolds being sealed inside the motor block. The new principle is said to eliminate hundreds of previously necessary parts, giving more power, lower fuel and service costs.

The contest is open to all; will end Dec. 31, 1935, to which 620 cash prizes totalling $10,000 will be distributed to winners.

THE HOUSE
OF HOSPITALITY
A Modern
Fireproof Hotel
of 350 Rooms
Rates: $2.00, $2.50, $3.00
Double Rooms: $4.50, $5.00
MAIN DINING ROOM
Club Breakfasts 25c to 60c
Lunch 60c to 75c
Dinner $1.00
COFFEE SHOP
HOTEL LONDON,
LONDON, ONT.
Manager: H. F. Struckett

CLOTHES INDIVIDUALLY TAILORED
For Centuries
THE MARK
OF THE GENTLEMAN
Overcoats
May we suggest an early selection of your heavy overcoat.
Many smart cloths for both the Chesterfield and Ulster styles are to be found in our stock of fine imported fabrics.
Levy Bros.
69 W. King St., Toronto



The smoke of the British Empire
W.D. & H.O. WILLS'
"Remembrance Day, November 11th. Give a little more for your poppy this year."
GOLD FLAKE
Cigarettes
CORK TIP OR PLAIN

W.D.&H.O.WILLS
GOLD FLAKE
HONEY DEW

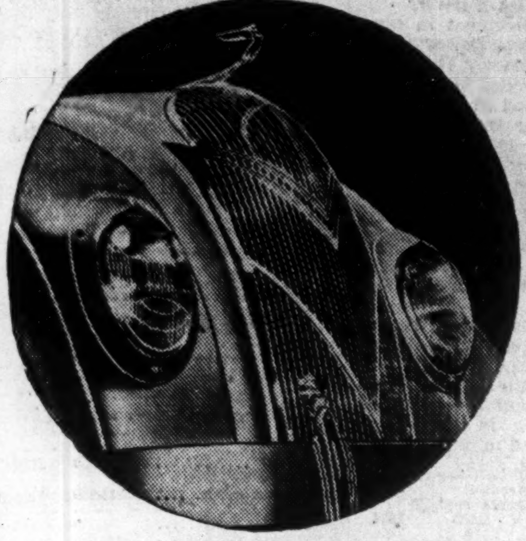
If you wish to express the quality of your hospitality, offer your guests W.D. & H.O. Wills' Gold Flake Cigarettes.
POCKET TIN OF FIFTY — 55 CENTS
A SHILLING IN LONDON . . A QUARTER HERE

COTTON FABRICS
AND YARNS

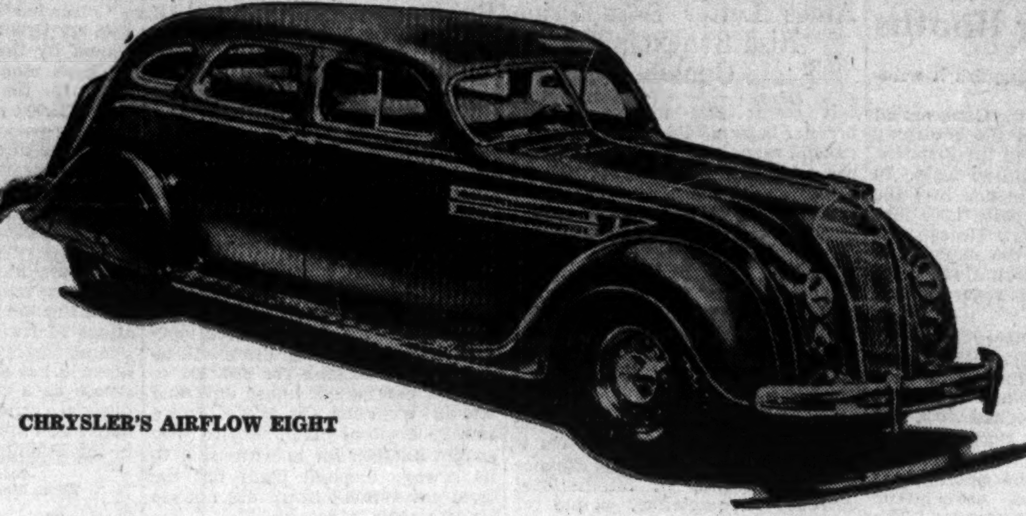
Basic raw materials for many Canadian Industries.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY
LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO HAMILTON WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

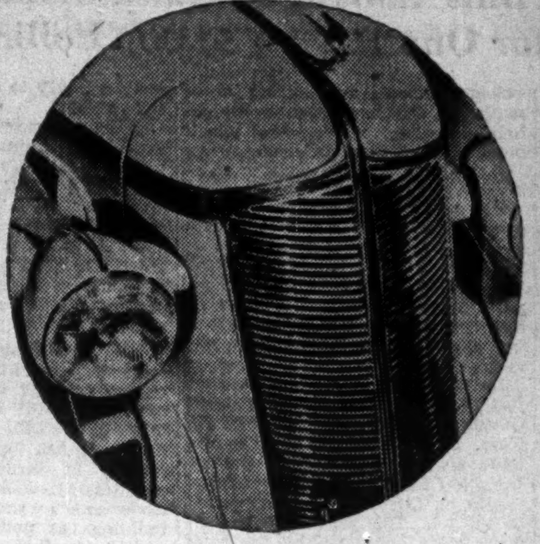
New Beauty, Comfort and Safety Found in 1936 Cars



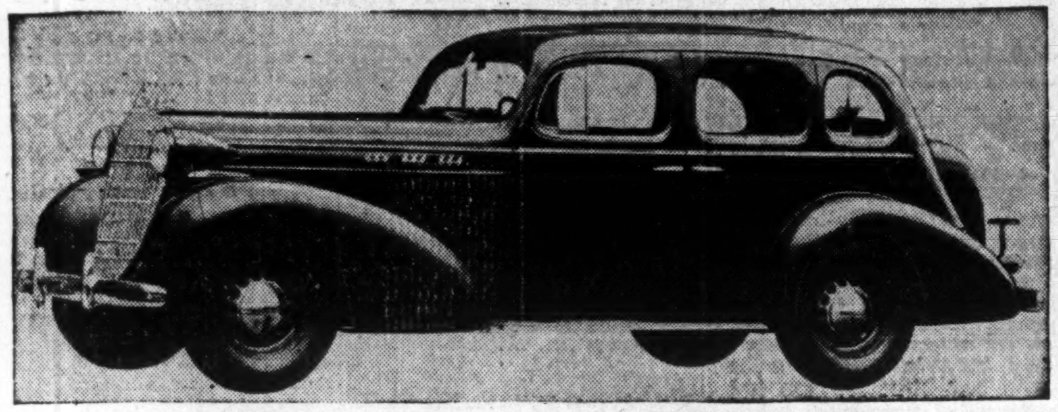
DE SOTO'S AIRFLOW



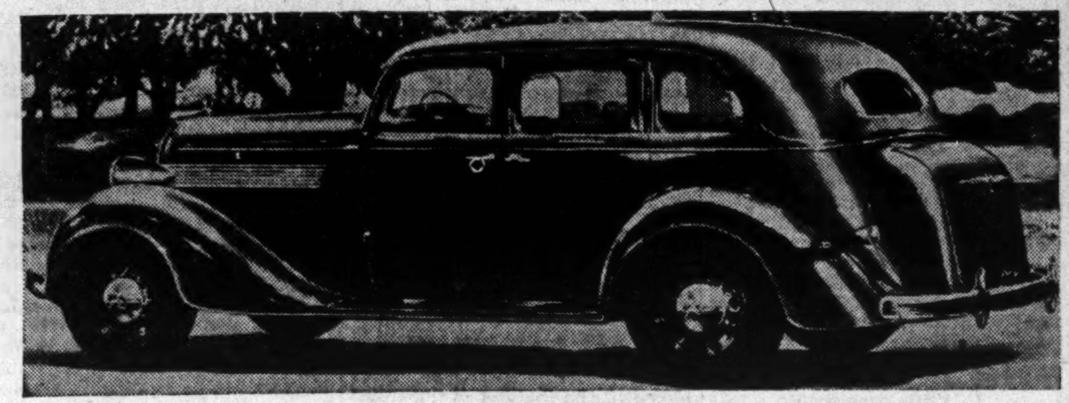
CHRYSLER'S AIRFLOW EIGHT



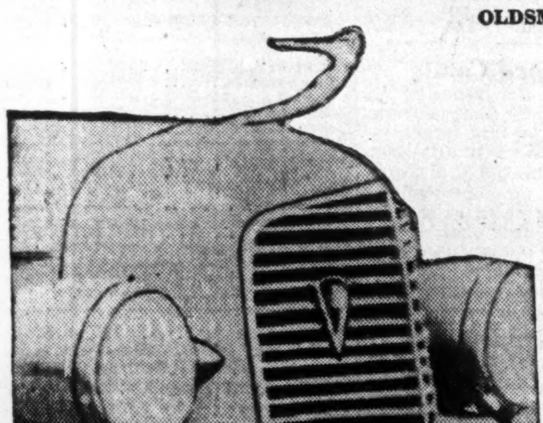
DE SOTO'S AIRSTREAM



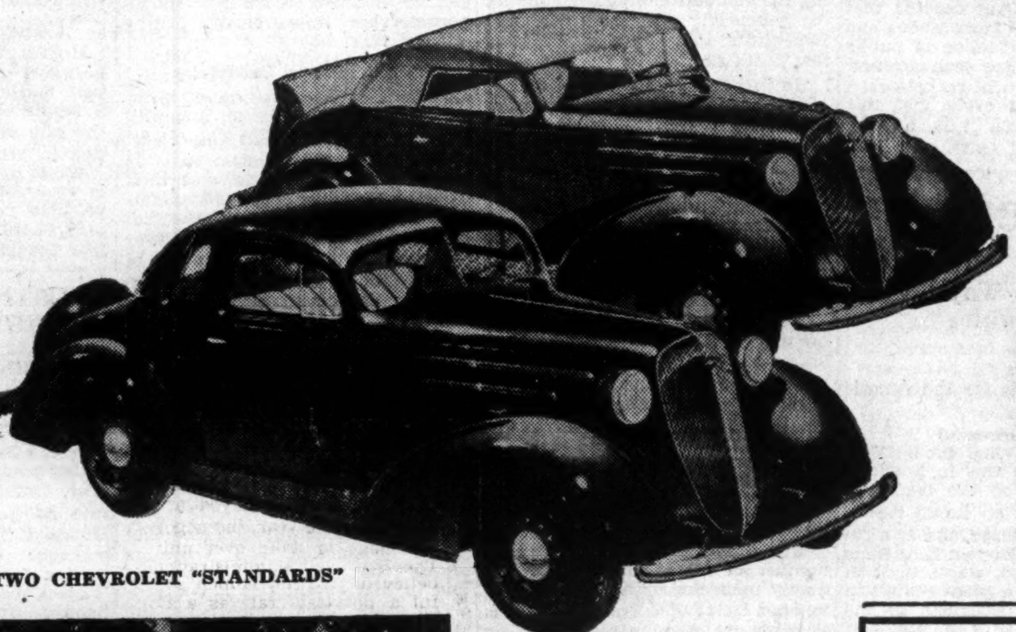
OLDSMOBILE'S EIGHT



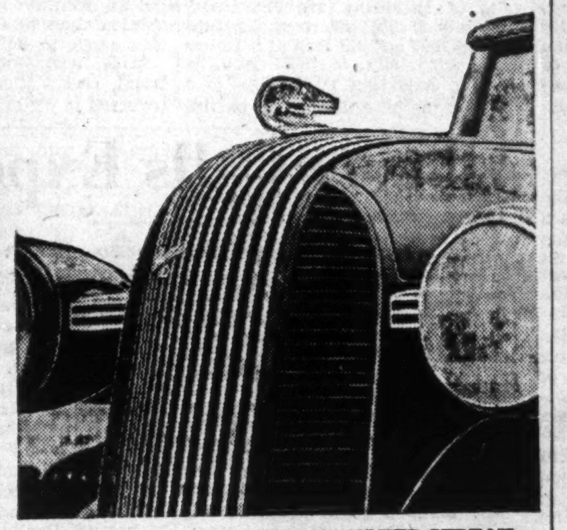
GRAHAM'S CRUSADER "80"



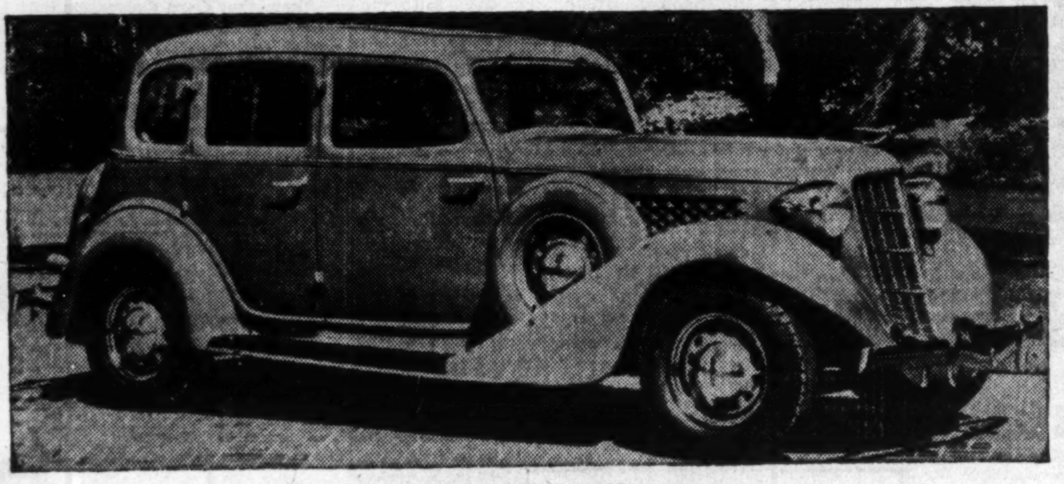
CADILLAC'S "SIXTY"



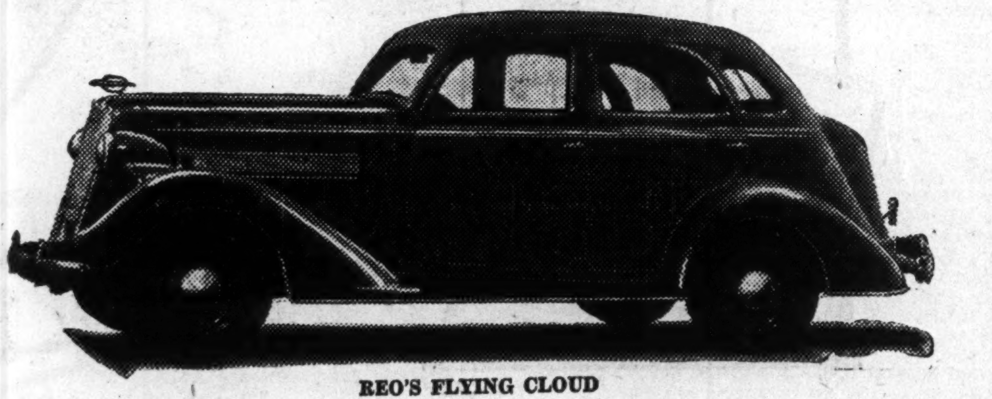
TWO CHEVROLET "STANDARDS"



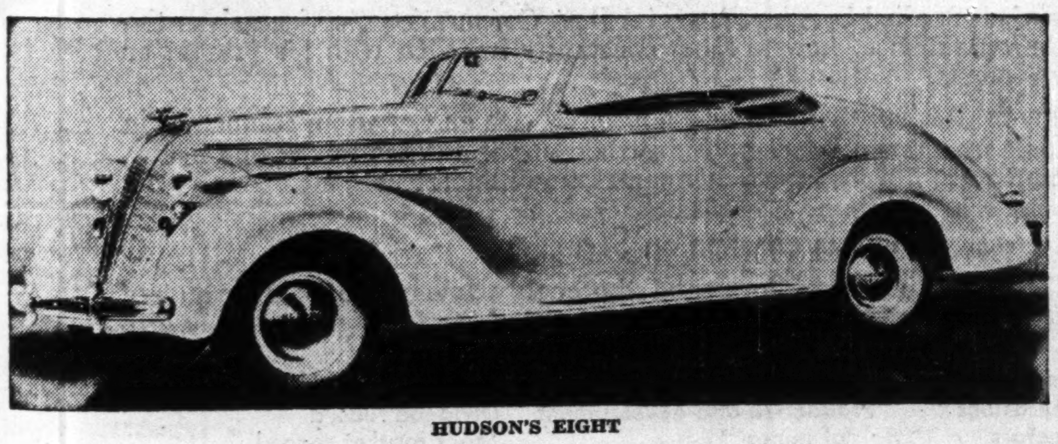
PONTIAC'S SILVER STREAK



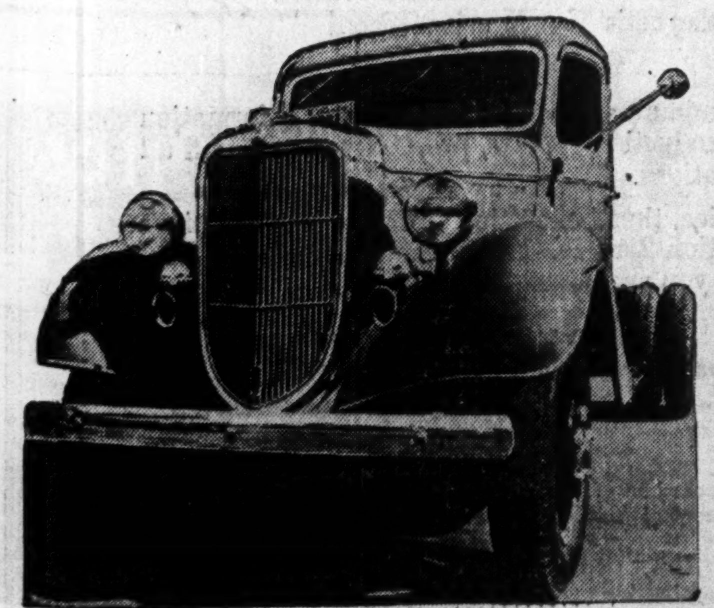
AUBURN'S SIX



REO'S FLYING CLOUD



HUDSON'S EIGHT



FORD'S 2-TON TRUCK

New Industries

Merit Shoe Co., will build a new plant in Shawinigan Falls, Que., for the manufacture of women's shoes only.

Alberta Potteries, Redcliff, have started to build a new kiln which will treble its output. The power plant has also been improved by the installation of modern improvements.

• • •

The Toronto Industrial Commission announces that:

Modern Engineering Co., Ltd., has been incorporated as the Canadian subsidiary of Modern Engineering Co. of St. Louis, Miss., and will be located at 17 Jarvis Street for the production of taps and vents for bulk beverage containers.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Ltd., 388 Yonge St., will shortly begin production of the products of the Soft-Lite Lens Co. (Canada) Ltd.

Standard Brands, Ltd., will shortly begin construction of a new building adjacent to that occupied by its Gillett products division, Fraser Ave. and Liberty St.

Frink Sno-Plows of Can., Ltd., has arranged with W. D. Beath & Son, Ltd., 394 Symington Ave., for manufacture of the Frink type of snow plows which hitherto have been made in the United States for use in this country.

Blatchford Calf Meal Co. of Can., Ltd., has completed plans for an addition to its plant at 61 Pelham Ave.

Drug Trading Co., Ltd., will shortly begin construction of an addition to its plant at 6 Ontario St.

Goodrich Oil Co., 3509 Danforth Ave., has completed plans for a $20,000 addition to its refinery.

National Silicates, Ltd., manufacturers of silicate of soda, is building a new tank and conveyor house as an addition to its plant at New Toronto.

Jem Rubber Co., Ltd., is building an addition to its factory at 3723 Dundas St. W.

Barley For Livestock

From 70 to 80 per cent of Canada's total barley production is devoted to livestock feeding. The crop this year, according to preliminary estimate, totals 94.5 million bushels, an increase of 48 per cent over 1934.

Cord Distributes Stock of Can. Colonial Airways

Cord Corp., Chicago, has announced a dividend of 36/1,000 share of American Airlines, Inc., and 18/1,000 share of Canadian Colonial Airways for every share of Cord Corp. The purpose of the distribution is to comply with U. S. legislation prohibiting a holding company engaged directly or through subsidiaries in the manufacture of aircraft from exercising any control over securities of other corporations holding domestic air mail contracts from the U. S. Government.

The stock of Canadian Colonial Airways, Inc., is of $1 par value. The company holds the contract for transportation of air mail between New York and Montreal.

Biggest Exports To U. S.

Exports of Canadian farm products to the United States last year were nearly four times greater than in the preceding year. The greatest increases were in exports of grain and cattle.

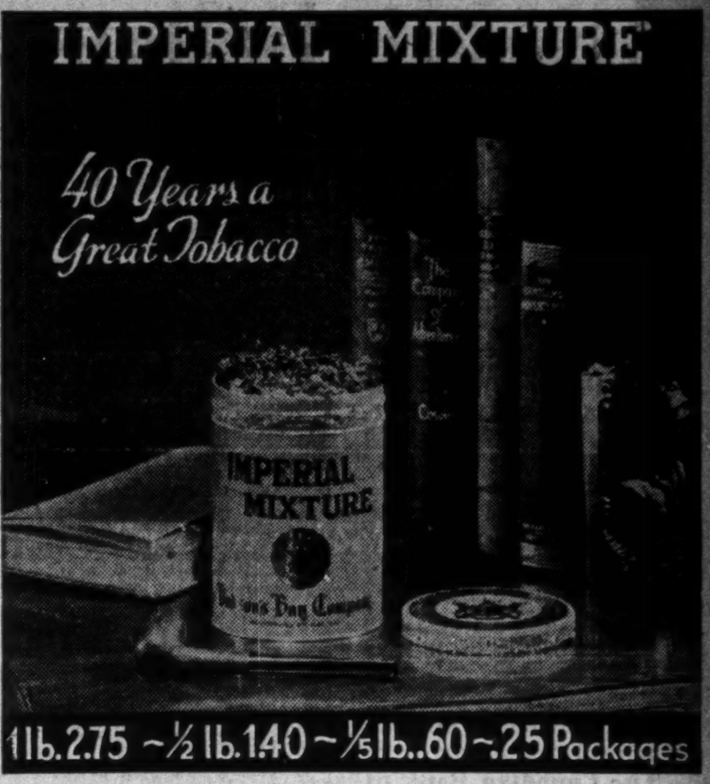
HUMAN NATURE

No man can be expected to give greater attention to other people's business than to his own—the other man's business must be of secondary consideration. Through a Trust Company an Estate receives the thoughtful management which only experience and specialization can ensure.

MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY

61 Yonge St., Toronto

J. F. HOBKIRK, Manager



IMPERIAL MIXTURE

40 Years a Great Tobacco

1 lb. 2.75 ~ ½ lb. 1.40 ~ ⅕ lb. .60 ~ .25 Packages

1866 1935

BRITISH AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY LIMITED

THE OLD CANADIAN COMPANY

Specializing in the production of stock certificates for Mining Companies.

HOWARD W. PILLOW
President

CHARLES G. COWAN
Vice-Pres. & Man. Dir.

G. HAROLD BURLAND
Sec.-Treas.

HEAD OFFICE : OTTAWA
262 Wellington Street

511 Place d'Armes
MONTREAL

1110 Bank of Hamilton Bldg.
TORONTO

MEAT PRODUCTS IN Cellophane

Canadian meat packers from coast to coast indicate in no uncertain terms their opinion of the place "Cellophane" occupies in the solution of their packaging problems. "Cellophane" keeps meats, bacon and sausages sanitary and appealing; converts a common-place, every day product into an attractive "buyable" specialty and carries brand identification right into the home.

Visibility — protection — identification — "eye appeal" and convenience follow with the use of "Cellophane" cellulose film. In the packing industry, as in so many other types of Canadian business, "Cellophane" has meant increased satisfaction to consumers and increased sales to packers and distributors.

We would be glad to have you send us samples of your product to be wrapped in "Cellophane." Recommendations based upon valuable experience in modern merchandising and packaging will be made without obligation by our Package Development Department. Address: Canadian Industries Limited, "Cellophane" Division, Montreal or Toronto.

HERE IS A COMMENT FROM A LEADING WESTERN PACKER

- ". . . Unquestionably the shopper is largely sold on food products today by the eye appeal . . . To use an old Scotch maxim, she believes 'It is a good bargain that you can see through.'"
Gainers Limited.

- East and West, such firms as the Swift Canadian Company, Canada Packers Limited, Burns & Company, and many others have indicated their appreciation of the merchandising value of "Cellophane" and are using it on a wide range of their products.

Cellophane
TRADE MARK

"Cellophane" is the registered trade mark of the Du Pont Cellophane Co., Inc., for cellulose film, manufactured in Canada, under contract, by Canadian Industries Limited.

Classified Advertisements

Classified ads cost 4c. per word and figure for each insertion. Minimum ad, $1.75. Add five words when box number is required. Classified ads payable in advance.

Woman Sales Specialist

SEVERAL YEARS EXPERIENCE CONTACTING Canadian trade from coast to coast, selling, organizing and promoting. Seven years with leading Canadian manufacturer in charge of sales promotion for Canada. Excellent references. Box 252, The Financial Post, Toronto.

Capital Wanted

ONLY FROM INVESTORS REALIZING money that serves is safe. Dried milk, vegetables, fruits, chemicals, etc. Some plants in operation. Twenty years' experience. Dried products to prove processes not equalled anywhere in the world. Processes protected by patents. World-wide field for expansion with outstanding protected products. Box 254, The Financial Post, Toronto.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Dividend No. 195

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th November, 1935, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, 2nd December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st October, 1935. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,

S. H. LOGAN,
General Manager.

Toronto, 18th October, 1935.

Langley's Limited

Preferred Dividend No. 19

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents ($1.75) (being at the rate of seven per cent (7%) per annum) per share, has been declared on the Cumulative, Convertible, Redeemable, Preference Stock of this Company for the quarter ending February 15th, 1934, payable November 15th, 1935, to Shareholders of record November 4th, 1935.

By Order of the Board,

P. G. SHAY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, October 31st, 1935.

The Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto

NOTICE
of
ANNUAL MEETING

The **ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS** of The Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto, to receive the report of the Directors, for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be transacted at the meeting, will be held in the Company's Auditorium, 55 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, on **MONDAY**, the **18th DAY OF NOVEMBER**, 1935, at 12 o'clock noon.

By Order of the Board,

EDWARD J. TUCKER,
Secretary.

Toronto, October 16th, 1935.

Royalite Oil Company Limited

Notice of Dividend Number Fifteen and of a Special Disbursement of Twenty-Five Cents Per Share

NOTICE is hereby given that a regular Dividend of Fifty Cents per share, and a Special Disbursement of Twenty-Five Cents per share, have been declared payable to the Shareholders of the Company of record as such on the books of the Company at the close of business on Friday, the 15th day of November, 1935, and that the said Dividend and Special Disbursement will be payable on or after Monday, the 2nd day of December, 1935. Dividend cheques will be mailed from the Head Office of the Company on or after the 2nd day of December, 1935.

THE Register of Transfers will be closed from the close of business, on Friday, the 15th day of November, 1935, until the opening of business, on Monday, the 25th day of November, 1935.

By Order of the Board,

T. E. BURNS,
Secretary.

Calgary, Alberta,
30th October, 1935.

Ballots at $2 Each

Dominion Election Bills Amount to $1.5 Millions—90,000 Jobs Handed Out for One Day — 34,000 Polling Booths

By GRANT DEXTER

OTTAWA.—Now that the election is over, there is a general disposition on the part of the public to count the cost. And the item which is attracting most attention is $1.5 millions which is now being paid out of the treasury for the actual taking of the vote.

Hundreds of cheques are being mailed from Ottawa every day. Just as soon as the auditor general's department can systematize the work the rate will be advanced to 1,500 cheques per day. In every section of the country, the mailman is showering down taxpayers' money on the army of people who got on the Government pay roll during the election.

$2 Per Ballot

Having regard to the total votes cast, it is now clear the grand total cost of each ballot was approximately $2—which is paying pretty high for democracy.

Breaking this item down, and ignoring fractions, it may be said that it cost 62 cents to get each name properly on the voters' lists. It cost another 37 cents to poll the vote. About 64 cents of campaign funds were expended for every ballot cast and the balance of the $2 is represented by miscellaneous items, such as the expenditures of candidates, etc.

Varied Rental Rates

The actual polling of the votes required the rental of 34,000 premises for polling booths, at an outlay of anywhere from $3 to $10 each. Almost 90,000 persons were given employment for one day or more and their rates of pay varied.

Thus there were 34,000 deputy returning officers; 34,000 poll clerks. There were 243 returning officers and 243 election clerks. Finally there were 20,000 special constables. There are 245 seats in Parliament, of course, but two constituencies—Halifax and Queens, P.E.I.,—are double-member seats.

Abuse of Economy

Many persons see in this multiplicity of polling stations and the scores of thousands of employees a flagrant abuse of ordinary common sense, of economy and of thrift. At least it reveals the reason why great value is attached by parties to the possession of the so-called "machinery" of elections. It also explains why successive efforts to remove this "machinery" from the realm of patronage have failed.

The hiring and firing of election workers rests chiefly with the returning officers and the Government candidate invariably insists upon the right of nomination. Back in 1925, it was decided that returning officers, instead of retiring automatically after an election, should hold office "during pleasure," which meant until they were fired.

Little "Pleasure"

But when the Meighen "shadow cabinet" took over in 1926 it became evident that the Grit appointees, then on the job, could command very little if any "pleasure." They were promply fired—with three or four exceptions—and new returning officers were chosen from the ranks of the Conservative party.

In 1929, with a general election just around the corner, the Liberal Government again attempted reform. But Liberal efforts in reform have always started with the assumption that all returning officers would be Liberal and permanently on the job. This time returning officers were appointed by the chief electoral officer and were to continue in office during "good behavior."

Forward Step

But in 1934 the Bennett Government carried the reform still further by firing all the appointees of 1929 and enacting that returning officers should be appointed by the governor-in-council and should continue in office until removed on account of age, change of residence or bad behavior. This was a distinct forward step. The Bennett Government gave it an additional forward impulse by selecting 243 returning officers of unimpeachable party loyalty. These gentlemen are now on the job but will probably be reformed out of existence, as public servants, before the next election takes place.

Of Little Significance

It is evident that possession of the "election machinery" has little if any significance so far as the results of ballotting are concerned. Certainly it did not save the Liberals in 1930 nor did lack of it injure them, materially, in 1935. But the right to hand out 90,000 jobs is a different matter and political parties are not likely to relinquish it without an effort.

In actual practice the Government candidate nominates the returning officer and, also, all of the deputies, constables, clerks and so forth. In large city seats it means that the candidate starts out with 1,000 jobs or more in his pocket. He can distribute largesse at the expense of the country. Even in rural seats, the patronage involved is regarded as a real asset.

Polling Places

To some extent, this election day patronage orgy is the result of a sustained effort through the years to make electoral crooked work difficult. It has been suggested that instead of renting thousands of premises all over the country, the Government should use public buildings as polling stations. The answer to that, however, is that there are not nearly enough public buildings unless you go in for very large polling sub-divisions. Schools are not available, as a rule. Election day is not a school holiday.

Parliament has adopted and tenaciously clung to the principle of making polling sub-divisions small. The rule has been—the smaller the better. The present law declares that there must not be more than 300 polling booths in any one subdivision. This of course, necessitates many sub-divisions.

Impersonations Difficult

The reason for the 34,000 polling stations is that the smaller the area the more difficult it is to impersonate. Given a small area in each station, and polling officials who are residents in it, almost every voter is known and the task of impersonation or plugging becomes impossible. Parliament has enacted that it is better to spend more money and get an accurate reflection of public opinion than practise economy and give scope to political racketeers.

It is most improbable that this trend, costly though it is, will be reversed in coming years.

Alberta Calls Expert

Robert Magor Asked to Point Way Out of Province's Financial Difficulties

By T. B. WINDROSS

Robert J. Magor, noted Montreal engineer and actuary, is investigating the entire financial structure of the province of Alberta. He is seeking a "clean slate" for the government, on which the latter may write its Social Credit legislation.

Experiences

Mr. Magor's experiences in big business in the past, both in Canada and the United States, as well as in Newfoundland, were minor to what is before him here, if he undertakes the job of curing Alberta's financial ills.

With a funded and unfunded debt of over $153 millions and revenues inadequate to meet the obligations of the province without heavy borrowing, he is facing a super-task that will test all his ability and business experience. But the new Social Credit government has pinned its faith on his ability to point the way out of its difficulties.

Job Only Financial

Mr. Magor's job in Alberta has nothing to do with Social Credit or its introduction here. He is only expected to deal with the province's present financial structure and the best way to clean up the tangle which the administration says it found when it came into office. Social Credit lies in the future. Mr. Magor's work has to do with the problems of the past and present.

Tall, well built, with keen, observant eyes, Mr. Magor is an example of personal confidence. He speaks slowly and deliberately, giving the impression in his statements that once he is satisfied with the material under discussion, he makes a quick decision.

He was born in Montreal in 1882 and served an early apprenticeship in the shops of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company.

In 1910 Mr. Magor went to the United States as assistant manager for a large engineering company. He soon learned the company was in financial difficulties. He devoted his energies to a solution of its money and capital problems and later took the company over himself and developed it until its shares were worth $1,500 each. Later he ran a number of industrial plants for the American government.

Again Successful

In 1919 the National Steel Company of Hamilton was in financial difficulties. It owed the banks $2 millions, and had no liquid assets. Mr. Magor took charge, and as a result of his work a ten-year bond issue to pay off the bank was retired in seven years and the plant rebuilt in 1930. He is now chairman of the board and president of the National Steel Car Corporation, besides being an executive of several other companies.

Between 1927 and 1930, Mr. Magor assisted in the administration of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company. He went to Germany during this period and negotiated a ten-year contract for 7 million tons of ore.

Called by Newfoundland

In 1931 and 1932 Mr. Magor was asked by the Newfoundland government and the four Canadian banks operating there to review the business operations of the government.

When the unemployment relief situation in the dominion became acute, he took charge of this as relief comptroller for the island.

Later when the financial situation of Newfoundland became a serious problem and $2.5 millions had to be raised to meet interest on bond obligations, the Newfoundland government again called on Mr. Magor.

He was largely responsible for the appointment of a commission form of government under the control of Great Britain.

Can Balance Budget

In a statement issued a day or so ago, Mr. Magor said he could see that the budget of the Alberta government can be balanced, providing he can get a satisfactory answer to three things: the ordinary revenue or current operations of the government, the capital account, and the accumulated debt of the province. Up to the present he is noncommittal as to what his recommendation to the government will be, but he is expected to be able soon to point the road to sound business basis for Alberta's new Social Credit administration.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Borden's

COMMON DIVIDEND
No. 103

A quarterly dividend of forty cents (40¢) per share has been declared on the outstanding common stock of this Company, payable December 2, 1935, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 15, 1935. Checks will be mailed.

The Borden Company
E. L. NOETZEL, *Treasurer.*

Canada Bud Breweries Limited

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Twenty Cents (20c) per share on the 150,000 outstanding no par value Common Shares of Canada Bud Breweries Limited, has been declared, payable on the 20th day of December, 1935, to shareholders of record at close of business on the 2nd of December, 1935.

By Order of Board of Directors.

E. J. KAY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, November 5th, 1935.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Common Stock Dividend No. 25

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of 20 Cents per share, being at the rate of 80 Cents per share per annum, has been declared on the no par value Common Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Limited, for the Quarter ending November 15, 1935, payable December 14, 1935, to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 15, 1935.

By Order of the Board,

FRED HUNT,
Secretary.

November 1, 1935.

MOFFATS LIMITED

The late Thomas Moffat had an iron foundry at Markdale, Ontario, over fifty years ago and, with the help of his sons, laid the foundation of Moffats Limited.

To Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, British West Indies, South America, China, Japan, Great Britain, Ireland and many other countries has been carried the Canadian-made Moffat line of gas and electric cooking equipment, accounting for a very important proportion of Canada's foreign trade.

Advertising of this company appears in—

Maclean's
Canada's National Magazine

◆

Newsprint Paper Exports Higher During September

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Exports of newsprint paper from Canada during September amounted to over 4 million cwt., valued at $7.2 millions. This compares with exports of 3.8 million cwt., at $6.5 millions in September last year.

Leading purchasers were:

United States	$5,623,545
Australia	412,805
Great Britain	394,708
Argentina	236,998
Japan	107,924
New Zealand	56,873
China	56,111
Chile	53,986
Peru	46,964
British S. Africa	32,720
Brazil	24,822
Uruguay	21,257
Hong Kong	17,707
Cuba	15,552

Canada Packers Calls All Preference Shares

Canada Packers Ltd. has called all of the outstanding 7 per cent preference stock for redemption at $110 a share on January 1, 1936. The redemption involves a sum of $6.5 millions. In addition to the redemption price, shareholders will be paid the quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on January 1, 1936.

As indicated some time ago in The Financial Post, it is expected that the redemption will be financed by issue of $6 millions in short term bonds. Expectations are that $3 millions of five-year serial bonds and $3 millions of 4 per cent ten-year bonds will be issued. The serial bonds, it is understood, will be taken up by banks, and the ten-year bonds largely by major holders of preference stock.

Montreal Stock Trading Greater for "Industrials"

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Sales on the Montreal Stock Exchange and Montreal Curb Market totalled 1,485,819 shares during October, an increase of 308,473 shares over the previous month, but a decline of approximately 45,000 shares from that reported in October, 1934.

Turnover of industrials last month amounted to 584,121 shares, as compared with 387,279 shares in October last year. In mines, 901,698 shares were traded as against 1,142,825 a year ago.

Pitfield and Co. Opens Branch in Campbellton

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Pitfield & Co., members of the Montreal Stock Exchange and Montreal Curb Market, announce the opening of a branch office at Campbellton, N.B. The new branch is under the management of Earle P. Mowat, who has been manager of that point of the branch office of W. C. Pitfield & Co. Ltd., investment security dealers.

DON'T BUY STOCKS

. . . until you read what "Market Action" says about the future of stock prices.

Write for FREE Sample Copy

Weisel Market Bureau, Inc.
6241 Empire State Bldg., New York City

SEE BROAD BASE FOR RISING PRICES IN COMMODITIES

Ames Letter Says Price Rise Beneficial to Canada

It seems safe to say that a broader base has been laid for price rises in many commodities than has prevailed at any time in the last six years, states the current monthly letter of A. E. Ames & Co., Toronto investment firm. For the primary industries of Canada, it is stated, continuation of this upward price trend would probably be beneficial on the whole, despite the rising costs that would have to be met in both the primary producing industries and the secondary manufacturing industries.

One further broad implication of the rise in commodity prices is stressed in the letter. In the absence of any renewal of international currency depreciation, stable or moderately rising international prices could contribute to a world recovery in which even the gold standard countries could share.

Pressure of Deflation

It is pointed out that rising prices in non-gold countries have already modified the pressure of deflation in gold standard countries.

The letter states, in part:

"After a period of relative quiescence since the rapid upturn in the spring and summer of 1933, the prices of actively traded commodities have recently been climbing again. Possibly the rise has been occasioned by the Italo-Ethiopian situation and by some revival of inflationary sentiment. It is also worth noting that considerable progress has been made in curbing the growth of or in actually reducing the cumbersome visible supplies of industrial raw materials and food-stuffs that were available a few years ago.

"In monthly changes in the total visible supplies of commodities since 1929, as reported by the Bank of England, substantial stocks of rubber, lead, copper, silver and zinc spelter appear to be on hand as compared with 1929; but sizeable reductions in the supplies of wheat cotton, tin and petroleum have occurred.

Continuation Not Certain

"The renewal of rising prices in the market for commodities, reflecting as it may in some degree progress that has been made in reducing stocks of some commodities, is a development that may have considerable significance in restoring economic equilibrium and be of special importance to a country like Canada with large supplies of undeveloped raw materials.

"It would be premature for a number of reasons to count confidently upon the continuance of this upward trend of commodity prices. Possibly at the moment, as on several occasions in the last few years, the revival of inflationary sentiment, the necessary replenishment of consumers' goods which had run low, and the development of some speculative interest in commodities as well as the restocking movement induced by the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, have combined to lift prices. To a considerable extent, therefore, it is reasonable to believe that commodity stocks are not alone disappearing by reason of substantially increased consumption.

"But it is generally accepted that world production and trade is slowly but persistently improving and to that extent this factor provides some basic support for the recent strengthening development. Likewise, the effects of organized destruction, restriction, quotas and crop failures, deplorable though they may be in the larger social sense, are now becoming evident and they, too, explain many of the tendencies toward commodity reduction and price increases."

CIVIC ELECTIONS IN ALBERTA LIKELY TO BRING UPSETS

But Tameness Foreseen in West's Municipal Voting Generally

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA. — Western Canadian municipal elections during November and early December are not likely to produce many upsets except in Alberta where the Social Credit swing has not yet lost momentum.

Few Capital By-laws

Few by-laws involving capital expenditure will be presented electors. In Saskatchewan there will be two—one in Regina for $600,000 to cover a new power house unit, and one in Weyburn for $17,000 for a sewage disposal plant. Regina also sought $120,000 for an extension to its sewage disposal plant but the local government board did not see its way clear to pass this.

The $600,000 for the Regina power plant will be for replacement of present out-dated equipment with a high pressure generating system. Method of financing will be for the sinking fund trustees to purchase the bonds. Weyburn has not signified how it will finance its loan.

Ward Plan in Regina

Regina will vote under a ward system, the former "aldermen-at-large" method having been voted out by ratepayers at the last civic election. There are five wards with two aldermen for each. At present there are at least four seeking aldermanic seats in each ward and five after the mayor's chair.

No capital financing is believed likely at Saskatoon. The tax collection situation there has shown considerable improvement during the last year.

Many Alberta Candidates

Alberta will have more bitter contests as a result of a multiplicity of candidates. The Social Credit party will contest seats in Calgary and Edmonton and their opposition will be keen and numerous. Calgary's Mayor Clarke has hinted a fight by the Calgary Power Company as the result of its loss of a $125,000 a year agreement that expired on Oct. 31. Edmonton will vote under proportional representation.

Company Earnings

Great Lakes Power

Continued improvement in earnings of Great Lakes Power Co. is shown by the quarterly report for the three months ended Sept. 30 last. Profit for the period at $48,386 was over $35,000 higher than in corresponding period of 1934.

For the nine-month period ended Sept. 30 profits amounted to $101,765, an increase of $35,000 over the first nine months of 1934. The increase in profits is partially due to increased revenue from the sale of power and in part to lower provision for depreciation.

During the past six months operations of the company have shown almost steady improvement. Power demand has shown a substantial increase as a result of improved industrial conditions in Sault Ste. Marie and increased mining activity in the Michipicoten area.

Income Account
Three Months Ended Sept. 30

	1935	1934
	$	$
Operating revenue	210,486	177,972
Operating expenses	53,695	40,010
Prov. for retirement	22,542	31,297
Net oper. rev.	134,249	106,665
Add: Non-oper. income	7,773	2,685
Net earnings	142,022	109,350
Less: Bond interest	21,353	23,295
General interest	72,283	73,262
Miscellaneous	......	*67
Net profit	48,386	12,860
* Credit item.		
Times Interest Earned	1.52	1.13

Nine Months Ended Sept. 30

	1935	1934
	$	$
Operating revenue	595,937	563,608
Less: Oper. expenses	149,032	122,134
Prov. for retirement	67,389	93,852
Net oper. revenue	379,516	347,622
Add: Non-oper. revenue	9,365	8,769
Net earnings	388,881	356,391
Less: Bond interest	66,647	72,385
General interest	219,405	221,047
Miscellaneous	1,064	344
Net profit	101,765	62,615
Times Interest Earned:	1.36	1.21

Laura Secord Candy

Higher profits are reported by Laura Secord Candy Shops for the year ended Sept. 30 last, largely as a result of increased profits from the sale of investments and reduction in provision for depreciation.

While operating profit at $258,488 is over $50,000 higher than in the previous year the actual increase is only $2,400. In accordance with the new Companies Act operating profit is shown before deduction of executive salaries. Previously this item was deducted as an operating charge.

Provision for income taxes shows a slight reduction, indicating a lower taxable income than in the year ended Sept. 30, 1934. Income from investments was down $6,000.

Reflecting the increase in profits, working capital at Sept. 30 was $72,000 more than in the previous year.

Comparative Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Sept. 30

	1935	1934
	$	$
Net earnings	258,488	205,812
Add: Inc. from invests.	64,083	70,899
Profit from sale of invests.	38,357	26,202
On sale of equip.	1,060	......
Less: Executive sal.	50,291	......
Legal exp.	306	......
Invest. reserve	12,474	......
Prov. for deprec.	28,334	41,632
Prov. for inc. taxes	43,724	44,594
Net profit	226,859	216,687
Less appropriations:		
Common divds.	172,500	172,500
Surplus for year	54,359	44,187
Add: Prev. surplus	1,090,594	987,043
Res. written back	......	59,364
Balance carried for'd.	1,144,953	1,090,594

Working Capital

	1935	1934
	$	$
Current assets	1,820,914	1,744,641
Current liabilities	44,553	40,017
Working capital	1,776,361	1,704,624
Ratio	40.91—1	43.60—1

American Cyanimid Co.

Interim consolidated income statement of American Cyanimid Co. and subsidiaries shows a 25 per cent gain in the first nine months of 1935 over the same period of 1934. Net income is up 66 per cent, earnings on 2.5 million shares being $1 a share as against 61 cents in the nine months of 1934.

	9 Mos. Ended Sept. 30, 1935	9 Mos. Ended Sept. 30, 1934
	$	$
Net operating profit	5,186,565	4,082,930
Other earnings	549,337	453,469
Gross profit	5,735,902	4,535,399
Depletion & deprec.	1,553,139	1,369,397
Development expense	870,345	891,632
Interest charges	331,278	292,297
Prov. for inc. tax	363,650	328,993
Min. int. in net inc. of subsid.	83,521	79,092
Net income	2,533,969	1,573,988

Note — The accounts will receive the usual annual independent audit and are therefore subject to any adjustments necessary at the end of the year.

TRUSTEE SELLING MILTON BRICK LTD.

Reorganization of Company Not Proposed — Hope to Make Direct Sale

Milton Brick Ltd., with manufacturing plants at Milton and Streetsville, Ontario, is being offered for sale as a going concern by the National Trust Co., receiver and manager of the company and trustee for the bondholders. Sale is being made to satisfy a judgment handed down by the Supreme Court of Ontario in favor of the bondholders in an action brought by the National Trust Co. The action arose out of default of interest and principal payments on the first mortgage bonds.

With $260,200 principal amount of first mortgage bonds outstanding, Milton Brick Ltd. has been in default since Oct. 1, 1931. Since November, 1931, the company's properties have been operated by the National Trust Co. as receiver and manager. No earnings statement has been issued by the receiver.

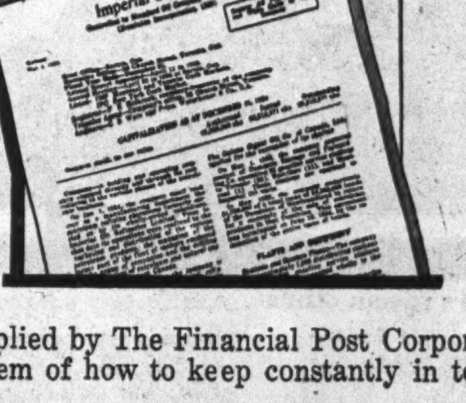
No scheme of reorganization for the company has been put forth, The Financial Post is informed, and to date no offer to purchase the company has been made.

Mather Named Partner O'Brien and Williams

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Announcement is made by O'Brien and Williams, members of the Montreal Stock Exchange, that N. L. C. Mather, Jr., has been admitted to partnership in the firm as at November 1. Other members of the firm are Lieut.-Col. W. P. O'Brien, J. E. Johnston, C. E. McKenna and Davis S. Yuille.

Individual Investors Will Profit By Securing This Special Service



The Investor's Service supplied by The Financial Post Corporation Service solves the individual investor's problem of how to keep constantly in touch with his present or contemplated investments.

The service gives you detailed analyses and a news service on Canadian companies in which there is public investment interest—industrials, public utilities, mines, oils, banks, trust and loan companies, life insurance companies, investment trusts, etc.

Full Information on Securities

Each analysis is in convenient card form and thoroughly covers the points you are constantly seeking when investigating a security. Some of the facts given are:

- Company's business
- History of its operations
- Officers and directors
- Provisions of each stock issue
- Names of underwriters
- Subsidiaries
- Production and development of mines
- Analyses of mining costs
- Ore reserves
- Security of bond issues
- Dividend record
- Stock market record
- Earnings record
- Balance Sheets

A news service keeps these points up-to-the-minute and supplies additional information such as, monthly and quarterly earnings, production reports, progress reports, and all other announcements covering current operations.

Many investors are using the Investor's Service, thus benefitting from the investigations and research of The Financial Post Corporation Service. Fill in the coupon below and secure a service on the companies in which you are interested.

$5 a year for 4 companies $12 a year for 10 companies
Additional companies $1.20 each

The Financial Post Corporation Service,
481 University Ave., Toronto.

Please send me, postpaid, the Investor's Service on the attached list of........companies, at the rate of $5 a year for 4 companies, $12 a year for 10 companies; additional companies $1.20 each. I enclose cheque for $........

Please send sample card on ....

Name ....Address ....

GUARANTEED BY EAGLE, STAR AND BRITISH DOMINIONS INSURANCE CO. LIMITED, OF LONDON, ENGLAND

FIRE, CASUALTY
INLAND
TRANSPORTATION

BRITISH NORTHWESTERN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: 217 BAY ST., TORONTO

J. H. RIDDEL, *Manager*; V. G. CREBER, *Asst. Manager*; S. FAIRLEY, *Secretary*

TORONTO AGENTS:
Armour, Bell, Boswell & Cronyn Limited,
24 King Street West, Toronto

OVER HALF A CENTURY OF "SERVICE WITH SECURITY"

PORTAGE PROTECTION

gives coverage at cost. Policies are non-assessable, backed by ample resources and guarded by reinsurance treaties.

Est. 1884

The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
Mutual Insurance Company
Portage la Prairie, Man.

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG REGINA VANCOUVER

WRITING FIRE AND WINDSTORM 81

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
SEATTLE WASHINGTON

BRANCH OFFICES
TORONTO
HAMILTON
OTTAWA
VANCOUVER
VICTORIA
EDMONTON
CALGARY
SASKATOON
WINNIPEG
MONTREAL
QUEBEC CITY
ST. JOHN
HALIFAX

WRITING FIRE AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE AT COST. ASSETS $5,183,603.19

ALL POLICIES NON-ASSESSABLE PAYING DIVIDENDS RANGING FROM 20%. TO 30% ON RENEWALS

"Canada's Largest Fire Mutual"

The WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

Ranks 3rd against all companies on total volume of fire business written in Canada

FIRE LIABILITY — WINDSTORM — SPRINKLER LEAKAGE — AUTOMOBILE — DOCTORS' AND DENTISTS' LIABILITY — PLATE GLASS

Head Office—WAWANESA, Man.
Eastern Office—341 CHURCH ST., TORONTO, Ont.
Branches also at Vancouver, B.C.; Edmonton, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Montreal, P.Q., and Saint John, N.B.

YOUR FUTURE
-FOR SALE-

The average man, however modest his income may be, throughout his lifetime earns a huge sum of money.

For example:
A man who, from age 30 to age 65, is paid an average of $3,000 each year, receives a total of $105,000 during his lifetime.

Without a definite financial plan, this substantial sum of money may never do more than supply day-by-day wants.

Life insurance is the only sure way by which a man may purchase a definite part of his future earnings, either for himself in old age or for his family if he should die.

The Northern Life will sell to you—if satisfactory evidence of good health is supplied—a definite part of your future earnings to be spent as you desire.

Your future earnings are on sale today
BUY NOW

41

Northern Life
Assurance Company of Canada
Established 1897 Home Office: London, Canada

G. F. Jermy President Great West Men's Club

The following have been elected officers of the Great West Life Men's Club:

Hon. pres., C. C. Ferguson; hon. vice-pres., A. J. D. Morgan; pres., G. F. Jermy; vice-pres., C. M. Sharkey; sec.-treas., W. D. Thomson. Executive committee: R. C. Barnsley, William Lang, E. A. Brock, E. R. Collins, R. L. McDougall, A. W. Hammond, D. Goulet, H. M. Hoover, F. G. Whitebread, C. J. Hood.

New Licenses

The Loyal Life Insurance Co. of Boston, Mass., has been licensed to transact life insurance. E. M. Watt, of Toronto, has been appointed Canadian chief agent.

The Croatian Fraternal Union of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been licensed to write life, sickness and accident insurance to the extent authorized by its articles of incorporation and constitution, and laws. Canadian chief agent is R. D. Hill, Toronto.

SEES INSURANCE MOVING TOWARD CHART. INSTITUTE

J. H. Lithgow Lauds Move Toward Co-operation in Dominion

VIEWS LIFE FIELD

Manufacturers Life General Manager Discusses Lapses, Higher Rates, Tax Problems

Indication that insurance educational work in Canada is progressing toward a Chartered Insurance Institute for Canada modelled on lines similar to that in Great Britain, was commented on by J. H. Lithgow, general manager of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. in his inaugural address last week as president of the Insurance Institute of Toronto.

Mr. Lithgow referred to the co-operative plan now in effect between Toronto and Montreal whereby both institutes will use for their casualty branches the same syllabus and prescribed courses of reading and have the same examination standards.

"We regard this co-operation," said Mr. Lithgow, "as an important step in co-ordinating the insurance educational activities of the Dominion with a view to a Chartered Institute of Canada on similar lines to that of Great Britain with which we are at present affiliated."

Great Opportunities

"In all the fields of insurance there is still great room for expansion. No young man engaged in this business in any of its branches need feel that the future is lacking in possibilities of a useful and remunerative career, if he is prepared to qualify himself in such a way as to increase his value to his company. If he has vision, is earnest about his work and is prepared to sacrifice a reasonable amount of his spare time to the acquisition of knowledge, opportunities still exist. To such a young man the insurance institute offers an excellent means of becoming better qualified."

Mr. Lithgow commented on the improvement in the insurance outlook, particularly affecting life insurance. "There has been marked recovery from the low point of the depression both in respect of new business and to terminations of existing policies with the result that insurance in force is again increasing. There is reason to hope that growth and expansion interrupted by depression wil now be gradually resumed.

Not "Big Business"

Mr. Lithgow drew attention to the erroneous tendency to classify life companies with the so-called "big interests."

"Whatever the facts may be regarding other institutions so classified, no conception could be farther from the truth in so far as life insurance companies are concerned. These companies are in reality, co-operative institutions. Their funds represent the savings of a large body of policyholders, usually of very moderate means, prudently set aside against the contingencies of death or financial reverses or old age. While the total of such sums is large, the individual amounts are usually small, representing an equity of only a few hundred dollars.

"Consequently, it should always be remembered that any additional burdens placed on life insurance, whether in the form of added taxation or arbitrary reductions in interest rates on mortgages, bonds, policy loans or other investments, fall not on a few wealthy individuals or corporations, but on a large number of persons of moderate or very limited means. From an estimate of the number of persons insured it may be concluded that they comprise over half the adult population of Canada."

Comments on Lapses

In respect of lapsation problems, Mr. Lithgow pointed out, "that due weight must be given to the nature of insurance development on this continent.

"Our development has been both aggressive and comprehensive, extending to certain classes whose income is subject to wide fluctuations and in consequence Canada enjoys the protection of a greater amount of insurance per capita than any country except one. More restricted operations would no doubt be accompanied by lower terminations, as is the case in Great Britain, but at the expense of less general diffusion of the benefits of life insurance.

"Nevertheless, criticism should not be dismissed too lightly as none of us would probably be so bold as to state that faults do not exist, and these remarks should not be construed as condoning the indiscriminate writing and lapsing of business. Any measures tending toward improvement in the lapse situation should have our most careful attention."

Surrender Value Danger

In commenting on the trend toward higher premium rates Mr. Lithgow emphasized that "such increases may to a very great extent be ineffective if they are accompanied by any substantial increase in the surrender values granted policyholders. Companies should go very slowly in increasing surrender values even though increases in premium rates and reserve bases are found necessary. Otherwise the margin of safety counted on, may, to a considerable extent, fail to be secured.

Facts were given to show the Institute with a membership of 1,646 compared with 1,724 last year and but 500 fifteen years ago. In 1935, 816 candidates wrote on over 3,000 papers, examinations being held in 10 centres, three of which (Peterborough, Calgary and Vancouver) were established during the year.

Guest speaker of the evening was Floyd S. Chalmers, editor, The Financial Post.

Insurance Inklings

L. S. PEACOCK has been appointed superintendent of the industrial branch of London Life Insurance Co. at Oshawa. He succeeds E. S. CAFFYN, who has been transferred to Toronto.

F. B. SIZE and J. O. LAIRD, managers of the industrial and ordinary branches of London Life Insurance Co. at Windsor, who have between them advanced 17 men to supervisory positions from their agency.

S. G. MARTIN, named district manager for southeastern Alberta, Canada Life Assurance Co.

J. BARRACLOUGH, who has been named district supervisor at Victoria for London Life Insurance Co. His territory will include Vancouver Island and adjacent islands.

In Line for President

M. R. GOODERHAM, K.C.

Vice-president and general counsel of Manufacturers Life Insurance Co., who, it is expected, will be appointed president of the company to succeed his brother the late W. G. Gooderham.

Next regular meeting of the board is not for two or three weeks, although a special meeting may be held to make the appointment.

HARRIS TRACES TREND OF GROWTH LIFE INSURANCE

Sun Life Official Makes Striking Comparison of Progress

Speaking last week to Life Underwriters' Association of Toronto, Geo. H. Harris, supervisor of the field service bureau of the Sun Life Assurance Co., summarized the trend of life insurance over the last quarter century.

"In twenty-five years, life insurance on Canadians has advanced from $780 millions to $6,220 millions," said Mr. Harris. "New insurances issued in 1909 amounted to $130 millions; in 1934 to $596 millions. Annual premium income has advanced in the same period from $26.5 millions to $213.5 millions. The population in this time has increased by only 50 per cent. Per capita insurance has increased from $110 to $600, and premium payments per capita from $3.75 to $20.58.

"In these figures we get a multiplication by eight times in twenty-five years of insurances in force and premium income; and by 4½ times in annual insurance written, although the year 1934 was a very unfavorable one for new business.

"The occasions which warrant the payment of life insurance benefits are death, old age, and financial emergency. In the natural order of events the $6,200 millions at present on the books of the companies would be paid out in the course of a very few years, as these emergencies arise. Since 1909, when the total insurance amounted to $780 millions, benefits to the amount of $1,798 millions have been paid out to Canadians by the insurance companies, or 2¼ times the amount at that time in force. We have here evidence of the remarkable progress that has been made, as well as the certainty with which benefits are paid as they become due."

Insurance Problems

Insurance questions of general interest submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered in this column. Other enquiries will be answered by mail. A three-cent stamp should be enclosed to cover a direct reply.

Northern Life

Will you please advise me as to the present financial position of Northern Life Assurance Co.?

Are they still operating and if so are they paying a dividend? If not, when did they last pay a dividend? What is the present value of the shares?

Northern Life Assurance has been operating in Canada since 1897. It now has approximately $42 millions of business in force and total assets of something over $9 millions. Its latest statement showed a free surplus over and above all reserves and capital stock of $200,000.

About three years ago the company came under new management and since that time seems to have made considerable progress. G. W. Geddes is general manager of the company and R. G. Ivey is president.

We can find no record of the company having paid any dividends to shareholders in recent years although our files go back to 1926.

We are unable to obtain any quotations on the stock even from dealers in unlisted insurance securities. The stock is apparently being closely held in fairly large blocks, there having been about ten years ago a considerable struggle for control of the company. You would have to write direct to the company to ascertain if any shares were available for purchase.

Minnesota Commercial

I have been offered a sickness and accident policy with the Minnesota Commercial Men's Association, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Will you kindly advise me if this company is reliable.

We can find no record of the Minnesota Commercial Men's Association being licensed to operate in Canada.

That being the case, we would strongly advise against taking insurance with this organization since it does not conform to Canadian requirements.

War Insurance Rates Are Cheaper in Canada

Changed From American to Lloyd's Schedule and Now Lower Than Either in Most Cases—Early American Rates Very High

Generally speaking, rates of Canadian insurance companies on war coverage are less than those in Great Britain and in United States. On only one class of shipments, those from North America to South or Central America and the West Indies, for which United States companies make no charge, is the rate lower in that country. On some shipments American rates are three times those charged here. Canadian rates are identical with those quoted by Lloyd's with three exceptions, in each of which Lloyd's is higher.

Change to British Rates

It is pointed out that the Canadian companies followed the United States rates in September, but found those of Lloyd's substantially lower. Early American rates were exceptionally high and fluctuated widely, changing almost daily in the first two weeks. They have since been cut considerably, however. On the other hand the situation has evidently never been taken as seriously by British insurers, rates being set relatively low and being kept very much at the one level. Lloyd's schedule has been changed only twice.

The Canadian War Risk Committee drew up its first schedule of rates at the beginning of October, and revised it late last month. Rates quoted in the revised schedule, including coverage of war, strikes, riots and civil commotion from warehouse to warehouse, are as follows:

	c %
To or from United Kingdom or continent of Europe except to or from or via Mediterranean	.02½
Note:—For shipments via Pacific coast and Panama Canal, see below.	
To or from Mediterranean or Red Sea, except to or from Italy or Italian possessions	.25
To or from Mediterranean or Red Sea not east of Marseilles or Bona	.17½
To or from places outside the Mediterranean or Red Sea via the Mediterranean and/or Red Sea	.25
To or from Far East, Australasia or East Africa, north of Delagoa Bay, via Cape of Good Hope	.07½
To or from West Africa and South Africa, as far as Delagoa Bay	.02½
To or from Australasia and Far East, Trans-Pacific including via Panama	.02½
Between North America and South or Central America and West Indies	.01¼
Pacific Coast of North America via Panama, to or from the United Kingdom or continent of Europe not south of Bordeaux	.05

All rates are subject to London Institute war, strikes, riots clause.

All rates excluding Italian flag, or loading, calling or discharging at ports in Italy or Italian possessions.

For immediate shipments.

Edmund Trowbridge Now Alberta Insurance Chief

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON.—Reorganization changes in the provincial insurance branch have flung another load on Edmund Trowbridge, deputy provincial secretary. In addition to former duties and responsibilities, he will now have the administration of the Alberta Insurance Act in his department; will be provincial superintendent of insurance.

Edmund Trowbridge is an old and tried civil servant. He has had more experience in various departments of government service than anyone else on the permanent staff. He first entered the Government service in Western Canada as a junior clerk in the public works department of the old Northwest Territories at Regina, in 1901, where he remained until 1905 when the Province of Alberta was formed.

Twenty-five Year Record

With the organization of the civil service in the newly formed province he was appointed assistant clerk of the executive council at Edmonton and his rise in the service and record of usefulness since then has been an outstanding feature of his career. In 1910 he was made deputy provincial secretary and registrar of companies, and has held that position ever since, a period of 25 years.

Among other responsibilities he has been secretary to important commissions, notably the enquiries into coal and pork packing. Prior to formation of a health department he was also charged with administration of the province's mental hospitals and jails. Under his aegis, a vital statistics branch was organized in the province.

21 Statutes

His present jobs include responsibility for 21 statutes including; motor vehicle act, gasoline tax act, registration of co-operative associations; the trust companies act, amusement, railway and corporation taxes.

Born in Toronto, Mr. Trowbridge was educated at old normal school on Gerrard St. For a year he worked with the London and Lancashire Insurance Co. before coming west to Regina in 1901.

An Anglican and a golfer, he is married, has four children, one of which (the only boy) will shortly graduate from medicine from Alberta University. His wife was formerly Miss Carthena Lea, of Toronto, daughter of Joseph Lea, iron manufacturer of that city.

Henry Brace Retiring

This move means retirement from office of Henry Brace, superintendent of insurance and fire commissioner in the province since January, 1930.

Mr. Brace has been in continuous service with the Alberta Government since 1917, being one of the old original members of the Alberta provincial police force. He joined the force as a detective in the Criminal Investigation Department under Colonel P. C. H. Primrose at the time of its organization. Subsequently he retired from the force with the rank of detective staff sergeant and joined the insurance and fire commissioner's branch of the Government as an investigator. In January, 1931, he was appointed deputy fire commissioner and three years later appointed deputy superintendent of insurance and fire commissioner.

Cornish New Official Canadian Underwriters

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Reginald N. Cornish has been appointed acting secretary of the Montreal branch of the new Canadian Underwriters Association.

Following the request of the council the loan of the services of L. T. Chadwick, at present manager of Western Canada Insurance Underwriters Association, has been obtained to supervise and complete the reorganization at present under way.

L. Howgate Has Retired from Insurance Field

Leonard Howgate, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, retired the beginning of this month after 43 years in the fire insurance business. Thirteen of those years were spent with the Palatine Insurance Co., later taken over by the Commercial Union. The remaining 30 were in the service of the Fire Underwriters' Association.

Mr. Howgate is the youngest of a family of 13, was born on the 13th of the month and has never regarded 13 as an unlucky number.

Insurance Inklings

G. B. FOSTER, K.C., Montreal, has been elected a director of the Charter Oak Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford.

GORDON D. MACDONALD has been appointed manager for New Brunswick of the London and Scottish Assurance Co. He succeeds J. L. NEVILLE.

INSURERS REPORT LITTLE BUSINESS BY EARTHQUAKE

Feel That Major Loss is Unlikely — Many Enquiries

Canada's earthquake last week resulted, as far as is known, in no claims on insurance companies carrying this type of risk. The public generally appears to be apathetic about the danger involved in future recurrences. Although insurance offices report a great number of enquiries, actual business written is said to be relatively small. The opinion evidently is that earthquakes in Canada probably occur only once in a lifetime, and that a major disturbance is unlikely.

What business has been written is said to have been mostly taken out by corporations with risks in rigid construction. These, of course, would stand to suffer more drastically in the event of an earthquake. Some householders, however, have availed themselves of future protection. Rates on this type of insurance vary widely, following largely the type of construction of the property insured. Some firms are quoting domestic building coverage at ten cents a $100 valuation on risks already insured for fire.

Choose Risks Carefully

Leading underwriters are selecting their risks with considerable care, and a number are not endeavoring to build up a large volume of business. The reason for this is significant. Most other lines of insurance cover single hazards. For instance, fire damage is usually limited to one, or sometimes to adjoining, property. A severe earthquake, on the other hand, would be a catastrophe. Practically all properties covered would be damaged at the same time, with obvious results to the insuring company. Other companies claim that the possibility of a major loss from earthquake is so small that they will write all the business they can get.

Following the last earthquake in Canada, about a decade ago, there was a demand by many insurance companies for an extension of their licenses to include insurance against such a hazard. It is believed unlikely that this demand will be duplicated in the present instance. A majority of the companies which would be interested already are licensed.

RELIANCE
INSURANCE COMPANY
of
CANADA
· Montreal ·
Property Insurance

FIDELITY
Insurance Company
of Canada
TORONTO

INSURANCES
at Competitive Rates on the
London Market

We offer the facilities of the London Insurance Market to responsible Brokers and Agents throughout Canada on the following lines:

Fire — Automobile — Atlantic, Pacific and Churchill Marine—St. Lawrence and Great Lakes Marine — Inland Transportation — Municipal Liability —Special War Covers—Public Liability—Burglary—Riots—Sprinkler Leakage—Use and Occupancy — Rents — Windstorm — General Accident — General Fidelity — Accountants and Solicitors Indemnity — Brokers and Bankers Bonds — Cash in Transit — Miscellaneous.

Immediate Covers
Prompt Settlements

A Hint to Insurance Brokers:—Business Executives now know that most covers are improved when "LLOYD'S" carry part of the schedule.

ANGLO-CANADIAN UNDERWRITERS
LIMITED
320 Bay Street, Toronto
Business Organised in 1901
Insurances at Lloyd's since 1925
Incorporated January, 1935

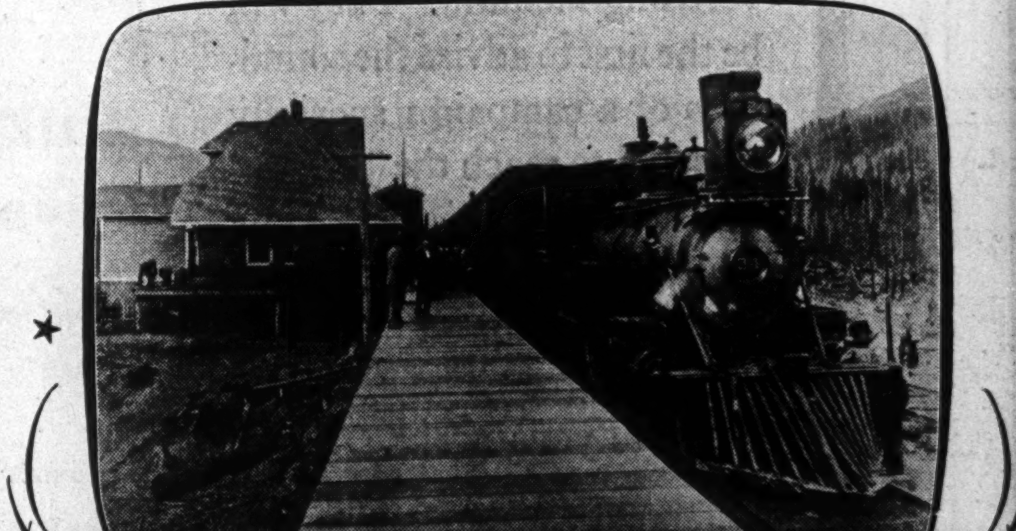
Chairman: Robt. H. Cook — Underwriter: Edwin T. Cutts

YOUNG MEN WANTED

WHEN YOU ARE
WORTH LESS
to the business world
on account of advancing age, you can be worth more to yourself.
A London Life Retirement Income will make and keep you gloriously independent.

London Life
Insurance Company
HEAD OFFICE LONDON CANADA

Eight London Life offices in Toronto.



We Were Looking for Trouble

YEARS BEFORE FERNIE, B.C. WELCOMED ITS FIRST TRAIN

In the middle eighties little crowds of pioneering westerners stood on newly built station platforms listening eagerly for the rumbling roar of the Iron Horse that would herald the arrival of the first daily passenger train from the east. . . . Mechanical power was transforming the country—in transportation as in industry.

But mechanical power could be unruly. A full decade before this event, the founders of The Boiler Inspection Co. had realized that. Someone, they reasoned, should hunt out trouble before trouble materialized.

So, while railways were broadening horizons and industry was calling increasingly upon power, this company was formed to act as a constant bulwark against accident and loss.

It began hunting for trouble—and actually finding it before incipient faults led to disasters.

The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company has completed 60 years of protecting the power equipment of Canadian industry by skilled inspection—and providing against financial loss in the event of accident. It has made many contributions to greater efficiency and safety through advice on design, construction, installation and operation of power and heating equipment.

Its dominance in the field of engineering insurance, in which there are now twenty companies operating, is beyond question. The latest official records show 51.72% of all this type of insurance in force in Canada is placed with The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company alone.

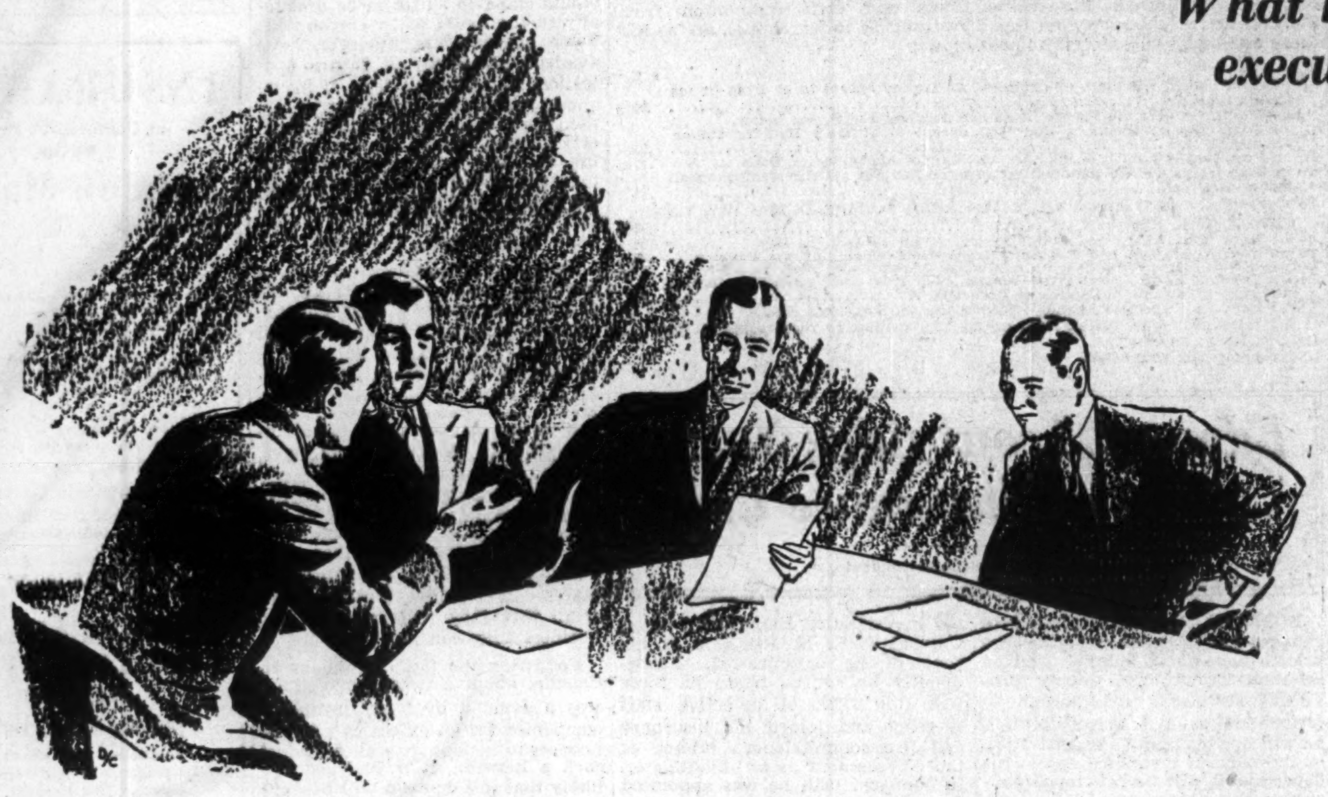
★ *The above photograph shows the arrival of the first through passenger train from Montreal to Fernie, B.C., in 1886, linking the East with the West as promised by the Fathers of Confederation.*
—Photo courtesy C.P.R.

THE BOILER INSPECTION AND INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
1875 — Founded Sixty Years Ago — 1935
Engineering Insurance Exclusively

806 The Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg. Montreal — 908 Federal Bldg. TORONTO — 221 Curry Bldg. Winnipeg

INFLUENCING THE CORPORATE MIND

What happens when your proposition goes before the executive management or the Board of Directors —the corporate mind of business?



TODAY, executives are very much on the job. They have to be—conditions demand it. Matters of holding up sales, reducing overhead, lowering production and distributing costs, are of vital concern.

Does your product help to these ends and are executives aware of it?

Many a potential sale which would mean most in volume and profits is lost because it was not followed through to the decisive minds of the executives who comprise the corporate minds of business.

Influencing the corporate mind in favor of your product and your service is sheer good business.

Many propositions are already sold when presented to the executive or the Board of Directors, because they have been pre-sold to each executive personally by careful, logical, persistent advertising in the columns of The Financial Post.

Many new ideas — unknown and inadequately understood — are killed by the same Board of Directors when they appear "cold" in a critical atmosphere.

Eighty-two per cent of The Financial Post's paid subscribers are classified as executives — the most concentrated audience of directors and executives available in Canada.

You have an opportunity through The Financial Post of predisposing the decisive minds of Canada in favor of your product, your service, your organization.

YOUR ADVERTISING COUNSELLOR WILL ADVISE YOU

Advertising agencies and advertising counsellors place a high value on The Financial Post as a paper and as an advertising medium. They will be the first to advise the soundness of a campaign specially directed to reach the "action" minds of Canada. Ask your advertising agency's advice at once and utilize this powerful sales force—The Financial Post—to your profit.

THE FINANCIAL POST

By Far the Largest Paid Circulation of any Canadian Financial Paper

481 University Avenue, Toronto

Dominion Square Building, Montreal

Reaching Canada's Largest and Most Influential Audience of Executive Buying Power

Bank Chat

Price Setting

ALTHOUGH the recent advance in New York call money rates has been hailed in some quarters as the forerunner of an increase in the discount rates of Federal Reserve Banks, bankers themselves are none too sanguine that the new rate can be maintained. From this distance, it would appear that the increase from one quarter of one per cent to three quarters of one per cent is very similar to attempting to fix the price of a commodity in the face of a buyer's market.

The new rate has been established by agreement, and can only be successfully enforced so long as all institutions abide by that agreement. Such attempts to raise the price of money have been made before, not always with success. The latest in the United States was only this spring when call money rates were set at one per cent. The "informal agreement" fell through then because some of the smaller banks could not resist the bait of an increased volume of business dangling so temptingly before their eyes, and cut the rate.

It is a similar development which bankers fear now. Already, although most of the smaller banks which shattered the agreement in the spring have fallen in line, lower rates have been offered by a few houses.

It would all appear to boil down to the old law of supply and demand. With a huge and growing volume of excess reserves, banks may find considerable difficulty in forcing higher rates on an already timorous clientèle.

* * *

Alberta Is Watched

NOT all western farmers can be hoodwinked by easy money propositions. The United Farmers of Manitoba oppose the Albertan social credit scheme as the most intensive form of inflation yet proposed. Living up to the traditional hard-headedness of the Canadian agriculturist they point out that monthly payments of $25 to Albertans over 21 years of age would entail an increased budget of about $136 millions annually instead of the $16 millions they are finding it so difficult to raise at present.

One of the speakers at the recent U.F.M. convention crystallized the thought of the other provinces of the Dominion, and indeed of most of the world. "If the experiment in Alberta fails," he said, "it will be tough on Alberta but edifying for the rest of us."

* * *

November Holidays

IF A BANKER were given a roving commission and were at liberty to draw up his own itinerary, we know of one way in which he could spend an almost ideal November. According to the schedule of bank and public holidays released by the Guaranty Trust Co. there are only four days this month, the 6th, 14th, 26th and 29th, on which some part of the world is not observing some celebration or anniversary. The Lotus Eaters did not have so much on some of us modern folk at that.

One of the most interesting holidays of the month is that observing the proletarian revolution in Russia. It takes two days, the seventh and eighth, to give proper recognition to this historical uprising. Either that or the second day provides what so many of us have often wished—an opportunity to recuperate from holiday effects.

* * *

Mortgage Rates

NOT only have excess funds had their effect on bank earnings but they have cut into mortgage returns. Where mortgage rates five years ago were 6½ per cent and rose even higher to 7 and 7½ later in 1931 and early 1932, following England's departure from the gold standard, first class rates now approximate 5½ and 6 per cent. These rates are for Ontario and Quebec. In the Maritimes and the west rates are considerably higher.

The reduction can be attributed chiefly to two factors: A drastic decline in building activity; and a huge volume of funds seeking lucrative investment. The construction industry has shown a most encouraging rise in business in the past few months, but it is probable that mortgage rates will not rise while the volume of funds remains so high.

It is of interest to note that the rate on renewals is higher than that on new mortgages. Here again the reason is twofold: the property is older; and real estate values have dropped substantially—it has been estimated that values have shrunk 30 per cent in the past five years. The importance of the latter development can readily be seen. A mortgage of $1,000 on a property valued at $2,000 five years ago, would at present price levels be secured by only $1,400.

* * *

Staff Changes

THE Bank of Toronto has announced the following appointments:

L. A. MYLES, formerly of head office, to be manager at Cardinal.

S. J. W. CLARKE, formerly manager at Cardinal, to be manager at Havelock.

L. A. GOULD, to be manager at Stayner.

S. R. WAY, formerly manager at Stayner, to the supervisors' department at head office.

R. H. F. McBride, formerly of head office, to be manager at Dorchester.

R. H. HUTCHINGS, formerly manager at Dorchester, to the supervisors' department at head office.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has made the following changes in staff:

CRAWFORD GORDON, formerly manager at London, Eng., to be manager at head office branch, Toronto.

R. B. BUCKERFIELD, formerly second agent at New York, to be manager at London, Eng.

J. A. C. KEMP, formerly manager at Toronto, is retiring on account of ill health.

THE LONDON AND WESTERN
TRUSTS CO. LIMITED
Established 1896
Executors, Administrators, Etc.
Offices at: London, Toronto, Windsor,
Winnipeg, Vancouver.

See Imperial Bank Earnings Unchanged

Lower Interest on Deposits Offsets Drop in Loan Returns

Earnings of the Imperial Bank of Canada in the financial year ended Oct. 31, 1935, are expected to approximate, and possibly slightly exceed, those of last year.

The bank's annual report is not expected for nearly another month, and until then any calculation of profits must of necessity be merely an estimate. However, examination of monthly returns to Ottawa lends weight to the belief that, in spite of all the calamity talk of drastic reduction in banks' earning power, here is one at least which has managed to eke through with at worst slightly curtailed profits.

Deposit Interest Down

Outlay for deposit interest during the year must have been substantially lower even though deposits rose. Incidentally the rise in deposits was confined to savings, which rose from a monthly average of $73.6 in 1934 to $79.2. Demand deposits were constant. Interest rate reductions effected during the year, however, have much more than offset the deposit advance. It has been estimated that charges on demand deposits have been cut roughly 15 per cent from the previous year; a number of current accounts now yielding no interest at all; rates on other current accounts were cut in June. Two per cent was paid on savings throughout the year, compared with 2½ per cent in 1934. Consequently, if interest were paid on the whole of the monthly totals, there would be a drop in savings interest alone of almost a quarter of a million dollars.

The other main item on the expenditure side of the accounts, administration and general expense, was probably little changed from a year ago.

Securities Up

On the other side of the picture are two chief items: investments and loans. Average monthly holdings of government securities increased during the year to $30.5 millions as against $24.0 millions last year. Other securities dropped from $60.2 millions to $57.2 millions. Roughly, security holdings averaged $87.7 millions in 1935 and $84.2 millions in 1934. Unfortunately the yield on a substantial part of these holdings declined, particularly in government issues. On balance it would seem fair to assume that the return from investments has not changed materially from last year.

The loan problem, which has been the bankers' bugbear throughout the depression, has evidently been well handled by Imperial. Current loans actually show an increase over 1934, the average this year being $57.5 millions, compared with $56.9 in the previous year. Call and government loans were not maintained as successfully, however, the average falling from $20.0 millions to $17.4 millions.

Another and less favorable factor in the loan situation has yet to be considered. Rates were cut during the year. Although rates on different types of loans have been cut by varying amounts, it would appear that on average from one to one and a half per cent represents the decline in this item. Transposed in terms of probable loss this might mean a drop from the preceding year of some ten per cent in the case of current loans and possibly 20 per cent for call and government advances.

Summing up, it is estimated that lowered expenditure through reduced deposit interest payments will just about offset the decreased revenue on loan account. There may be a small balance, it is believed, with a good chance that it will be written in black ink.

Special Factors

In considering the bank's financial year, however, two special features should be kept in mind. First there was revaluation of gold holdings on deposit with the Bank of Canada. This was not as important to the Imperial as to some of the other banks, but it netted a profit of approximately $60,000. On the other hand, an extensive construction project was carried on, and practically completed during the year. The new head office building at Toronto is estimated to have cost about $750,000. How this is being financed, whether the total will be shown in this year's accounts or whether it will be written off over a period of years, officials have not yet divulged.

In the year ended Oct. 31, 1934, the Imperial Bank earned net profits of $1.2 millions after deduction of all operating expenses. This was the equivalent of $17.60 a share on the outstanding stock, an increase of 40 cents a share over the 1933 year. After taxes, and certain reserve appropriations, however, this figure was reduced to $10.89 a share as against $11.20 in 1933. Dividends have been paid at ten per cent for the last three years, having been cut from 11½ per cent in 1932 and 12 per cent in 1931. The fact that no change has been made in the dividend rate is another factor which would lead to the belief that earnings in the year just closed are at much the same level as a year ago.

Monthly Bank Clearings

	October, 1934 $	October, 1935 $
Halifax	10,025,636	10,142,871
Saint John	7,827,646	7,176,717
Moncton	3,243,181	3,247,253
Sherbrooke	2,498,133	2,688,093
Quebec	17,755,487	19,386,644
Montreal	442,119,319	369,533,008
Ottawa	20,720,158	97,635,177
Kingston	2,485,171	2,493,745
Peterborough	2,640,818	2,955,489
Toronto	528,422,913	466,752,590
Hamilton	19,206,678	18,890,849
Kitchener	4,940,680	4,661,610
Brantford	3,464,110	3,742,858
London	12,539,799	11,853,520
Windsor	8,692,621	9,368,447
Sarnia	1,739,637	1,866,447
Sudbury	3,378,095	3,605,569
Fort William	3,255,107	2,830,006
Winnipeg	280,769,935	322,405,304
Brandon	1,599,360	1,534,728
Regina	22,807,910	32,021,334
Moose Jaw	2,687,359	3,365,607
Prince Albert	1,545,239	1,835,440
Edmonton	17,137,098	17,774,631
Calgary	28,174,909	39,113,095
Medicine Hat	1,198,834	1,711,677
Lethbridge	2,132,397	2,610,337
New Westminster.	2,312,561	2,760,203
Vancouver	69,576,533	72,750,447
Victoria	6,594,841	7,173,424

Bank of Canada Weekly Statement

For the second successive week, the weekly Bank of Canada statement shows a substantial rise in government advances. Apart from this, however, and an increase in reserves in the United States of slightly less than $3 millions, the only important changes were in deposits. Government deposits rose $2.5 millions and those of chartered banks about $3.7 millions.

Balance Sheet

	— Weeks Ending — Oct. 30 $	Oct. 23 $
Liabilities		
Capital paid-up	5,000,000	5,000,000
Notes in circ.	95,516,999	95,313,314
Dep.: Dominion	21,626,987	19,147,181
Banks	191,222,718	187,575,025
Other	393,553	209,204
Total deposits	213,243,258	206,931,410
All other liabs.	1,105,340	1,633,749
Total liabs.	314,865,597	308,878,473
Assets		
Reserve: Gold	181,406,540	181,999,795
Silver bullion	1,576,921	1,582,691
Res. in sterling	892,997	440,806
Res. in U. S.	6,118,583	3,231,611
Res. elsewhere	10,773	10,824
Total reserve	190,005,814	187,265,727
Subsidiary coin	332,723	311,180
Adv. to govt.	15,725,438	12,231,625
Investments:		
Dom. govt. short.	25,903,947	25,901,470
Other Dom. govt.	80,887,145	80,742,633
Total invest.	106,791,092	106,644,103
Premises	127,575	127,560
All other assets	1,882,955	2,298,278
Total assets	314,865,597	308,878,473
Reserve ratio	61.53%	61.95%

Weekly Bank Clearings

	Oct. 31 1935 $	Change year ago %	Oct. 23 1935 $
Halifax	1,993,789	+4.8	1,929,113
Saint John	1,537,984	+0.5	1,369,576
Moncton	711,734	+8.3	700,493
Sherbrooke	560,234	+57.6	481,064
Quebec	4,426,127	+46.1	3,630,602
Montreal	92,973,192	+9.7	71,191,996
Ottawa	15,104,665	+280.2	16,749,673
Kingston	511,750	+10.5	470,094
Peterborough	723,923	+29.5	496,614
Toronto	109,040,717	—4.8	88,586,113
Hamilton	4,064,850	+18.6	3,606,412
Kitchener	941,344	—15.0	842,365
Brantford	690,136	+12.9	692,468
London	2,645,372	+8.4	2,262,186
Chatham	396,159	—14.2	380,781
Windsor	2,086,548	+20.8	1,919,828
Sarnia	381,301	+10.4	370,921
Sudbury	884,493	+12.8	603,068
Fort William	545,319	—17.8	596,535
Winnipeg	67,820,449	+45.1	55,462,669
Brandon	350,846	+17.1	284,655
Regina	6,356,856	+53.5	5,867,900
Moose Jaw	588,616	—18.4	736,037
Saskatoon	1,997,938	+26.9	1,889,246
Prince Albert	385,831	+17.8	364,187
Edmonton	4,054,109	+3.1	3,423,707
Calgary	9,855,251	+61.9	7,998,890
Medicine Hat	327,996	+41.7	296,892
Lethbridge	527,994	+23.5	494,856
N. W'minster	537,005	—6.7	437,952
Vancouver	17,476,951	+17.4	14,220,440
Victoria	1,480,000	+10.8	1,222,850

Foreign Exchange Markets

GOLD continues to flow to the U.S.A. due to undervaluation of the dollar and European placement of capital. There has been some puzzlement over the firmness of sterling, which, therefore, is attributed to operations of the British equalization fund.

Decline of the Canadian dollar is due largely to diminution of investment by outsiders. The Canadian exchange fund, incidentally, has assets which would enable it to weaken the Canadian dollar, but which do not allow ready support of the Dominion currency.

Rising prices have lifted the pressure of deflation in France. Expert opinion, however, is that devaluation of the franc may be unavoidable.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AT TORONTO AND MONTREAL

	Par $	Oct. 29	Oct. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 1	Nov. 2	Nov. 4
U. S. dollar, High	.5906	1.01 1/16	1.01 1/32	1.01¼	1.01 3/32	1.01 1/16	1.00 15/16
Low	.5906	1.01	1.01 1/32	1.01 1/16	1.01 1/16	1.00 15/16	1.00 29/32
1934, High	.5906	.97⅞	.97¾	.97 13/16	.97 27/32	.97 27/32	.97 13/16
Low	.5906	.97 11/16	.97 11/16	.97 21/32	.97¾	.97¾	.97 21/32
U. K. pound	4.8665	4.97	4.97¾	4.97⅛	4.96¾	4.96½	4.96¾
Argentina	.4246	.2751	.2755	.2753	.2746	.2744	.2746
Australia	4.8665	3.9689	3.9738	3.9703	3.9693	3.9679	3.9680
Austria	.1407	.1908½	.1904¾	.1903½	.1903	.1900¼	.1902
Belgium	.1392	.1702¼	.1704	.1703½	.1703	.1700¾	.1705¾
Brazil	.1963	.0565¾	.0571½	.0576¼	.0571	.0575¼	.0565
Czechoslovakia	.0296	.0418¾	.0419¼	.0419	.0419	.0418¼	.0417¾
Denmark	.2680	.2219½	.2221¼	.0220	.2218¼	.2217½	.2219¼
France	.0392	.0666	.0666¾	.0666¼	.0666	.0665	.0664¾
Germany	.2382	.4066½	.4071½	.4069	.4067¾	.4062¾	.4059¼
Greece	.013	.0095½	.0096	.0095¾	.0075⅛	.0095½	.0095½
Holland	.4020	.6860	.6869½	.6869	.6866	.6858¾	.6850½
Hungary	.1749	.3000½	.3004¼	.3002½	.3001½	.2997¾	.2991
India	.3650	.3782½	.3787¼	.3783	.3779¾	.3777	.3779¾
Italy	.0526	.0820¼	.0830½	.0821	.0820½	.0817⅛	.0818
Japan	.4985	.2905½	.2909½	.2907¼	.2905½	.2902	.2905¼
Jugoslavia	.1929	.0231	.0231¼	.0231¼	.0231	.0230½	.0230¼
New Zealand	4.8665	4.0089	4.0138	4.0103	4.0093	4.0079	4.0080
Norway	.2680	.2498½	.2500½	.2499	.2495¼	.2496	.2496⅛
Poland	.1122	.1090	.1911	.1910	.1910	.1909	.1907
South Africa	4.8666	4.9461	4.9522	4.9479	4.9466	4.9449	4.9450
Spain	.1929	.1380½	.1381¾	.1381	.1380½	.1378¾	.1378
Sweden	.2680	.2564	.2566¼	.2563¾	.2562	.2561¾	.2562½
Switzerland	.1930	.3285½	.3288¼	.3286½	.3285½	.3282¼	.3279½
Hong Kong	.5422	.4773¾	.4648	.4498½	.4472	.4300	.3863½

CONSEIL LAVAL

DOMINION
BATTLESHIP
LINOLEUM

CUSTOM BUILT FLOORS

The floor in Knights of Columbus, Laval Council, Lodge rooms, Quebec, is an outstanding example of the faithful reproduction of lodge insignia with Dominion Battleship Linoleum. Indeed, there is almost no limit to the flexibility of this modern, permanent material. Whatever your floor ideas may be, complex or simple, period or futuristic, colourful or subdued, Dominion Battleship Linoleum brings them into being. Made in nineteen colours and effects to be cut into any shape in any size. Write for suggestions and for details of our 5-year guarantee.

● *How much of your Overhead is Underfoot?*

DOMINION OILCLOTH & LINOLEUM CO. LIMITED MONTREAL

CENTRAL BANKS SEEN AS WELDING EMPIRE POLICY

Co-ordination of Finance Most Important Result of New Banks

"The most important consequence of the completion of the chain of Empire banks," says the Economist (London, Eng.), "is the co-ordination of Empire monetary policy and technique. The wrong kind of stress must not be laid upon such an objective.

"The different central banks," this financial journal continues, "have been founded independently and their constitutions rightly differ in important details. Also the chain has been completed at a time when the economic affairs of the world are in a state of flux, and when sterling itself is unstabilized. For these reasons alone, it would be wrong to make the Dominion central banks conform to a rigid pattern or even to insist that existing empire exchange rates should be regarded as sacrosanct.

Similarity of Banks

"Still there already exists a certain similarity between the different central banks. With the exception of the Indian reserve bank where special conditions existed, all have shaken themselves free of the fetish of a 40 per cent minimum gold reserve. Three out of the five allowed sterling as well as gold to rank as part of their reserves. In most of the Dominion central banks there either have been or exist to day close personal connections with the Bank of England. Both the governor of the New Zealand reserve bank and the deputy governor of the Bank of Canada held important posts in the Bank of England immediately before their appointments. There is no suggestion that they will be unduly biased by this fact. Still these personal links will make it easier to evolve a common body of Empire monetary technique and doctrine which should contribute to the strengthening of the Empire.

"There are one or two facts which need attention at once. The Dominion central banks' powers of control are not only weakened by the absence of money markets but by the easy money conditions now prevalent through the Empire.

Excess Balances

"In most Dominions the commercial banks are obliged to maintain minimum balances with their reserve banks but today they are so replete with funds that their balances are far in excess of the minimum. They are also carrying substantial balances on their own account in London dating from before the foundation of the Empire reserve bank. It may be argued as logical and desirable that these funds should be concentrated in the reserve banks' funds, the commercial banks receiving in exchange total cash resources which could be used for the development of bill markets in the Dominion. Thus such a development would give the central bank more direct control over the exchanges and it would also add to their powers of control at home. To achieve these objectives the reserve banks might be prepared to render it worth the while of the commercial banks to hand over the necessary balances, by offering them the possibility of earning higher interest rates at home than were obtainable outside.

Aid to Economic Policy

"The establishment of a chain of Empire central banks in the long run should have a helpful bearing on the development of the Empire economic policy on the dotted line. Both at Ottawa and the economic conference, there was a spontaneous expression of opinion from Great Britain and the Dominions in favor of closer co-ordination. Naturally such co-ordination must be tempered by elasticity and freedom of action on the part of the Dominions.

"The risk of internal political pressure to induce independent action on the part of one or more members of the Empire, however, would be greatly lessened though it could never be removed—by the growth of an Empire central banking system inspired by common though elastic canons of monetary technique. The most enduring contribution of the new central banks to the Empire may be the establishment of a body of economic doctrines to serve as a guide to British and Dominion statesmen alike."

MUNICIPAL FINANCES

Calgary city council is seeking backing of Edmonton, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, and Drumheller in a plan to be presented to the Alberta Government for a more equitable system of taxation.

* * *

Winnipeg city council will submit a joint scheme of rehabilitation and housing involving $500,000 to its ratepayers. The by-law provides that division of the funds will be left to the discretion of the Housing Commission. Originally the by-law was drafted for the creation of a debt of $500,000 for housing purposes generally.

* * *

Hamilton Beach, Ont., commission has set the tax rate for the current year at 19½ mills and the water rate at 4 mills. The rates are the same as have prevailed during the last two years.

* * *

Windsor finance commission, in preparation for the 1936 budget for the new City of Windsor, is working out a plan to remove inequalities in salaries of city employees. At present the four municipalities, operating on their own separate budgets, are paying city employees according to different schedules.

* * *

Campbellton, N.B.'s bank overdraft has increased $176 in a year, although collections of revenue have gone up. The overdraft and collections are shown below:

Bank Overdraft

Sep. 30, 1935	Sep. 20, 1934	Inc. or Dec.
$60,315	$60,038	—$176

Collections

	1935	1934	Inc. or Dec.
Default taxes	38,629	33,008	+ 5,621
Current taxes	89,540	86,564	+ 2,976
Total receipts			
All sources	238,621	226,473	+12,148

* * *

Ormstown, Que. has lowered by two mills its 1935 municipal tax rate to nine mills. The town has also paid off notes amounting to $5,425 during the year.

* * *

Ft. William, Ont., has revised its method of assessment and taxation of income to conform with the new provincial statutes. The municipality will now be able to collect taxes on the previous year's assessments.

* * *

Orillia's assessment for 1935 shows an increase of $79,969 over 1934, the total figure for this year being $5.8 millions.

The assessments for 1935 and 1934 are as follows:

Orillia's Assessment

	1935 $	1934 $
Land	1,676,000	1,656,000
Buildings	3,733,000	3,729,000
Exemptions	994,000	991,000
Business	388,000	369,000
Income	59,000	62,000
Grand totals	5,896,000	5,817,000

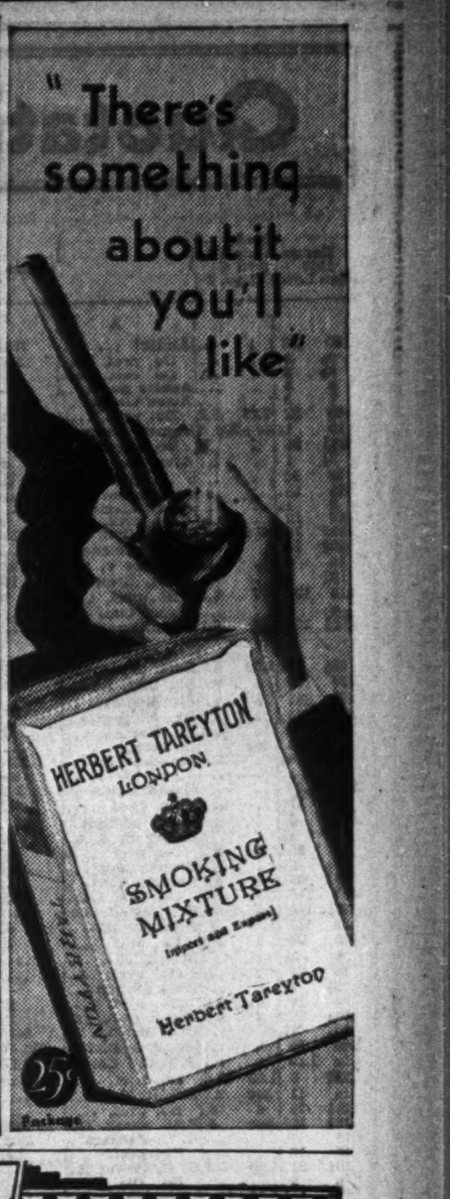
* * *

Regina ratepayers will be asked to approve or reject two money by-laws at the coming municipal election. One will be for $600,000 for improvements to the power plant, and the other for $120,000 for improvements to the sewage disposal plant.

G. W. Smith Elected Head Winnipeg Bankers' Club

The Winnipeg Bankers' Educational Club has elected Gordon W. Smith, of the Bank of Montreal, president for the ensuing year. Other members of the executive are: F. A. Blain, vice-president; J. B. Hansen, secretary; A. R. Maver, treasurer.

The organization was formed last winter to promote the study of banking and allied subjects. Membership is open to all Winnipeg bank clerks from juniors to accountants.



How do banks protect paper wealth?

In steel protected Vaults—You may rent a Safety Deposit Box in the vaults of this bank for less than one cent per day.

Always Safe
Always Available

802

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE·TORONTO
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

ISSUE OF

$75,000,000

DOMINION OF CANADA BONDS

The Bank of Canada is authorized by the Minister of Finance to receive subscriptions for the following Bonds:

Two Per Cent. Bonds, due November 15, 1939

Issue Price: 99.43 and accrued interest, yielding 2.15% to maturity.

Three Per Cent. Bonds, due June 1, 1955

Issue Price: 98.75 and accrued interest, yielding 3.08% to maturity.

Payment to be made in full against delivery of interim certificates on or about November 15th.

Bonds will be dated November 15, 1935. Principal and interest will be payable in lawful money of Canada. Interest will be payable, without charge, at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank. Interest on the 2% Bonds will be payable May 15 and November 15; and on the 3% Bonds on June 1 and December 1, the first payment on June 1, 1936, being for six and one-half months' interest.

The 3% Bonds will be subject to redemption at 100 and interest on June 1, 1950, or on any subsequent interest payment date.

Denominations: 2% Bonds, $1,000.
3% Bonds, $500 and $1,000.

Proceeds of the issue will be used for general purposes of the Government of Canada.

Applications may be made to the Bank of Canada through any branch in Canada of any chartered bank or through recognized dealers, from whom copies of the official prospectus containing complete details of the issue may be obtained. All subscriptions will be subject to allotment.

Subscription lists will open on November 4, 1935, and will close as to either maturity or both, with or without notice, at the discretion of the Minister of Finance.

OTTAWA, November 4, 1935.

Quotations

Montreal, Toronto and Curb Prices

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 4

Range 1935 High	Low	Divd. Rate $	Y'ld in % Nov. 2		Sales	Close Oct. 28 (last)	Week Ending (or Nov. 4) High	Low	Close
				A					
2.00	.50	.	...	Abitibi	7752	1.10	1.15	.95	.95
9½	3	.	...	Do. pref. 6%	2185	5½	5½	5	5½
6½	3	.	...	Do. cert. dep.	235	5	4¾	4	4¾
5	5	.	...	Acadia Sugar	....	5	..	..	..
7	3	.	...	Acme Glove	....	5	..	..	..
45	32	3.25	7.2	Do. pref.	10	42	45	45	45
10	7½	40+20c	7	Agnew Surp.	....	8½	..	..	..
108½	96	7	7	Do. pref.	10	108½	99	99	99
3½	1	.	...	Alta. Pac. Gr.	40	2	2	1¾	2
29	15	.	...	Do. pref.	115	18½	19	18½	18½
25	25	.	...	Aluminium	....	25	..	..	..
2	1½	.	...	Amal. Electric	....	2	..	..	..
18	12	.	...	Do. pref.	20	15	12	12	12
28½	16	40c	...	Amer. Cyn. B.	1800	27	26½	26½	26½
30½	25	.	...	Amer. Celanese	....	25	..	..	..
18	6	.	...	Asbestos v. t.	929	16½	16½	15¾	16½
13¾	8½	.	...	Assoc. Brew.	148	9½	10	9¾	10
110	104	7	6.4	Do. pref.	70	108½	108½	108½	108½
4	1½	.	...	Assoc. Can.	....	3	..	..	..
105½	104½	7	6.7	Atlan. Sugar, p.	....	105	..	..	..
				B					
66½	51½	2.52	4.9	Bank of Canada	173	52	53	51½	52½
132	126	8	6.1	Bk. Can. Nat.	69	128½	130	127½	130
204	152	8	4.3	Bk. Montreal	114	184	185	181	185
305	245	12	4.6	Bk. N. Scotia	71	259	261	258	261
235	183	10	4.9	Bk. Toronto	85	200	203	200	203
11	10	50c	...	Barcelona	....	10½	..	..	..
10	4½	.	...	Bathurst Pr.	1558	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
4	1	.	...	Do. (B)	336	3	4	3	3
3.00	.50	.	...	Bawlf Grain	175	.70	1.00	1.00	1.00
40	17	.	...	Do. pref.	5	18	17	17	17
3	3	.	...	Beath & Sons	....	3	..	..	..
15	8½	.	...	Beatty Bros. A.	60	8½	9	8½	9
95	85	6	6.7	Do. pref.	40	89	90	89	90
7½	2½	.	...	Beauharnois	1350	4	4	3	3½
98¾	85	4	4.3	Belding Cort.	....	92	..	..	..
125	116	7	5.6	Do. pref.	20	120½	125	125	125
135¾	118	6	4.4	Bell Telephone	477	132½	134	132	133½
25	13	1.50	...	Biltmore Hats	40	25	25	21	25
110	97½	7	6.5	Do. pref.	50	107	109	109	109
4	3½	.	...	Bissell, T. E.	....	4	..	..	..
35	25	.	...	Do. pref.	....	31¾	..	..	..
3½	1¾	.	...	Blue Ribbon	40	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
29	19	2	7.6	Do. pref.	21	25	27	24	27
30½	27½	2	6.6	Brant. Cord. pf.	20	30	30	30	30
10¾	7½	.	...	Brazilian Tr.	9690	7¾	7¾	7½	7¾
1.45	.55	.	...	Brew. & Distill.	23515	1.20	1.40	1.15	1.30
4.25	1.00	.	...	Brewing Corp.	4230	1.70	1.95	1.50	1.80
22¾	8	1.50	13.6	Do. pref.	1884	10¾	11½	10½	11
14	11	30c	2.7	Bright, T. G.	....	11	..	..	..
77½	75	6	8	Do. pref.	....	75	..	..	..
16¾	13¾	80c	5	Brit. Amer. Oil	7209	16	16½	15¾	16
1.75	50	.	...	B. C. Packers	5830	.70	1.00	.60	1.00
18	13	.	...	Do. pref.	120	17	17	16½	17
30½	21	1.50	5.2	B. C. Power A.	1690	26	29½	27	29
5	2	.	...	Do. (B)	570	3¾	4½	4	4½
18¾	14¾	1.20+10c	7.2	Bruck S. M.	1615	17¾	18½	17½	18½
34½	25½	1	3.3	Building Prod.	1625	28½	31	28½	31
37½	29¾	2	5.4	Burt, F. N.	577	36	37½	36	37½
				C					
84¾	80	6	7.5	Calgary Pr.	....	80	..	..	..
5½	2	.	...	Canada Bread	240	3½	3¾	2½	3¾
92	63	1	...	Do. pref. A.	20	92	92	91	91
30	17	.	...	Do. pref. (B)	10	28½	28½	28½	28½
9	5½	20c	...	Canada Bud	1565	6½	7½	6½	7
8½	5	.	...	Canada Cement	2109	6	6½	5¾	6¾
64½	49¾	.	...	Do. pref.	919	53	58	53	56¾
60½	55	1.50	2.7	Can. & D Sugar	....	55	..	..	..
16¾	8½	.	...	Canada Dry	43500	12½	14¾	12	13¾
7	2	.	...	Can. Forg. (A)	....	4½	..	..	..
1½	1½	.	...	Do. (B)	....	1½	..	..	..
35	18	.	...	Canada Iron	4	35	30	30	30
55	50	3	5.9	Do. pref.	....	51	..	..	..
450	450	20	4.4	Canada Life	....	450	..	..	..
35	29	1.50	4.5	Can. Malting	1627	33¾	34½	33	34½
22½	17½	1.20	5.4	Can. Nor. Pr.	1155	21½	22½	21½	22½
108	98½	7	6.4	Do. pref.	73	107½	108	107	108
80	50	75c	...	Can. Packers	125	75	80	78	80
115	110	7	6.3	Do. pref.	479	110½	111	110¾	111
75	60	.	...	Can. Paper, pf.	....	65	..	..	..
.05	.05	.	...	Can. Paving	....	.05	..	..	..
3¾	2	.	...	Do. pref.	....	3	..	..	..
150	119	8	6.2	Can. Perman.	56	127	128	127	127
2¾	1	.	...	Can. Steamsh's.	165	1½	1½	1½	1½
11¾	6	.	...	Do. pref.	1370	7½	8½	7½	8½
29	23	1.60	5.9	Can. Vinegars	526	26¾	27	25	26½
20	13½	.	...	Can. W. Cable	....	13½	..	..	..
8	4½	.	...	Do. (B)	....	5	..	..	..
2½	1	.	...	Can. Bakeries	53	2½	2	2	2
28	13	.	...	Do. pref.	50	25	28	25	28
169½	120	8	5.4	Can. Bk. Com.	107	150	150	148	148½
32	26	60c	2.6	Can. Bronze	151	30½	30½	29	30
117	110	7	6	Do. pref.	....	116	..	..	..
6¾	3½	.	...	Can. Canners	503	4½	5	4½	5
94	75	6	7	Do. 1st pfd.	73	83½	84¾	83½	84¾
9¾	4½	.	...	Do. 2nd pfd.	1895	6½	7¾	7½	7¾
8¾	4½	.	...	Can. Car & Fd'y	1865	5	5½	5	5½
17	10½	.	...	Do. pref.	580	11¾	12	11	12
24½	18½	.	...	Can. Celanese	892	23¼	23¾	22½	23¾
120	100	7	6	Do. pref.	435	116	115¾	115	115
20½	18	.	...	Do. Rights	....	19	..	..	..
32	25	2	8	Can. Convert.	....	29	..	..	..
66	36	4	10.5	Can. Cottons	3	38½	38	38	38
105	93½	6	6	Do. pref.	30	96	100	100	100
38	19½	75c	2	Can. Dredge	2940	34¾	38	34½	37¾
113	106	7	6.2	Do. pref.	49	109	113	110	113
90	85	6	6.7	Can. Fairb. pf.	....	90	..	..	..
30	18	1.60	7.6	Can. For. Inv.	....	21	..	..	..
107½	103	8	7.5	Do. pref.	....	107	..	..	..
160	145	3	1.9	Can. Gen. Elec.	34	160	160	155	155
64½	57½	3.50	6	Do. pref.	409	57½	58	57½	57½
6½	6½	40c	...	Can. G. Inv.	....	6½	..	..	..
82½	37	6	14.2	Can. Hyd. El. p.	615	44	44	42	44
10¾	6¾	.	...	Can. Ind. Alc.	46380	8	10½	8	9¾
9½	6	.	...	Do. (B)	9785	6¾	8¾	7	7½
198½	178½	4+75c	2.5	Can. Indust. B.	....	193	..	..	..
163	148	7	4.2	Do. pref.	25	158½	163	163	163
2	2	.	...	Can. Int. I. Tr.	....	2	..	..	..
25	20	.	...	Do. pref.	....	25	..	..	..
30	21	1	4.8	Can. Lt. & Pr.	....	21	..	..	..
4	2	.	...	Can. Locomo.	....	2½	..	..	..
2¾	1	.	...	Can. Marconi	4600	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
15	11	50c	3.4	Canadian Oil	697	14½	14½	13¾	14½
127	113	8	6.6	Do. pref.	85	122	122	120	122
13¾	8¾	.	...	Can. Pacific	7355	9¾	9¾	9	9½
.15	.10	.	...	C. Pr. & Pa Inv	....	10	..	..	..
4½	3½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	3½	..	..	..
1.95	1.00	.	...	Can. Vickers	....	1.95	..	..	..
16	6½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	10	..	..	..
6	2½	20c+5c	..	Can. Wineries.	285	3	3¾	3	3½
18½	15	25ca	...	Can. Wire Box.	265	18	18½	18	18½
17	9	.	...	Catelli Mac (A)	100	14	14	14	14
2¾	1½	.	...	Do. (B)	....	2½	..	..	..
‡245	245	8	...	Cent. Can. L'n.	....	..	..	..	..
2.35	.55	.	...	Chem. Research	3100	.90	.85	.78	.85
2½	1½	.	...	City Gas & Elec	30	1½	1½	1½	1½
.45	.20	.	...	Claude Neon	10	.40	.35	.35	.35
17	12½	92c	...	Coast Brew.	760	16½	16½	16	16½
9¾	6	.	...	Cockshutt Plow	580	8	7½	7½	7½
.90	.45	.	...	Comm. Alcohol	1520	.55	.75	.60	.75
1.00	.80	.	...	Conduits	....	.80	..	..	..
61	48	.	...	Do. pref.	....	50	..	..	..
17	11½	20c	...	Cons. Bakeries.	581	16½	16½	16	16½
2.12	.70	.	...	Cons. Paper	5997	1.10	1.25	1.10	1.20
7	5	.	...	Cons. Press	....	7	..	..	..
26½	25	.	...	Cons. Sand, pf.	....	25	..	..	..
193½	125½	1.25	...	Cons. Smelters.	1131	191	190½	187	190
193	184	10	5.2	Consumers' Gas	206	190	190	188	190
90	30	1.75	...	Corr. P. Box p.	35	87	85	84½	85
7	5	.	...	Cosgrave Brew.	....	7	..	..	..
20	14½	35c	...	Cosmos Imp.	450	18	18¾	17¾	18¾
108	102¾	7	6.6	Do. pref.	23	106¾	105½	105	105½
2½	1½	.	...	Crown Dom. Oil	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
29	25	2	...	Crow's N Coal.	....	29	..	..	..
				D					
1	1	.	...	David & Fre. B	....	1	..	..	..
4	1½	.	...	Do. (A)	....	1½	..	..	..
2½	1½	.	...	De Havilland	....	2	..	..	..
30½	30	.	...	Do. (A)	....	30½	..	..	..
9	5	.	...	Disher Steel	....	..	..	..	..
6½	6½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	6½	..	..	..
34¾	13½	.	...	Distill-Seagram	39531	30¾	34¾	30½	33½
201½	141	10	5.5	Dom. Bank	9	184	182	179	180
34	24½	1.20	3.6	Dom. Bridge	357	31	32¾	30¾	32½
18¾	14¾	75c	...	Dom. Coal, p.	14693	15½	17	15½	16¾
23	17	.	...	Dom. Engineer.	25	20½	20½	20½	20½
120	90	5	5	Dom. Glass	120	92	100	95	100
145	129¾	7	5.4	Do. pref.	....	129¾	..	..	..
.10	.10	.	...	Dom. Motors	....	.10	..	..	..
36	32	.	...	Dom. Oilcloth	25	36	36	36	36
1	1	.	...	Dom. Pr. Stubs.	....	1	..	..	..
85½	80	7	8.2	Dom. Rubber, p	....	85½	..	..	..
6	3½	.	...	Dom. St. & C.B.	2180	4¾	5	4¾	4¾
12½	6½	.	...	Dom. Stores	1440	8¾	9	8½	9
7¾	3½	.	...	Dom. Tar & Ch.	1950	4½	4¾	4½	4½
72	42	.	...	Do. pref.	410	61	62½	57	60
82½	60	5	6.8	Dom. Textile	931	67	73½	67½	73
146½	130	7	5	Do. pref.	24	140	140	140	140
4½	1½	.	...	Donnacona P. A.	....	1½	..	..	..
1.80	1.00	.	...	Do. (B)	....	1.80	..	..	..
5¾	3	.	...	Dryden Paper	60	4½	4½	4½	4½
				E					
2½	1	.	...	East. Koot. Pr.	....	1	..	..	..
14	5	.	...	Do. pref.	....	5	..	..	..
3	1½	.	...	East. Dairies	617	1½	2½	1¾	2½
12½	12	.	...	Do. pref.	25	12	12½	12½	12½
10	5	.	...	East. Steel	170	9	8½	8½	8½
90½	80	7	8.7	Do. pref.	11	84	85	80	85
8	7½	.	...	East. Theatres	....	7½	..	..	..
85	58½	7	8.2	Do. pref.	....	85	..	..	..
3½	1	.	...	Easy Washing	....	1½	..	..	..
20	13½	25c	...	Economic Inv.	....	15	..	..	..
‡15	15	.	...	Edmonton D'y	....	..	..	..	..
‡80	78½	6.50	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
1	1	.	...	Enamel & Heat.	....	1	..	..	..
12½	7	.	...	Eng. Electric	....	9½	..	..	..
6¾	3	.	...	Do. (B)	10	5	4	4	4
9	6½	30c	...	European El. A	....	7	..	..	..
				F					
16½	10	50c	...	Fam. Players	....	16	..	..	..
17	14	.	...	Do. Vot. Tr.	5	14	17	17	17
12	7½	50c	4.2	Fanny Farmer.	18450	10½	12	10½	11¾
32½	23½	50c	...	Ford Motors A.	18104	29¾	30	27¾	28½
2.25	.50	.	...	For. Pr. Secs.	75	.50	.55	.50	.55
13¾	8¾	.	...	Foundation Co.	350	11	11½	11	11½
5	2½	.	...	Fraser Cos.	83	4	4½	4	4
5	1½	.	...	Do. Vot. Tr.	210	4	4	3½	3½
61	54	6	10.9	Freiman, pf.	....	55	..	..	..
4	2	.	...	Frost Steel	....	3	..	..	..
86	68	1.75a	...	Do. pref.	....	80½	..	..	..
				G					
5½	3	.	...	Gen. St. Wares	205	3¾	3¾	3½	3¾
55	35	.	...	Do. pref.	371	45	48	43½	47
72½	59	62c	...	Goodyear Tire	404	65	64½	61	64
54¾	51½	2.50	4.5	Do. pref.	397	54	54¾	54	54½
1½	1	.	...	Gt. W. Saddlery	....	1	..	..	..
20	14	.	...	Do. pref.	....	15	..	..	..
6¾	4	.	...	Gurd, Chas.	1205	4½	4½	4	4½
100	80	7	7	Do. pref.	....	100	..	..	..
7½	4½	.	...	Gypsum Lime	3675	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
				H					
5½	3	.	...	Ham. Bridge	....	3¾	..	..	..
33	18	.	...	Do. pref.	106	20	21	20	21
30½	24	80c	...	Ham. Cot., pf.	....	23½	..	..	..
2½	1	.	...	Ham. U. Theat.	92	1	1	1	1
60	48	4	8.1	Do. pref.	5	49½	50	50	50
3½	2½	.	...	Harding Carpet	355	2½	3	2½	3
12	10	12½c	...	Hinde & Dauch	1855	10¾	11½	10¾	11½
6	5	.	...	Holt Renfrew	....	5	..	..	..
30	25	.	...	Do. pref.	....	25	..	..	..
.60	.15	.	...	Honey Dew	....	.50	..	..	..
8	6	.	...	Do. pref.	....	7	..	..	..
13	9	.	...	H. Smith Pap.	885	11½	11½	11	11½
100	84	.	...	Do. pref.	118	95½	100	95½	100
34	28	2	5.8	Humberstone S.	110	34	34	32	34
11	6	.	...	Hunts (A)	135	7	7	6	6
11	7	.	...	Do. (B)	....	7	..	..	..
103	81	6	7.1	Huron & E. Mt.	14	84	85	84	85
17½	14	.	...	Do. 20% pd.	2	15½	14	14	14
4½	3	.	...	Hydro Electric	100	3½	4½	4½	4½
				I					
208½	157	10	5.5	Imperial Bank	30	181	181	180	180
22½	15¾	50+37½c	4.1	Imperial Oil.	19217	21½	22	21½	21½
14½	12	52½c	4	Imperial Tob.	5228	13½	13¾	13	13½
7½	6¾	6%	...	Do. pref.	1650	6¾	7½	6¾	7½
20½	17	1	...	Inter City Bak.	....	20½	..	..	..
42	25	3	7.5	Inter'c Coal	....	40	..	..	..
100	100	8	8	Do. pref.	....	100	..	..	..
4¾	1½	.	...	Int. Hyd. E. A.	5100	3½	3¾	3½	3½
6	2	.	...	Int. Metal Ind.	210	2½	3	2¾	3
45	25	.	...	Do. pref.	25	27	29	27½	27½
102	99	.	...	Inter. Mill., p. n	220	102	102	101½	102
33¾	22½	75c	2.3	Inter. Nickel	36200	31¾	33¾	31¾	33½
4½	2	.	...	Inter. Paints	5	2½	2	2	2
20	18½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	18½	..	..	..
b3½	1½	.	...	Int. Pa. & P. A.	2000	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
b1½	¾	.	...	Do. (B)	700	1¾	1½	1½	1½
b1½	¾	.	...	Do. (C)	800	1	1	1	1
b18	4½	.	...	Do. pref.	8600	14½	15½	13¾	15½
39½	28½	1.50+50	5.2	Inter. Pete.	20127	37¾	38¾	37	38¾
6	1	.	...	Inter. Power	....	1½	..	..	..
64	40	1	...	Do. pref.	80	50	50	45	45
13¾	12½	.	...	Inter. St. Rly. A	50	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
2	2	.	...	Do. (B)	....	2	..	..	..
4½	1½	.	...	Int. Util. (A)	14	4	2½	2½	2½
.85	.25	.	...	Do. (B)	475	.50	.50	.40	.50
				J					
30	22	1.50	5	Jam. Pub. Ser.	10	30	30	30	30
125	115	7	5.6	Do. pref.	10	121	125	121	125
				K					
8¾	6½	.	...	Kelvinator	45	6½	6½	6½	6½
107	102	7	6.6	Do. pref.	....	106½	..	..	..
				L					
13½	7	.	...	Lake of Woods.	960	12	12	11½	11½
101	80	.	...	Do. pref.	70	98	99	98½	99
75	54	5	9.2	Landed Bank.	10	54	54	54	54
4	3½	.	...	Langley's	....	3½	..	..	..
80	60	7	11.7	Do. pref.	....	60	..	..	..
63	59	3	4.8	Laura Secord	60	61½	62	61	62
5	2½	.	...	Lindsay, C. W.	....	5	..	..	..
40½	39	.	...	Do. pref.	....	40	..	..	..
19½	16½	1	5.4	Loblaw (A)	2966	17¾	18½	17½	18½
18½	16	1	5.9	Do. (B)	1904	16½	17½	16¾	17
7½	6¾	.	...	Louisiana Land	....	6¾	..	..	..
				M					
3½	3½	.	...	MacKin. Steel	....	3½	..	..	..
*95	90	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
2½	2	.	...	Manitoba Pr.	....	2	..	..	..
1.00	.50	.	...	M. L. Gardens.	85	1.00	.75	.75	.75
4½	3½	35c	...	Do. pref.	76	4½	4½	4	4
1.50	.40	.	...	Maple Leaf	545	1.25	1.25	1.00	1.00
5	1	.	...	Do. pref.	50	2¾	3	3	3
12¾	12	60c	...	Maritime Tel.	....	12¾	..	..	..
15	14½	70c	...	Do. pref.	....	14¾	..	..	..
20	14	.	...	Marcus Loew's.	....	16½	..	..	..
115	108½	7	...	Do. pref.	....	111½	..	..	..
5¾	3½	.	...	Massey-Harris	5086	5	5½	4¾	5½
30	18¾	.	...	Do. pref.	345	27½	28½	27	28½
15¾	11¾	80c	6.1	McColl Fron.	12436	13¾	14½	12¾	13
100¾	94	6	6.1	Do. pref.	369	98	98½	97½	98½
11½	7	.	...	Melchers (A)	1075	9½	10	9	9¾
4	3½	.	...	Do. (B)	710	3½	3¾	3¾	3½
10	8½	.	...	Mercury Mills p	....	10	..	..	..
27	20	1	...	Mitchell, J. S.	....	23	..	..	..
101	101	7	6.9	Do. pref.	....	101	..	..	..
6½	3½	.	...	Mitchell, Robt.	787	4	6½	4½	6
5	5	.	...	Monarch Knit	....	5	..	..	..
90	71½	7	7.8	Do. pref.	....	89	..	..	..
25	20	.	...	Montreal Cot.	....	23½	..	..	..
97	73	7	8.7	Do. pref.	25	80	80	80	80
¾	¾	.	...	Montreal Exhib.	....	..	..	..	..
1.30	1.00	.	...	Mont. Is. Pr.	....	1.30	..	..	..
35	26½	1.50	4.3	Mont. L. & Pr.	15535	32½	35	32	35
32	30	2.50	8.3	Montreal Loan.	4	30	30	30	30
9	6½	.	...	Mtl. Ref. & S.P.	21	9	9	9	9
2	1½	.	...	Do. Vot. Tr.	30	2	2	2	2
58	54½	3.20	5.7	Montreal Tele.	....	56	..	..	..
99	80	9	9.4	Montreal Trams	75	94	95	94	95
27½	17½	50c	...	Moore Corp.	350	26	27½	25¾	27½
149	118½	7	4.8	Do. pref. (A)	76	145	146	143	146
170	135	7	4.1	Do. pref. B.	5	170	170	170	170
1.10	.25	.	...	Muirheads	....	.50	..	..	..
6	3	.	...	Do. pref.	50	6	3	3	3
				N					
38¾	31	1.60	4.1	Nat. Breweries.	5848	37½	38¾	37½	38¾
42	38	1.75	4.1	Do. pref.	275	42	42	41½	42
6½	4½	.	...	Nat. Grocers	1885	5½	6	5½	6
130	121	7	5.4	Do. pref.	5	128	130	130	130
22	14½	.	...	N. Sew. Pipe A	76	15	17	16½	16½
18½	12½	.	...	Nat. Steel Car	605	13¾	14	13½	14
204	175	8	4.3	National Tr.	....	195	..	..	..
22	15	1	4.5	Niag. W. Weav.	25	22	22	22	22
52	45½	3	5.8	Do. pref.	50	52	51	51	51
1.90	.60	.	...	North Star Oil.	....	.60	..	..	..
4.00	1.50	.	...	Do. pref.	250	2.75	2.95	2.90	2.90
				O					
190	140	8	4.7	Ogilvie Flour	178	164	170	163	170
152	130	7	4.8	Do. pref.	....	145	..	..	..
8½	5½	.	...	Ont. Eq. 10% pd	67	6½	6½	6½	6½
115	107½	6	5.4	Ontario Loan	50	110½	110½	110½	110½
18	8	.	...	Ont. Silknit	485	14	18	14	16
99	75	1.75	...	Do. pref.	190	97½	99	95	99
6½	5	.	...	Ont. Steel	....	5	..	..	..
.35	.15	.	...	Orange Crush	....	.30	..	..	..
17	6	.	...	Do. 1st pref.	....	15	..	..	..
.55	.20	.	...	Do. 2nd pref.	25	.45	.45	.45	.45
18	5	.	...	Ottawa Car	....	..	..	..	..
85	74	6	7.5	Ott. L. H. & Pr.	115	74	80	80	80
107	100	6.50	6.2	Do. pref.	7	103	104	104	104
23	14	50c	...	Ott. Traction	....	20½	..	..	..
				P					
88	75	3	3.7	Page Hersey	171	80½	81	80	81
3¾	3¾	.	...	Pantepec Oil	425	..	3¾	3¾	3¾
17	17	.	...	Paton Mfg.	50	..	17	17	17
98	94	7	7.2	Do. pref.	....	98	..	..	..
63½	41	3	6.6	Penmans	25	45	45½	45	45
115	106½	6	5.2	Do. pref.	10	112	115	115	115
24½	20½	1	4.2	Photo Eng.	5	23½	23½	23½	23½
91	70	7	8.7	Porto Rico Pr. p	10	80	78	78	78
10½	6½	.	...	Power Corp.	4376	8¾	10½	8¾	9¾
97½	80	6	6.1	Do. pref.	93	97	97½	96½	97½
2.50	.80	.	...	Prairie C. Oil.	....	1.00	..	..	..
16½	6	12½c	...	Pressed Metals.	786	16½	16½	16	16½
3.87	1.50	.	...	Price Bros.	225	2.00	2.00	1.80	1.30
33¾	15	.	...	Do. pref.	15	15½	16	16	16
				Q					
17½	13	1	6.4	Quebec Power	852	14½	15½	14	15½
				R					
58	40	2	5	Real Estate L'n.	....	40	..	..	..
7	4½	.	...	Regent Knit.	....	5½	..	..	..
5	2	.	...	Reliance Grain.	55	2	5	4	5
30	27	1	3.4	River. S. Mills.	110	29	29	28¾	29
9	5½	.	...	Rogers Majest.	7180	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
92	83	6	6.5	Rolland P. pf.	225	90	91½	90	91½
173½	133½	8	5	Royal Bank	23	161	161	158	158
30	20	.	...	Russell Motor	....	25	..	..	..
96	70	6	7.6	Do. pref.	....	94	..	..	..
				S					
4	2	.	...	Sarnia Br. (A)	45	3½	4	4	4
1	1	.	...	Do. (B)	....	..	..	..	..
20	14¾	50c	2.5	Shawinigan	8491	18½	19¾	18¾	19¾
17	9½	.	...	Sher. Wms.	35	11½	11½	11	11½
110	100	1.75a	...	Do. pref.	11	102	102	102	102
14	9¾	.	...	Simon & Son	....	10½	..	..	..
109½	90	.	...	Do. pref.	....	92	..	..	..
90	62	3	...	Simpson, Ltd.	147	78½	77½	73	74
12	9	.	...	Do. (A)	....	12	..	..	..
11	5	.	...	Do. (B)	48	10	10	10	10
109	103	6	5.6	Simpson, R., pf.	5	106½	106½	106½	106½
14½	9½	80c	5.9	So. Can. Pr.	675	12½	13½	12	13½
100	82	6	6.3	Do. pref.	140	95	97	94½	97
1.90	.60	.	...	St. Law. Corp.	647	1.20	1.20	1.15	1.15
8¾	3	.	...	Do. (A)	365	6	6½	6	6½
39½	30	2	6.2	St. Law. Flour.	....	32½	..	..	..
125	113	7	6.1	Do. pref.	10	113½	115	115	115
16½	8½	.	...	St. Law. Pap. p.	560	11½	12½	11½	12½
7	4	.	...	Stand. Chem.	50	4	5	5	5
1.75	.70	.	...	St. Pav. & Mat.	640	.90	.90	.90	.90
15	9	.	...	Do. pref.	....	13	..	..	..
25	20	.	...	Stand. Steel, pf.	....	25	..	..	..
54	42	1.75	3.2	Steel of Can.	1600	52½	54	52	54
49	41	1.75	3.5	Do. pref.	408	48	49	48	48½
4	2	.	...	Sterling Coal	575	3½	3½	3½	3½
4¾	4¾	.	...	Stop & Shop	....	4¾	..	..	..
3	1½	.	...	Supersilk, H.	....	1¾	..	..	..
70	58½	3.50	5.3	Do. pref.	5	65	65	65	65
31½	21½	1	3.5	Sup. Pete. ord.	101	31	30	28½	29½
29	23	1	3.4	Do. com.	....	29	..	..	..
115	110	7	6.3	Do. pref.	....	111	..	..	..
				T					
33	23	.	...	Tamblyn	35	27½	33	30	33
114	110	7	6.2	Do. pref.	9	112	112	112	112
6	2½	.	...	Thayers	....	3	..	..	..
41	33	3.50	10.6	Do. pref.	....	33	..	..	..
2½	1	.	...	Thrift Stores	....	2½	..	..	..
13	5	.	...	Do. pref.	5	7	8½	8½	8½
12¾	7	.	...	Tip Top Tailors	60	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
98½	90	7	7.2	Do. pref.	30	95	97	95	97
22	10	.	...	Tooke Bros.	....	15	..	..	..
15	15	.	...	Do. pref.	....	15	..	..	..
42	32½	1	...	Tor. Elevators	557	36¾	39½	36	38½
129½	103	7	5.9	Do. pref.	47	113½	117	114¾	117
125	80	4	5	Tor. Gen. Tr.	101	82	82½	80	80
121	110	6	5.2	Toronto Mtge.	3	115	120	120	120
146	133½	7	4.7	Tuckett Tob. p	5	143	146	146	146
5	2	.	...	Twin City	195	5	5½	4¾	5½
b40¾	18	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
				U					
9	3½	.	...	Union Gas	8314	7½	9	7½	8½
11½	9	.	...	Un. Amuse. A.	....	10½	..	..	..
17½	7½	.	...	Do. (B)	....	..	..	..	..
1.40	.50	.	...	United Distill.	200	.50	.75	.75	.75
13	3	.	...	United Fuel	....	..	..	..	..
29	15½	.	...	Do. pref.	385	21	21	20½	21
30	23	2	8.7	United Secs.	....	23	..	..	..
3	2	.	...	United Steel	250	2½	3	2½	2½
				V					
2.00	1.00	.	...	Viau Biscuit	50	1.30	1.75	1.45	1.75
20½	12	.	...	Do pref.	15	16	16	16	16
				W					
27	16	.	...	Wabasso Cot.	1224	18	25	20	25
33	18	.	...	Walker-Good.	26132	28¾	31¾	29	30
18½	16¾	1	5.8	Do. pref.	2659	17½	17½	17	17½

Toronto, Montreal and Curb Markets (Cont'd)

Range 1935 High	Low	Divd. Rate $	Y'ld in %		Sales	Close Oct. 28 (last)	High	Low	Close
4.25	2.00	.	...	Walkerville Br.	3740	3.30	3.30	2.90	3.00
2.75	1.00	.	...	Waterloo Mfg.	25	1.40	1.75	1.75	1.75
6	2½	.	...	West. C. Flour.	80	4½	4½	4½	4½
52	20	.	...	Do. pref.	123	35	38	36	38
45	32	50c	...	West. Grocers	....	45	..	..	..
101	95	7	6.9	Do. pref.	....	101	..	..	..
120	120	7	5.8	W. Koot. Pr. pf.	....	120	..	..	..
17	13¾	60c	4	Weston Ltd.	925	15	15	14¾	15
115	108	7	6.2	Do. pref.	....	113	..	..	..
8¾	1½	.	...	Whittall Can.	....	8¾	..	..	..
113	75	6.50	5.8	Do. pref.	149	112	112	112	112
3	1	.	...	Windsor Hotel	....	1	..	..	..
8	4	.	...	Do. pref.	....	4	..	..	..
2.25	.90	.	...	Winnipeg Elec.	140	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.25
10	4	.	...	Do. pref.	15	5½	7	7	7
30	20½	.	...	Wood, A & J. p	60	20½	25	25	25
70	45	.	...	Woods Mfg. pf.	15	50	45	45	45
				Z					
5½	2½	.	...	Zimmerknit, c.	62	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
85	63½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	63½	..	..	..

‡ Quotations for 1934. No sales recorded in 1935 to date.
§ Quotations for 1933. b New York Quotations.
† Quotations for 1931. a On account of arrears.

Canadian Bond Markets

Dominion and Provincial Bonds

(Furnished by Toronto Bond Traders' Assoc.)
November 6, 1935

Dominion of Canada Bonds

			Bid Nov. 6	Asked Nov. 6	Approx. Yield	Bid Oct. 30
Dominion	2	15 Oct. 1936	99.85	100.60	1.35	99.85
Dominion	5	15 Nov. 1936	102.75	103.75	1.35	102.75
†‡Dominion	5	1 Mar. 1937	105.75	106.75	...	105.75
‡Dominion	5½	1 Dec. 1937	107.00	108.00	1.56	106.75
Dominion	2½	15 Oct. 1939	100.75	101.75	2.04	100.75
Dominion	4	15 Oct. 1939	105.25	106.25	2.34	105.25
Dominion	4½	1 Sept. 1940	108.25	109.25	2.45	108.00
Dominion	5	15 Nov. 1941	109.00	110.00	3.17	109.00
Dominion	3	15 Oct. 1942	101.25	102.25	2.64	101.00
Dominion	2½	1 June 1943	99.25	100.25	2.46	99.00
Dominion	5	15 Oct. 1943	110.00	111.00	3.41	110.00
Dominion	4½	15 Oct. 1944	108.25	109.25	3.30	108.00
Dominion	4	15 Oct. '43-45	105.00	106.00	3.14a	104.25
Dominion	4½	1 Feb. 1946	108.25	109.25	3.44	108.00
Dominion	3½	15 Oct. '44-49	101.50	102.50	3.17a	101.50
Dominion	4	15 Oct. '47-52	105.00	106.00	3.39a	104.25
Dominion	3	1 June '50-55	98.00	99.00	3.07	90.00
Dominion	4½	1 Nov. '46-56	106.75	107.75	3.64a	106.25
Dominion	4½	1 Nov. '47-57	106.75	107.75	3.69a	106.25
Dominion	4½	1 Nov. '48-58	107.35	108.35	3.69a	106.50
Dominion	4½	1 Nov. '49-59	107.50	108.50	3.71a	106.50

Dominion Guaranteed Bonds

			Bid	Asked	Approx. Yield	Bid Oct. 30
*G. T. P. Ry.	3	1 Jan. 1962	98.50	99.50	3.03	98.75
Can. N. Ry.	3	1 May 1944	99.00	100.50	2.93	99.75
Can. N. Ry.	3	15 Dec. '45-50	98.25	99.25	3.06	98.75
*Can. N. Ry.	4½	1 Sept. 1951	109.75	110.75	3.61	109.00
*Can. N. Ry.	4½	1 Feb. 1956	109.75	110.75	3.74	109.00
†Can. N. Ry.	4½	1 July 1957	108.50	109.50	3.85	108.50
*Can. N. Ry.	4¾	15 June 1955	111.75	112.75	3.83	111.00
Can. N. Ry.	5	1 Feb. 1954	112.25	113.25	3.98	111.75
*Can. N. Ry.	5	1 July 1969	113.25	114.25	3.57a	112.75
*Can. N. Ry.	5	1 Oct. 1969	114.75	115.75	3.81a	113.75
*M. Harb. C.	5	1 Nov. 1969	114.75	115.75	3.81a	113.75

Provincial Government Bonds

			Bid	Asked	Approx. Yield	Bid Oct. 30
Eastern—						
†N. Bruns.	4½	15 Apr. 1961	107.50	108.50	3.97	106.50
†N. Bruns.	5	15 Jan. 1960	110.50	111.50	4.24	109.00
N. Bruns.	5½	15 May 1950	111.00	112.00	4.37	110.00
N. Scotia	4½	15 May 1943	106.50	107.50	3.37	106.50
†N. Scotia	4½	15 Sept. '47-52	107.75	108.75	3.58a	107.25
N. Scotia	4½	15 May 1961	109.00	110.00	3.88	108.50
†N. Scotia	5	1 Mar. 1960	112.00	113.00	4.15	110.00
*Ontario	4	1 June 1962	102.50	104.00	3.77	102.50
*Ontario	4½	1 Sept. 1944	107.00	108.00	3.45	107.00
Ontario	4½	1 June 1950	106.75	107.75	3.81	106.00
*Ontario	4½	15 Jan. 1962	107.50	108.50	3.98	107.50
Ontario	5	15 Oct. 1948	109.75	110.75	3.93	109.00
*Ontario	5	2 Dec. 1960	112.00	113.50	4.14	112.00
Ontario	5½	1 July 1946	112.00	113.00	4.01	111.50
O. H. C.	3½-4-5	1 Oct. '33-53	100.25	101.25	4.31•	100.25
*Ont. Hyd. C.	4	1 Aug. 1957	102.50	103.50	3.77	102.50
Ont. Hyd. C.	4¾	1 Jan. 1970	106.50	108.50	4.28	106.00
Quebec	4	15 Mar. 1952	106.00	107.00	3.44	105.25
Quebec	4½	1 Aug. 1958	109.00	110.00	3.61	106.50
Quebec	4½	2 Jan. 1963	110.50	112.00	3.79	110.00
Western—						
†Alberta	4	1 Dec. 1957	86.50	88.00	4.90	87.00
†Alberta	4½	1 Oct. 1956	89.50	91.00	5.21	89.00
†Alberta	5	1 Jan. 1948	95.50	96.50	5.39	94.50
Alberta	5	1 Sept. 1955	93.50	94.50	5.46	93.50
*Alberta	5	1 Oct. 1959	96.00	97.00	5.22	94.50
†Alberta	5½	1 Jan. 1947	98.50	99.50	5.55	97.50
Alberta	6	1 Mar. 1947	99.00	100.50	5.94	99.00
†Brit. Col.	4	1 Dec. 1957	92.00	93.00	4.50	92.00
*Brit. Col.	4½	15 Jan. 1951	97.00	98.00	4.68	96.50
†Brit. Col.	4½	1 Oct. 1953	95.50	96.00	4.84	95.50
†Brit. Col.	5	15 Jan. 1948	99.50	100.50	4.95	99.00
Brit. Col.	5	1 Sept. 1953	99.50	100.00	5.00	99.00
Brit. Col.	5½	1 Feb., 1945	100.50	101.50	5.29	100.50
Brit. Col.	6	15 Feb. 1947	101.50	102.50	5.70	101.00
†Manitoba	4	1 Dec. 1957	98.50	99.50	4.04	97.00
†Manitoba	4½	15 Dec. 1956	101.50	102.50	4.32	100.50
†Manitoba	5	15 June 1954	106.00	108.00	4.37	104.50
*Manitoba	5	2 Dec. 1959	106.50	108.00	4.46	105.50
Manitoba	5½	1 Oct. 1955	105.25	106.25	5.00	104.50
Manitoba	6	1 Apr. 1947	106.00	107.00	5.19	105.50
Sask.	4	15 Aug. 1953	86.75	88.00	5.02	87.00
*Sask.	4½	2 July 1945	97.00	98.50	4.69	97.00
†Sask.	4½	1 Oct. 1951	94.00	95.00	4.95	94.25
Sask.	5	1 Aug. 1958	98.50	99.50	5.04	98.50
†Sask.	5½	15 Nov. 1946	101.50	102.50	5.20	101.00
Sask.	6	15 Mar. 1952	105.00	107.00	5.35	104.00

Municipal Bonds

			Bid	Asked	Approx. Yield	Bid Oct. 30
†Calgary	5½	2 June 1944	75.00	85.00	7.94	75.00
†Edmonton	5½	1 Nov. 1945	84.00	88.00	7.20	84.00
†Halifax	5	1 July 1961	110.50	111.50	4.26	109.00
Hamilton	5	1 May 1950	100.00	104.00	4.61	100.00
Montreal	5	1 Mar. 1945	105.00	106.50	4.15	104.25
Ottawa	4½	1 July 1945	105.00	108.00	3.52	103.00
†Quebec	5	1 June 1959	106.50	107.50	4.48	106.00
Regina	5	1 July 1944	75.00	80.00	8.28	75.00
St. John	5	15 Dec. 1950	107.00	108.00	4.28	106.00
†Toronto	4½	1 Jan. 1955	106.00	108.00	3.91	105.00
Vancouver	5	1 June 1969	89.00	92.00	5.52	87.00
Victoria	5	21 July 1945	92.00	96.00	5.53	92.00
Winnipeg	5	1 Mar. 1944	102.00	104.00	4.42	102.00

Payable Can., N.Y. & £. aCalculated to call date giving lowest possible yield. †Payable Can. & N.Y. •Calculated to maturity, although callable prior to that date. ‡Exempt from Dominion income tax.

Although The Financial Post strives to obtain the closest quotations possible on the unlisted stocks and bonds in the various tables on this page, the quotations are not guaranteed and no responsibility is assumed in connection with them. In inactive markets, many quotations can be little more than nominal but it is felt that even a nominal quotation giving an idea of approximate price is better than none at all.

Mining Stock Quotations

Week Ending November 1

Par Val.	Range 1935 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Oct. 28 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Nov. 4
1	.77½	.38	Afton	20,170	.60	.61½	.58	.60
No	.11	.04	Aldermac	2,200	.05	.05	.04½	.04½
1	.02¾	.00¾	Alexandria	4,000	.00¾	.01	.00¾	.00¾
No	.57	.40	Algold	500	.45	.40	.40	.40
No	.08½	.02½	Algoma	2,500	.03	.03½	.03	.03½
No	4.50	3.55	Anglo-Huronian	2,496	3.75	4.20	3.95	4.01
No	.04	.01½	Arno	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
1	1.19	1.00	Arntfield	3,250	1.00	1.07	1.00	1.07
1	.32	.06½	Ashley	2,200	.15	.13	.11½	.11½
1	.08	.02	Astoria Rouyn	200	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.14	.03	Bagamac	8,700	.03¾	.04½	.03½	.04½
1	.08½	.02½	Barry Hollinger	9,800	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
No	.94	.13	Base Metals	23,150	.17½	.19	.16	.18
1	1.06	.14	B.E.A.M.	44,985	.72	.73	.70	.71
No	2.16	1.25	Beattie Gold	2,900	1.35	1.35	1.26	1.34
1	.75	.30	Big Missouri	36,960	.60	.70	.63	.65
1	.38	.18	Bobjo	10,300	.20	.21	.19	.20
No	12.50	4.25	Bralorne	2,885	5.90	5.90	5.35	5.35
1	.61	.20	Brazil Gold	13,000	.37	.40	.37	.39
1	.03	.01½	Brett Trethewey	2,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
50c.	.24	.07	Bridge River Ex.	2,000	.10	.09	.09	.09
1	3.50	2.35	Buffalo Ankerite	4205	2.64	2.70	2.58	2.65
No	.03½	.00¾	Buffalo Can.	30,700	.00¾	.02	.01	.02
5	38.15	31.00	Bulolo Gold	600	32.50	32.25	32.00	32.00
No	.08½	.03	Bunker Hill	4,600	.07½	.07½	.06¾	.06¾
1	.03½	.01	Can. Kirkland	3,500	.01½	.01½	.01	.01
No	.75	.54	Can. Marlartic	18,589	.63½	.64	.60	.64
1	1.50	.95	Cariboo Gold	200	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
1	.05½	.02	Cartier Malartic	10,500	.02	.02	.02	.02
1	1.34	.55	Castle Trethewey	64,451	.91	1.15	.91	1.13
1	.07½	.02½	Cen. Manitoba	9,650	.03½	.04	.03	.03½
1	2.18	1.12	Cen. Patricia	107,527	1.99	2.18	1.95	2.12
No	.27	.08	Chibougamau Pros.	41,200	.14½	.17	.15½	.15½
1	.06½	.03	Church M. & Mill	600	.05	.04¾	.04¾	.04¾
No	.08	.02	Clericy	98,250	.03½	.04	.03	.03½
5	3.25	1.50	Coast Copper	400	2.20	2.45	2.35	2.45
1	.08	.01½	Cobalt Contact	20,500	.01½	.02½	.01½	.02½
5	3.60	2.00	Coniagas	3,550	2.45	2.85	2.50	2.85
No	2.60	1.35	Coniaurum	5,542	1.56	1.90	1.55	1.90
25	193.50	125.50	Cons. Smelters	1,131	191.00	190.50	187.00	190.00
No	44.00	34.50	Dome Mines	1,065	38.50	39.25	38.00	38.12
1	.10	.03½	Dom. Explorers	3,500	.03½	.05	.04½	.05
1	.17½	.06	Duparquet	25,400	.06¾	.09	.06¾	.08¾
1	2.93	1.02	Eldorado	38,790	1.52	1.65	1.51	1.61
No	4.95	3.25	Falconbridge	34,572	4.46	4.95	4.40	4.95
1	.04½	.02	Federal	3,000	.02	.03	.02½	.02½
No	.16½	.05	Francoeur Gold	4,000	.09	.07	.06	.07
1	.40	.03	Franklin Gold	24,600	.04½	.06½	.04	.06½
1	.45	.09	Gabrielle	1,350	.20	.20	.17	.20
No	2.24	1.24	God's Lake	49,495	1.53	1.54	1.45	1.48
1	.20	.10	Goldale	28,000	.11½	.15½	.11	.15½
50c.	.46	.21	Gold Belt	......	.21	.....	.....	.....
1	.15	.04	Goodfish	20,043	.08	.14	.09	.13
1	.07	.02	Graham Bosquet	500	.03	.03	.03	.03
1	.40	.17	Granada Gold	3,465	.20	.22½	.20½	.20½
No	.12	.05½	Grandora	3,900	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½
1	.45	.14	Greene Stabell	2,300	.17½	.19	.17	.17
1	.05	.02½	Grozelle	......	.02½	.....	.....	.....
1	.10	.04	Grull Wihksne	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
1	.97	.48	Gunnar Gold	10,200	.65	.65	.60	.65
1	.08½	.02	Halcrow Swayze	3,500	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.49	.35	Hard Rock	22,400	.36½	.46	.37	.45
1	.10	.04	Harker	9,000	.05½	.05½	.05	.05½
5	20.25	11.65	Hollinger	5,810	13.75	14.00	13.45	13.70
1	1.10	.59½	Howey Gold	20,600	.62	.63	.61½	.62
No	20.00	11.50	Hudson Bay	1,686	18.25	19.00	18.00	18.62
1	15.35	11.95	Inter. Mining	......	12.50	.....	.....	.....
1	6.50	5.00	Do., Pur. Warr.	......	5.00	.....	.....	.....
No	33.75	22.25	Int. Nickel	36,200	31.75	33.75	31.37	33.25
100	130.75	125.00	Do., pref.	......	125.00	.....	.....	.....
1	.20	.09½	J. M. Cons. Gold	123,670	.13	.16	.13	.16
1	.75	.40	Kerr Lake	......	.50	.....	.....	.....
1	.31	.20	Kirk. Hud. Bay	100	.26	.20	.20	.20
1	.65	.33½	Kirk. Lake	22,225	.37	.36	.35	.36
1	.33½	.12½	Kirk. Townsite	1,500	.14½	.14½	.13½	.14
No	.07	.02	Lake Maron	1,500	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	58.00	46.25	Lake Shore	2,331	47.50	47.62	46.50	47.00
No	.08	.01½	Lamaque Contact	6,500	.02	.02	.01½	.02
1	.17	.12	Lebel Oro new	56,760	.16	.17	.15	.16
1	.08	.02½	Lee Gold	11,100	.03	.04	.03	.03½
No	7.25	4.15	Little Long Lac	8,985	5.45	5.40	5.25	5.40
1	3.05	1.31	Macassa	63,148	2.83	2.87	2.65	2.75
1	.03	.00¾	Malrobic	500	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
No	.12	.05½	Mandy	......	.09	.....	.....	.....
No	.12½	.03	Man. & Eastern	64,600	.05	.07	.05	.06
1	.14	.02½	Maple Leaf	71,700	.06	.08	.05½	.07½
5	46.00	34.00	McIntyre	4,400	36.00	35.75	34.00	35.25
1	1.45	.96	McKenzie R.L.	18,330	1.05	1.10	1.05	1.09
1	.70	.35	McKinley	175	.40	.50	.45	.50
1	.46½	.07½	McMillan	11,000	.11	.11	.09½	.09½
No	2.15	.45	McWatters	68,425	1.64	1.82	1.58	1.80
1	.40	.10	McVittie	3,925	.14½	.14½	.14	.14½
No	1.50	.85	Mining Corp.	3,294	1.05	1.07	1.01	1.05
No	.21	.07½	Minto Gold	......	.08	.....	.....	.....
1	.16	.05	Moneta	1,700	.06	.06	.06	.06
1	.79	.35	Morris Kirk	12,550	.55	.56	.54	.56
1	.01½	.00½	Murphy	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
No	.04	.01	Newbec	1,500	.02	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.04½	.00½	Night-Hawk Penn.	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
5	2.25	2.00	Nipissing	2,440	2.10	2.25	2.05	2.24
No	43.00	31.00	Noranda	13,199	41.00	41.87	40.50	41.75
No	.31	.16	Nor. Canada	11,975	.22	.24	.22½	.24
1	.75	.30	O'Brien	......	.50	.....	.....	.....
1	.10	.03	Osisko	......	.05	.....	.....	.....
1	.32	.18	Parkhill	7,150	.20½	.22	.19½	.19½
1	.04½	.01	Pawnee Kirk	1,500	.02	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.30½	.16	Paymaster	45,331	.25½	.26	.23½	.24½
1	.84	.40	Pend Oreille	3,700	.70	.70	.68	.70
1	.90	.55	Perron Gold	44,315	.70	.90	.70	.88
1	.09½	.01½	Peterson Cobalt	40,182	.02	.03½	.02	.03½
1	3.30	2.10	Pickle Crow	69,499	2.94	3.30	2.88	3.29
1	12.25	9.00	Pioneer Gold B.C.	4,730	9.50	9.45	9.10	9.35
1	.06	.03	Porcupine Crown	70,500	.04	.05	.04	.05
1	2.05	1.36	Premier Gold	11,910	1.61	1.75	1.58	1.73
1	.03	.01	Preston E. Dome	5,000	.01½	.02	.02	.02
No	3.35	1.25	Prospectors Air's	3,120	2.75	3.35	2.61	3.35
1	.86	.09½	Quebec Gold	73,350	.68	.86	.64	.86
No	.15	.02½	Quemont	......	.05	.....	.....	.....
1	.98	.55	Read Authier	7,400	.80	.81	.77	.80
No	.43	.25	Red Lake	25,500	.41½	.42	.39	.40½
1	1.07	.73	Reno Gold	4,500	.80	.82	.77	.80
1	.02½	.00½	Ritchie	2,000	.01	.01	.00½	.01
1	.10½	.02	Robb Montbray	36,600	.06	.06	.05½	.05½
1	.10½	.02½	Roche Long Lac	46,600	.03½	.04½	.03½	.04
1	5.20	2.00	San Antonio	8,690	2.84	2.90	2.65	2.89
50c.	1.25	.54	Sheep Creek	......	.65	.....	.....	.....
1	1.00	.45	Sherritt Gordon	19,449	.76	.83	.77	.83
1	3.29	2.40	Siscoe	18,990	2.62	2.65	2.58	2.64
1	5.10	3.30	South Amer. Gold	......	4.40	.....	.....	.....
1	.15	.02	South Tiblemont	103,600	.02½	.03½	.02½	.03½
No	.32	.13½	Stadacona	24,731	.20½	.20	.19	.19½
1	.39	.14½	St. Anthony	11,420	.18	.18	.17½	.17½
No	2.15	1.25	Sudbury Basin	42,270	1.80	2.15	1.75	2.05
1	.11	.03	Sudbury Contact	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
1	.07½	.03	Sudbury Mines	38,200	.06	.06	.05½	.06
1	.89	.35	Sullivan Cons.	21,693	.65	.70	.65	.70
1	2.70	2.00	Sylvanite	11,080	2.26	2.35	2.23	2.30
1	.67	.25	Tashota	14,800	.33	.34	.31	.33
1	4.70	3.67	Teck Hughes	29,470	4.15	4.17	4.04	4.15
1	.02½	.00½	Timiskaming	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
1	1.45	1.00	Toburn Gold	730	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.05
1	.30½	.10	Towagmac	1,000	.12	.13	.13	.13
1	.30	.10	Treadwell	......	.10	.....	.....	.....
No	1.12	.80	Ventures	85,375	1.00	1.12	.97	1.10
No	.86	.45	Waite Amulet	5,351	.65	.70	.55	.70
50c.	.24½	.07	Wayside	18,700	.15	.16	.14½	.15
No	.10½	.01½	White Eagle	30,500	.01¾	.03½	.02	.03½
1	.07	.03	Wiltsey Coughlan	2,000	.03½	.03	.03	.03
1	.07½	.03½	Wood Kirkland	500	.04	.04½	.04½	.04½
No	9.90	6.90	Wright-Hargreaves	19,815	7.10	7.25	6.90	7.15
No	.85	.26	Ymir Yankee	9,000	.34	.36	.32	.36
			OIL STOCKS					
No	.26	.15½	Acme Gas & Oil	42,300	.17½	.18	.15½	.16¾
1	1.00	.40	Ajax	3,500	.50	.50	.45	.45
No	.85	.49	Calgary & Ed.	......	.55	.....	.....	.....
1	.08	.04	Calmont	500	.05½	.06	.06	.06
No	.05½	.03	Common Pete	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
No	.39	.15	Dalhousie	2,750	.28	.28	.26	.28
No	.12	.05	East Crest	1,000	.07	.05	.05	.05
No	.35	.08	Foothills	......	.20	.....	.....	.....
No	.15	.10½	High Sarcee	......	.14½	.....	.....	.....
No	.80	.42	Home	2,310	.53	.55	.45	.55
1	.14	.04½	Homestead O. & G.	1,000	.05	.04½	.04½	.04½
No	.13½	.06	Lowery	......	.07½	.....	.....	.....
No	.27	.14	Merland	500	.15	.15	.15	.15
5	.17	.03	Nordon	7,600	.14	.14	.12	.12
No	.07	.03½	Oil Selections	10,300	.05	.04½	.04½	.04½
No	.06½	.02½	Olga Gas & Oil	26,900	.04½	.04½	.04	.04
No	.65	.40	Petrol Oil & Gas	......	.60	.....	.....	.....
No	27.00	18.00	Royalite	1,617	23.25	23.50	22.50	23.00
No	.12	.04	South West Pete	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
No	.97	.55	Texas Can.	6,627	.90	.97	.87	.97

VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE

(Transaction for Week to November 1)

Par Val.	Range 1935 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Oct. 26 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Nov. 10
1	.02½	.00½	Alexandria	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
25c	.01½	.00¾	Bayview	......	.00¾	.....	.....	.....
20c	.10½	.03½	Beaver Silver	4,500	.04¾	.05	.04	.04
25c	.02½	.01	Bluebird	1,500	.01	.01	.01	.01
No	12.25	4.35	Bralorne	10,239	5.95	6.00	5.45	5.60
1	.08½	.03	Bridge River Cons	500	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03
50c	.24	.07½	Bridge River Exp.	5,900	.09½	.10	.09	.09
1	.55	.14	B.C. Nickel	12,700	.26	.27	.23½	.24
1	1.68	.90	B.C. Silver	700	1.35	1.65	1.50	1.65
10	43.00	43.00	Bunker H. Sullivan	......	43.00	.....	.....	.....
50c	.10	.03	Canadian Rand	500	.05	.06	.06	.06
1	1.50	.95	Cariboo Gold	570	1.08	1.10	1.06	1.08
1	.54	.17	Congress Gold	5,900	.18	.18	.17	.18
25c	.00½	.00½	Cork Province	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.09	.03	Cotton Bdlt.	......	.09	.....	.....	.....
No	.01½	.00½	Dalhousie Mines	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
No	.95	.15½	Dentonia	13,800	.27	.25	.21	.21
No	.06½	.01	Dictator	9,500	.02	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.17	.03	Dunwell	4,500	.03½	.04½	.04	.04
No	.16½	.04	Fairview Amal.	3,000	.07½	.07½	.06½	.06½
50c	.46	.25	Fawn Mining	1,500	.25	.30	.25	.30
1	.13	.05	Federal Gold	1,200	.06½	.06	.06	.06
1	.20	.12	George Copper	......	.20	.....	.....	.....
50c	.08	.03	George Enterprise	1,000	.06	.06	.06	.06
1	.01	.00½	Georgia River	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
50c	.06½	.01	Glacier Creek	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.42	.11	Golconda	4,100	.13	.12½	.11	.11
50c	.45½	.2	Gold Belt	3,500	.20	.21	.20	.20
50c	.19	.02½	Gold Mountain	......	.02½	.....	.....	.....
50c	.04½	.01½	Grandview	9,200	.02	.02½	.02	.02
No	.24	.01½	Grange Mines	9,500	.02	.02	.02	.02
1	.10	.04½	Grull Wihkne	1,500	.06	.05½	.05½	.05½
No	.03	.03	Haida Gold	......	.03	.....	.....	.....
25c	11.50	6.40	Hecla	......	9.85	.....	.....	.....
50c	.26	.18	Hedley Amal.	1,000	.19	.19½	.19½	.19½
No	.12	.04	Hedley Sterling	......	.06	.....	.....	.....
1	.02	.01	Hercules Cons.	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
No	.12½	.02	Home Gold	......	.03	.....	.....	.....
1	.01½	.00½	Independence	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.01	.01	Indian Mines	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.20	.17	Inter'l Coal	500	.19	.20	.20	.20
50c	1.07	.68	Island Mountain	4,450	.99	1.00	.97	.98
50c	.72	.30	Kootenay Belle	2,000	.45	.45	.44	.45
20c	.01½	.00½	Koot. Florence	3,000	.00¾	.00½	.00½	.00½
25c	.01½	.00¾	Lakeview	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
10c	.04½	.01	Lucky Jim	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
No	.41	.07	Mak Siccar	2,500	.09	.11	.09½	.09½
50c	.00½	.00½	Marmot Metals	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.21	.16	McGillivray Creek	......	.20	.....	.....	.....
50c	.30	.15	Meridian New	80	.20	.20	.20	.20
No	.24½	.05	Minto Gold	10,000	.05	.05½	.05	.05
No	.12½	.03	Morning Star	9,000	.04	.04	.04	.04
	.02	.00½	Morton Woolsey	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
.25	.06½	.02½	National Silver	4,000	.03	.02½	.02½	.02½
50c	.17	.05	Nicola	5,000	.09	.09	.08½	.09
50c	.16	.04½	Noble Five	7,000	.04½	.05½	.05	.05½
No	.09½	.01½	Pilot Gold	3,000	.02	.02½	.02	.02½
1	12.40	9.10	Pioneer Gold	1,370	9.40	9.60	9.30	9.60
50c	.15	.05	Porter Idaho	2,000	.05½	.05½	.05½	.05½
No	.01	.00½	Premier Border	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.02½	.01½	Quatsino Copper	......	.02½	.....	.....	.....
25c	.17	.05	Quesnelle Quartz	......	.05½	.....	.....	.....
No	.18	.01	Reeves McDonald	......	.08	.....	.....	.....
1	.39	.25	Relief Arlington	2,200	.38	.39	.35	.35
1	1.62	.72	Reno Gold	5,700	.80	.80	.78	.78
1	.04½	.02	Reward Mining	......	.02½	.....	.....	.....
1	.01½	.00½	Rufus Argenta	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.05½	.00½	Ruth Hope	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.62	.16	Sally Mines	1,000	.17	.16	.16	.16
50c	.18	.06	Salmon Gold	200	.06	.07	.07	.07
50c	1.18	.55	Sheep Creek	16,400	.68	.68½	.65	.66
1	.05	.02	Silverado	......	.03	.....	.....	.....
25c	.03½	.00½	Silvercrest	45,900	.00½	.01	.00½	.00½
20c	.12	.01	Silversmith	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
50c	.01½	.00½	Snowflake	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.76	.46	Standard Silver	......	.46	.....	.....	.....
10c	13.75	11.45	Sunshine	......	20.00	.....	.....	.....
No	.32	.14	Taylor Bridge	1,600	.17½	.18	.17	.17
1	.20½	.08½	Taylor Windfall	100	.08½	.12	.12	.12
5	.35	.15	Toric	100	.20	.15	.15	.15
50c	.10	.03	United Empire	......	.03	.....	.....	.....
No	.61	.13	Vidette Gold	1,600	.26	.26	.25	.26
No	.06	.00½	Viking Gold	2,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
No	.07½	.02	Waterloo Gold	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
50c	.01½	.00½	Waverley Tangier	2,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
50c	.23½	.07½	Wayside	920	.14½	.15	.14½	.15
20c	.04	.01	Wellington	3,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.09½	.02	White Eagle	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
1	.14	.04	Whitewater	6,800	.05	.05	.04	.04½
No	.83	.26	Ymir Yankee Girl	3,000	.31	.30½	.30	.30
			OIL STOCKS					
1	.10½	.05	Alta. Pac. Cons.	1,000	.06	.06	.05½	.05½
1	.22	.04	Amalgamated	4,000	.04½	.05	.04	.04
1	.04	.00½	Anaconda	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
No	.05	.00½	Baltac	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.07½	.05	Brit. Dominion	......	.05	.....	.....	.....
1	.25	.03½	Crow's Nest	12,000	.04½	.04½	.03½	.03½
No	.03½	.01	Devenish	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
No	.11	.04	Freehold	2,000	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
No	.04½	.02	Hargal	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
No	.15	.08½	High Sarcee	......	.13½	.....	.....	.....
No	.01½	.00½	Madison	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
No	.17	.07	Marjon Oil	8,700	.10	.10	.09	.09
No	.05	.02	McD. Segur Ex.	......	.02½	.....	.....	.....
1	.50	.30	McLeod	615	.50	.50	.40	.50
No	.14½	.09	Mercury	2,500	.12	.10½	.10½	.10½
No	.14	.07	Mill City Pete	......	.07	.....	.....	.....
1	.30	.18	Model Oil	......	.26	.....	.....	.....
No	.06½	.03½	Okalta	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
No	.10½	.02	Pacalta Oil	11,300	.03	.04½	.03	.04½
1	1.17	.24½	Ranchmen's	300	.30	.30	.26	.26
No	.01	.01	Richfield	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.28	.15	Spooner	......	.18	.....	.....	.....
No	.10	.03	United	2,500	.04	.04½	.04	.04½
No	.14	.04	Vanalta	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
1	.05	.04	Wellington Oil	......	.05	.....	.....	.....

Unlisted Canadian Stocks

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co., Toronto)
November 5, 1935

	Bid	Ask.
Industrial Stocks:		
Acadia Sugar com.	2.90	3.10
Acadia Sugar 6% pfd.	4.70	5.00
Acme Farmers Dairy 7% pf.	43.50	....
Andian National	46.50	48.00
Atlantic Sugar 7% pfd.	104.00	106.00
B. C. Pulp & Paper 7% pfd.	6.50	10.00
Burns & Co. A	6.00	7.00
Burns & Co. B	3.25	3.75
Canada & Dom. Sugar	58.75	59.50
Canada Paper 7% pfd.	67.00	75.00
Canada Starch com.	15.00	....
Canada Starch 7% pfd.	85.00	....
Canada Tea pfd.	32.00	....
Can. Tube 1st pfd.	29.50	....
Can. Wire & Cable 6½% pf.	70.00	72.50
Can. Industries A com.	199.00	....
Can Industries B com.	198.00	201.00
Can. Industries 7% pfd.	163.00	165.00
Can. Paperboard pfd. bds.	4.25	6.00
Can. Westinghouse	50.00	52.00
Chase, A. W., 2.00 pf. bonus	24.00	....
Claude Neon Adv. Units	5.25	....
Dom. Found. & Steel com. (new)	23.00	25.00
Dom. Found. & Steel pfd. (new)	82.00	85.00
Donnacona Paper A	4.00	6.00
Dunlop Tire 7% pfd.	60.00	64.00
Eastern Dairies 7% pfd.	12.75	13.50
Edmonton City Dairy pfd.	58.60	....
Federal Grain com.	.90	1.15
Federal Grain 6½% pfd.	30.00	32.00
Goderich Elev. & Transit	5.00	5.75
Greening Wire 7% pfd.	101.50	103.00
Guelph Carpet 6½% pfd.	98.50	100.00
Guelph Carpet com.	14.00	15.50
Highland Dairy com.	3.00	3.50
Highland Dairy 7% pfd.	70.00	80.00
Huether Brewing pf. bonus	2.50	3.00
Inter City Baking com.	18.00	20.50
Inter. Met. Indust. A pfd.	28.00	32.00
Maple Leaf Gdns. 7% pf.	3.50	4.00
Massey-Harris 5% pfd.	30.25	31.00
Mercury Mills 6% pfd.	5.00	6.50
Morrow Screw 7% pfd.	96.00	98.00
New Method Laund. pf. b.	65.00	68.00
Niagara Wire Weav. 3.00 p.	52.00	54.00
Provincial Paper 7% pfd.	96.50	97.50
Reliance Grain com.	5.00	6.00
Reliance Grain 6½% pfd.	78.00	80.00
Robinson Cons. Cone	9.75	10.50
Rolland Paper 6% pfd.	90.00	92.00
Ruddy, E. L., 7% pfd.	20.00	....
Silverwood's Dairies pfd.	40.00	42.00
Standard Fuel pfd. bonus	103.50	104.50
Supertest Pet. B 6% pfd.	26.50	28.00
Toronto Carpet pfd.	26.50	....
United Steel A pfd.	4.15	5.00
Western Grain 6½% p. bon.	10.50	11.50
Willards Chocolates 6½% p.	8.50	....
Trust and Loan Stocks:		
Chartered Trust	76.00	80.00
London & Western Trust	34.00	36.00
Premier Trust	87.00	91.00
Sterling Trust	30.00	35.00
Traders Finance B 7% p.	64.00	....
Trusts & Guarantee	24.50	27.00
Sherbrooke Trust	110.00	....
Insurance Stocks:		
British America	36.00	38.00
Canada Life	510.00	525.00
Canadian Fire	75.50	78.00
Can. Ins. Shares com.	9.75	10.50
Confederation Life 20% pd.	....	119.00
Continental Life 20% pd.	36.50	40.00
Crown Life	104.00%	....
Dominion Fire	108.00	115.00
Dominion Life 50% pd.	260.00	300.00
Dom. of Can. Gen.	75.00	....
Empire Life 25% pd.	5.50	6.50
Excelsior Life 30% pd.	68.75	71.00
Federal Fire 25% pd.	34.00	37.00
Fidelity Ins. of Can.	46.50	53.00
Great West Life	385.00	395.00
Guar. of N. A. fully paid	240.00	....
Halifax Fire	20.25	21.00
Imperial Life	300.00	....
Manufacturers Life	255.00	260.00
Monarch Life 10% pd.	17.00	18.50
National Life 25% pd.	53.50	57.00
Sovereign Life 25% pd.	13.50	15.00
Sun Life Assurance	405.00	420.00
Toronto General	5.00	....
Western Assurance com.	35.50	37.50
Western Assur. 12% pfd.	41.00	45.00
Theatre Stocks:		
Allens Beach pfd.	55.00	....
Allens Calgary Ltd. com.	7.00	9.00
Allens Kingston pfd.	51.00	....
Allens Parkdale pfd.	40.50	45.00
Allens Tor. 7% pfd. b. c.	27.00	31.00
Eastern Theatres com.	6.00	9.00
Eastern Theatres pfd.	80.00	85.00
Loew's London 7% pfd.	1.80	2.10
Loew's Toronto pfd.	111.00	115.00
Mansfield Theatres pfd.	23.50	25.50
Paramount Kitchener pfd.	30.00	35.00
Paramount Oshawa pfd.	57.00	....
United Amusement A	11.00	12.00
United Amusement B	10.00	11.50
Investment Trust Shares:		
Can. Gen. Invest.	6.90	7.10
Can. Investors (Div. 40c.)	6.75	7.25
Can. Int. Inv. Trust Units	26.50	29.00
Cons. Div. Stand. Sec. Units	11.00	12.00
Debenture & Sec. 5% pfd.	30.00	....
Dom. Scott. Invest. Units	24.00	25.50
Foreign Power Sec. 6% pf.	4.25	6.00
Investment Found. Units	41.00	43.00
Sec. Holding Corp. Units	12.00	13.00
United Corpns. A	20.00	21.00
United Corpns. B	6.15	6.50
Power Issues:		
Calgary Power 6% pfd.	77.50	79.00
Can. Light & Power com.	24.00	26.00
Can. Public Service 6½% p.	27.00	....
Can. West. Nat. Gas pfd.	89.75	91.00
Can. West. Nat. Gas com.	22.00	23.50
Great Lakes Pwr. 7% pfd.	70.00	....
N. B. Telephone com.	10.50	11.50
Nor. Ont. Power 6% pfd.	96.50	....
Nova Scotia L. & P. 6% pf.	98.00	100.00

Recent London Quotations:

British Columbia Tele., pfd.	$105
Brewers & Distillers	4s. 3d.
Canada Company	7s. 6d.
Canadian & Foreign Securities	4s.
Canadian Collier, $1 c.	1⅛d.
Do., pref. $10	4½d.
Canadian N. W. Land	10s.
Canadian Western Lumber	10½d.
Hudson's Bay	18s.
Do., pref.	85s.
Third Can. Gen. Inv.	6s. 6d.

Unlisted Mining Stocks

November 5, 1935

	Bid	Asked
Ascot	.26	.28
Arntfield Syndicate	1.00	1.15
Athona (Gt. B. L.)	.44	.46
Athabaska Portals	....	.28
Bailor	....	.01
Bidgood Kirkland	.07¾	.08½
Bankfield Gold	.27	.29
Bathurst	.00½	.01½
Bosquet Gold	....	.06
Can. Pandora	.05	.06
Casey Summit	....	.05
Canusa Mining	.04	.05
Casey Contact	.02	.03
Central Porcupine	.20	.22
Cons. Chib. Free	.73	.75
Cons. Chib. Pool	.72	.74
Columario Cons.	.00½	.01½
Dunlop Cons.	....	.01
El Bonanza	.17	.18
Forty-four Gold	4.00	5.00
Glenora Gold	....	.01
Galatea	.04½	.05½
Goldside	.02½	.03½
Gold Eagle	.20	.22
Greenlaw	.03½	.04½
Hislop Gold Free	....	.03
Hudson Patricia	.07½	.08½
Jellicoe	....	.05
Johnson Nipigon	.02½	.03½
Kirk. Lake Belt	.06	.08
Lafayett L. Lac	.01½	.02
La Palme	.47	.50
Long Lac Lagoon	.03½	.04½
Lamaque Gold	2.16	2.22
Leitch Gold	.35	.36
MacL. Cockshutt	.04½	.05½
Magnet Lake	.02	.03
Matachewan Can.	.10	.12
McCarthy Webb	.03½	.06½
Mosher	.02	.03
North Shores	.01	.02
Oklend	.19½	.20½
O'Leary	.06½	.07½
Pamour Porc.	3.95	4.05
Rice Lake	.01½	.02½
Shawkey	.54	.56
Silverado Gow.	....	.27
Smelter Gold	.05	.06
Smith Cobalt	.06	.07
Straw L. Beach	....	.03
Sturgeon R. Gold	.60	.65
Thom.-Cadillac	.02½	.03½
Wells Long Lac	.06	.08
Wingold	....	.02
Young Davidson	.21	.23
Wendigo	.14	.16

Winnipeg Stock Exchange

(Transactions from Oct. 27 to Nov. 2)

	Sales	High for period	Low for period	Close Nov. 2
Can. Rand	2,000	.07	.05	.05
Flin Flon Synd.	3,200	.20	.18	.18
Gold Lake	800	.32½	.31	.31
Island Lake	4,500	.03	.02½	.02½
Ore Grande	1,400	.05	.04½	.04½
Nor. Mtge.	20	.02	.02	.02
Nor. Trust	115	.07	.07	.07
Sov. Life	15	.14	.14	.14
Knee Lake	400	.32	.30	.30
United Grain	118	.12½	.12½	.12½
Shawkey	4,500	.54½	.54	.54
Wingold	2,500	.03½	.03½	.03½
Wylie Dom.	13,200	.13	.08	.12½

Stocks Not Traded in During Week*

	Bid	Ask.
Beaver Fire Ins.	....	100
Beaver Lumber, c.	....	3
Do., pref.	....	68
City Dairy, A	....	10
Crescent Cream, pref.	27	....
Federal Grain, pfd.	30	....
Home Investment	80	....
Reliance Grain, pfd.	78	....
Can. Amer. Trust	3.05	3.30
Can. Inv. Fund	3.70	4.00
Fundamental A	5.50	5.87
Series B	5.01	....
Grouped Income	5.05	5.55

*Stocks more active on other exchanges not included.

Active Corporation Bonds

November 5, 1935

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid Nov. 5	Asked	Bid Oct. 2
‡Avalon Tel.	5½	'48	100	...	...
Beauharnois	5½	'73	...	...	39
Beauharnois	5	'73	34	36	34
*Bell T'phone	5	'55	113	115½	113
*Do.	5	'57	115	118	115
†B. C. Power	5	'60	101	103½	101
†Do.	5½	'60	104	106	104
†B. C. T'phone	5	'60	106	...	106
†Calgary Pwr.	5	'60	92	95	93
Do.	5	'64	91	94	91
†Can. Nor. Pr.	5	'53	101½	103½	101½
†Cedars Rapids	5	'53	113½	...	113½
Dom. Gas	6½	'45	84½	87½	85
§Duke-Price Pr.	6	'66	103½	106	103
*Gatineau Pwr.	5	'56	84	87	82½
*Do., A	6	'41	67	70	66½
*Do., B	6	'41	66	69	66
*Int'l. Hydro	6	'44	43	46	43
†Maclaren-Que.	5½	'61	66	69	64½
Do.	5½	'64	66	69	64½
*Manitoba Pwr.	5½	'51	64	67	63½
†Mtl. Island Pr.	5½	'57	103½	106	103½
†Montreal Pwr.	5	'51	107½	109½	107½
†Montr'l Tram.	5	'55	83	86	82½
†Do.	5	'41	102½	104½	102
Nat'l L. & P.	6	'49	92½	95½	92½
†N. S. L. & Pr.	5	'58	102½	105½	102½
†Ottawa Light.	5	'57	106	...	106
†Ottawa Val. Pr.	5½	'50	85	88	85
†Power Corp.	4½	'50	86½	89½	85½
†Prov. Lt. & P.	5	'46	106	...	106
*Quebec Pwr.	5	'68	105	107½	104½
†Shawinigan	4½	'70	99½	101½	99
†Do.	5	'70	104½	106½	103½
†S. Canada Pr.	5	'55	106	...	106
†United Secs.	5½	'52	78½	81½	77
†W. Koot. Pwr.	5	'56	106	...	106
†Western Pwr.	5	'49	105	...	105
*Winnipeg Elec.	5	'35	98	101	98
*Do.	6	'54	64½	67½	64
Industrial & Realty Issues:					
Abitibi Pwr.	5	'53	28½	31	30
†Alta. P. Grain.	6	'46	91	94	90
Brand.-Hend.	6	'36	98	...	98
B. A. Oil	5	'45	106	...	106
Do.	4	'45	101	103	101
Burns & Co.	5½	'48	67	72	66
Canada Bread	6	'41	106	109	106
†Can. Cement	5½	'47	104	106	103½
†Can. Paper	5	'43	100½	...	100½
‡Can. Ss. Lines.	5	'43	100	...	100
Do.	6	'41	41	44	42½
†Can. Canners	6	'50	104	106	104
Can. C. Felt	6	'40	103½	...	103½
C. P. R.	4½	'44	95½	97½	95
Do.	4	'49	93½	95½	93
†Can. Vickers	6	'47	80	83	78½
Cons. Paper	5½	'61	15½	17½	15
†Dom. Canners	6	'40	108	...	108
†Dominion Tar	6	'49	101½	104	100½
†Donnacona P.	5½	'48	36½	39	37½
†East. Dairies	6	'49	86	89	85
Eaton Realty	5	'49	100½	103	100½
†Fam. Players	6	'48	102	104	101½
†Do.	6½	'48	96½	99½	95
†Federal Grain	6	'49	95½	98½	94½
Fraser Cos.	6	'50	61	...	60
Do.	6	'50	55½	...	54½
†G. Steel Wares.	6	'52	95	98	94½
Gt. Lakes Pap.	6	'50	35½	38	39
†Gypsum, Lime.	5½	'48	91	94	88½
Ham. Cottons	5½	'48	100	103	100½
*Ham. By-Prod.	5	'50	97½	99½	97½
*Hinde & Dauch	5½	'48	102½	104½	102
†I. P. & P. Nfld.	5	'68	100½	103	100½
Int. City Bak.	5½	'48	100	103	100
Inter-City West. Bakeries	6½	'50	26	...	26
Lake St. John P. & Pa.	6½	'47	67	70	69
†Lon. Can. Inv.	4½	'48	84	...	81
†Massey-Harris	5	'47	88	92	86
McColl-Front.	6	'49	104	106	104
Metropolitan B.	7	'44	101	...	100
M. & O. Paper.	6	'48	15	17½	15
†Mont. Cottons	5	'47	101	...	101
*Prov. Paper	5½	'47	101	103	101½
*Reliance Gr.	6	'48	101	...	101½
‡Riordon Pulp	6	'42	104	...	103
†Rolland Paper	5½	'48	...	...	103
St. Law. Flour	6	'41	103	...	103
†Simpsons Ltd.	6	'49	103½	106	103
†Smith, How'd.	5½	'53	104	106	103½
†Steel of Can.	6	'40	111½	...	111½
United Amuse.	6	'42	98	...	98
United Corps.	5	'53	88	...	87½
United Grain	6	'48	95½	98½	95
Do.	5½	'49	98	101	97½
‡Wabasso Cott.	6	'47	102½	...	102½
Do.	7	'42	104½	...	104½
Western Grain	6	'49	71½	75½	71
Woods Mfg.	6	'48	101	...	101
Zimmerknit	6	'51	100	...	100

‡Payable in Canada or U. K. †Payable in Can., U. S. or U. K. aPayable in U. S. only. *Payable in Can. or U. S. aUnstamped. aStamped.

Dividends Declared

	This payment	Date payable	Date of record
Agnew-Surpass pf.	$1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Anglo-Huronian c.	20c	Dec. 2	Nov. 22
Borden Co. c.	40c	Dec. 2	Nov. 13
Bulolo Gold Dr. com.‡	$1.40	Dec. 10	Nov. 12
Bk. of Montreal	$2	Dec. 2	Oct. 31
Bk. Can. Nationale	$2	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Buffalo Ankerite	5c	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Bank of Tor. c.	$2.50	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Can. Iron Found. pf.	$1.50	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Candn. Oil Cos. c.	12½c	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Can. Bk. of Comm.	$2	Dec. 2	Oct. 31
Chase, A. W. pf.	50c	Nov. 11	Oct. 31
Can. Hydr. Elec. p.	$1.50	Dec. 2	Nov. 1
Cons. Div. Std. Sec. pfd.	25c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Corp. Invest. c.	5c	Dec. 15	Oct. 31
Cons. Imp. Mills c.	17½c	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Do., pref.	$1.75	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Canada Bud. c.	20c	Dec. 20	Dec. 2
Dom. Bridge	30c	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Gurd, Chas., pfd.	$1.75	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Howey Gold	3c	Dec. 2	Nov. 14
Inter. Nickel c.	25c	Dec. 31	Dec. 2
Langley's Ltd. apf.	$1.75	Nov. 15	Nov. 4
Laura Secord c.	75c	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Loblaw, A & B	25c	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
McColl Fron. c.	20c	Dec. 14	Nov. 15
McKinley Mines c.	2½c	Dec. 2	Nov. 22
McIntyre-Porc. c.	50c	Dec. 2	Nov. 1
McLennan, McFeeley c. A	10c	Dec. 30	Dec. 23
Do., c. B	10c	Dec. 30	Dec. 23
Nat. Biscuit	40c	Jan. 15	Dec. 13
Do., pref.	$1.75	Nov. 30	Nov. 13
N. S. Light & P. p.	$1.50	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Penmans Ltd. c.	75c	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Quebec Power,	25c	Nov. 15	Oct. 25
Royal Bank c.	$2.00	Dec. 2	Oct. 31
Rolland Paper pf.	$1.50	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Royalite Oil	50c	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Do., special	25c	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
South. Can. Pr. c.	20c	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
So Amer. Gold	10c	Nov. 27	Nov. 15
Shawinigan W.	12c	Nov. 15	Oct. 23
Toronto Elevators, c.	$1	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Toburn Gold c.	2c	Nov. 21	Oct. 21
United Corp. A	50c	Nov. 15	Nov. 1

‡Interim.
aQuarter ended Feb. 15, 1934.

Public Utility Earnings

East Kootenay Power

	1935 $	1934 $	Increase $
Sept.:			
Gross earn.	38,115	34,157	3,958
Oper. exps.	10,996	9,929	1,067
Net earn.	27,119	24,228	2,891
6 Mos. end. Sept. 30:			
Gross earn.	221,130	208,622	12,508
Oper. exps.	66,989	66,093	896
Net earn.	154,141	142,529	11,612

Jamaica Public Service

	1935 $	1934 $
September:		
Gross earnings	68,970	65,079
Net earnings	28,189	26,208
Surp. after chgs.	19,564	17,181
12 mos. end. Sept. 30:		
Gross earnings	850,574	823,963
Net earnings	347,912	334,799
Surp. after chgs.	244,169	224,323

Listed Bond Quotations

Week Ending Nov. 4, 1935

	Int. rate	Due	High	Low	Range 1935 High	Low
Mtl. L. H. & P. Debs.	3	'39	49½	....	50½	46
McNish	6	'48	3.70	....	4.00	3.25

Mining Dividend Payers

	Rate	Close Nov. 4	Yield
Anglo-Huronian	20c	4.01	..
Buff. Ankerite	20c	2.65	7.5
Bulolo Gold‡	$1.20	32.00	..
Coniagas‡	12½c	2.85	..
Cons. Smelters	$1.25	190.00	..
Dome Mines	$2+$3	38.12	10.5*
Falconbridge	7½c	4.95	..
Hollinger	65c+30c	13.70	8.2*
Howey Gold	3c	.62	..
Hudson Bay†	50c	18.62	..
Int. Coal & Coke†	1c	.20	..
Inter. Mining	15c	12.50	..
Int. Nickel c.	75c	33.25	2.3
Kirk. Lake†	3c	.36	..
Lake Shore	$2+$1.50	47.00	7.4*
Macassa	15c	2.75	..
McIntyre	$2	35.25	5.7
McKinley Sec.	2½c	.50	..
Nipissing	12½c	2.24	..
Noranda	$1	41.75	..
Nor. Canada†	3c	.24	..
Premier	2½+3c	1.73	7.3*
Pioneer, B.C.	80c	9.35	8.6
Reno	12+3c	.80	17.5*
San Antonio	14c	2.89	..
Siscoe	20c+3c	2.64	8.7*
So. Amer. Gold	30c	4.40	..
Sylvanite	20c	2.30	8.8
Teck Hughes	40c	4.15	9.6
Toburn	8c	1.05	7.6
Wright-Har.	40+20c	7.15	8.4*

‡Interim. †Initial. *Yield includes bonus.

Week In Wheat

A Sinking Market All Points Weaker

The wheat market has continued under the influence of a slow sinking spell.

A brief spurt of export buying on the last day of October was the only exception to the general trend. Movements in Liverpool, Chicago, Winnipeg and Buenos Aires have been closely parallel. Each market has been inclined to blame the others for weaknesses that have developed. Each, in fact, has had some special weakness to contribute to the common effect.

Buenos Aires sees that the crop to be harvested is probably better than was at first feared.

Liverpool has lost the speculative enthusiasm which was based on fears of Canada's ability to command high prices because of shortages elsewhere or war. The market there is impressed by the slow rate and low prices at which other European countries have been buying wheat.

* * * *

Chicago has lost interest in buying against inflationary possibilities. Former holders of wheat have transferred some of their operations to the stock market. It has also been impressed by a large domestic acreage seeded to winter wheat.

In Winnipeg there has been a liquidation by former owners of long wheat. Slow export has alarmed the holders. All new wheat is going to the Wheat Board, as the market is below the Board's minimum price. This trend and the fact that private interests have been the most insistent sellers has given the Board a steadily growing percentage of wheat holdings. And the more the preponderant position of the Board is recognized, the greater the reluctance of others to participate.

Advance Kills Exports

LAST week gave another example of one of the difficulties which for several years past has beset the Canadian wheat market. There was an upturn in prices just sufficient, in appearance, to shut off export business at the very moment when it might have been possible.

Such a condition, while not to be ascribed to any deliberate policy on the part of the government agency, results almost inevitably from the extreme narrowness of the market. The latter factor results from the fact that most wheat is held on government account. It could only be avoided by deliberate government policy.

For a long time it has been the case that buying for export has come spasmodically into the Winnipeg market. Three or four days of practically none of such buying will be followed by a day on which substantial business appears. Or perhaps an even longer period will be followed by several days of comparatively good business.

* * *

Covering is Boomerang

EXPORT trade is carried on in two main ways. One is by overnight offerings from this side to overseas firms, the other is bids from such firms mainly made during the course of the daily market. Exporters offer every evening, on the basis of prevailing prices, and if they find their overnight offerings accepted, they must, for the most part protect themselves by immediate corresponding purchases in the market.

Offerings may be without result for several successive days, and then a condition of comparative demand which causes one offer to be accepted is likely to cause a considerable amount of such business.

When exporters attempt to cover their commitments they find that their buying, in the extremely restricted market, often advances prices sharply, resulting in a loss. While such loss may be their own affair it results in subsequent hesitation to attempt business which is harmful to exports.

Similarly, when prevailing prices for different grades of wheat appear attractive to overseas buyers, a considerable volume of offers appears on this side, only a small part of which are filled before the resulting buying in the market has advanced prices just beyond the practicable limit for doing business.

Time after time the advance has been very short lived, sometimes lasting an hour or two, sometimes a day or two, to be followed by a period in which prices are back to a level at which business would have been practicable a short time before, but now too late.

* * *

Selling Care Necessary

DURING a great deal of the past crop year, undue sensitiveness of the market was possibly not a very important factor in limiting exports. It is perhaps the case that British and other millers would buy about as much Canadian wheat at a premium, say of 20 cents, above Argentine as at 19 cents. But at earlier times, when the premium was narrower, and under present conditions when it is quite narrow, there is a decided danger of it interfering to a large extent with the possibility of business.

During most of the previous crop year failure to do business was doubtless regarded with equanimity on the part of the authorities. The opinion was firmly held that before the end of the year other countries would be forced to come to Canada for large supplies of wheat. What they did not take at one time they would presumably have to take later. Since that hoped for development did not occur, however, greater attention may be expected this year to making sales when sales are possible. That will demand more care on the part of the Wheat Board in making wheat available for sale, and in preventing erratic temporary market spurts.

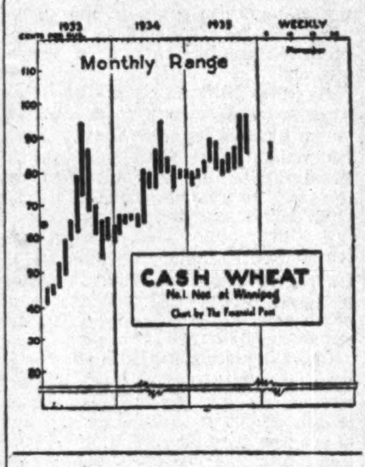
* * *

Movements

WHILE there is nothing to indicate that the Canadian wheat board have been pressing sales very hard, some traders were impressed by the fact that the board was selling some wheat at less than the fixed prices it had paid. This upset any notion that board prices constituted a peg below which the market would not be allowed to drop.

Shipments of wheat down the Lakes have continued at a very heavy rate. Evidently very heavy stocks are going to be carried into the winter in eastern positions available for prompt export. Vancouver fears that it will be able to do only an unusually small share of the winter's business.

To date more wheat has been delivered by farmers than last year. But deliveries from now on are likely to be light. It is probable that a gradual decline in total stocks of Canadian wheat reported, may have some market effect.



Primary Power Demand New Peak in September

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Records mean little to the central electric station industry in Canada. Each month for some time past the industry has been reporting "new highs," until it has become somewhat monotonous. Returns for September last follow the usual trend. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics output was 1,919 million kilowatt hours —by far the largest September output on record.

Compared with 1934 records, the total output increased by 17.9 per cent, or 291.9 million kw.h. This increase was made up of increases in exports to the United States from 107.1 million kw.h. to 142.2 million kw.h.; in deliveries to electric boilers from 327.5 million kw.h. to 444.5 million kw.h.; and in lighting and power consumptions and line losses from 1,192 million kw.h. to 1,332 million kw.h.

Firm Power Up Again

The latter category, which is generally recognized as the firm power consumption in Canada, was an increase of 11.7 per cent and in a general way it indicates the relative industrial activity in Canada.

The consumption of firm power in the five economic areas during last September, together with comparative figures for the same month last year expressed in million kw.h. follows:

Firm Power Consumption
(Millions of Kilowatt Hours)

September:	1935	1934
Quebec	468	403
Ontario	561	504
Maritimes	58	53
Prairies	119	110
British Columbia	125	120

Management Changes Made By Can. Industries

R. M. Watson, for the last three years in charge of the explosives division of Canadian Industries, Ltd., at St. John's, Newfoundland, has been transferred to the company's branch in Kirkland Lake, Ont. G. G. Bowser, formerly in charge at Kirkland Lake, has been appointed district manager for the Maritimes, succeeding the late H. M. Roscoe.

Mr. Watson will be succeeded at St. John's by E. S. Walmsley, sales manager at Ottawa.

Fraser Temporary Head Of Salt Codfish Board

Claude Fraser, secretary for Natural Resources in the Newfoundland Commission of Government, is acting as temporary chairman of the Salt Codfish Board during the absence of Raymond Gushue. Mr. Gushue is visiting Portugal on business connected with the marketing of codfish.

New Commercial Vehicles Make Appearance

G. M.'S 2-TON MAPLE LEAF TRUCK

Canada's Competitors Facing Smaller Crops

Argentine's Exportable Surplus Estimated 25 Per Cent Below Last Year — Australia's Crop Small — Changes Still Possible

Estimates of the Argentine wheat crop shortly to be harvested now range in the neighborhood of 150 million bushels. This compares with 235 million in 1934 and 285 million in 1933.

Allowing 90 million bushels for domestic needs, this would give an export surplus of 60 million. If the 35 million bushels usually sold to Brazil are deducted, it would bring Argentina's surplus available for Europe down to 25 million.

This would give a million bushels a week for the first half of 1936, against four million bushels frequently shipped weekly during the past year.

Not Certain

But such a calculation can be upset if the crop turns out to be somewhat larger than present guesses. Also it might be astray, at least temporarily, if Argentina chooses to sell strongly to Europe at the beginning of the year, and reserves nothing for sale during the latter part of 1936 to Brazil. The latter in this case would have to look elsewhere for supplies.

Australian Crop Down

The Australian crop is now estimated at about 135 million bushels, practically the same as last year. This is regarded as a small crop, as Australia has on several occasions produced more than 200 million bushels.

With domestic needs of about 55 million bushels the export surplus will be approximately 80 million.

While some early harvesting has begun, it will be the end of the month before harvest is in full swing. Shipments of new crop wheat will not begin in quantity until about the first of January.

Australia has decreed a minimum cost of wheat used for domestic milling, the difference between that and the actual market value of wheat to provide funds for a subsidy to wheat growers.

Selling to China

A substantial portion of recent shipments from Australia has been going to China. The heaviest demand from that country comes as a rule from January to May. The fact that fairly good volume is now being taken indicates that the 24 million bushels previously estimated as Chinese total requirements may be exceeded.

Farm Factors

Hog Futures

WHILE slaughterings of hogs this winter in the United States are expected to be smaller than usual, prospects for next spring and summer are more favorable. The reduced immediate outlook is the result of liquidation because of drought last summer and restrictive measures of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The increased number of hogs for future delivery, however, is a natural development of the sharply higher prices early this year. These gave an impetus to hog raising throughout the country.

Because of the high United States tariff hog prices in Canada are only affected by American values when levels rise abnormally as they did during the past summer. Prices in this country follow more closely the British bacon market. As a result it is expected that once the increased production now apparent in United States reaches the slaughtering stage next spring, markets across the line will again isolate themselves from Canada. All of this, of course, precludes any lowering of tariffs following the present negotiations with Washington.

POTATO PRODUCTION IS DOWN 20 PER CENT

Reduced Acreage and Summer Drought Held Responsible

As a result of reduced acreage and summer drought, the 1935 production of potatoes in Canada shows a decrease of 20.3 per cent compared with 1934, according to the first estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Lower acreages were planted to potatoes in each of the nine provinces, but the reductions in production were confined to the Maritime and Eastern Provinces and British Columbia. Each of the Prairie Provinces shows an increased yield over the extremely poor harvest of 1934, the total increase for the three provinces amounting to 50 per cent.

The crop in the Maritime Provinces shows a reduction of 37 per cent. The Quebec production is lowered by 20 per cent, while the Ontario production is down 36 per cent; British Columbia also has a lower production. The yields in the Prairie Provinces in cwt. per acre (with the 1934 figures within brackets) were: Manitoba, 83 (55); Saskatchewan, 70 (28); Alberta, 68 (56).

The first estimate shows the production of potatoes in all Canada in 1935 to be 38,345,000 cwt., or 75 cwt. per acre, from 507,900 acres, compared with 48,095,000 cwt. or 84 cwt. per acre, from 569,200 acres in 1934.

* The average yield per acre during the five years 1929-33 is shown as 81 cwt. per acre.

Importance of Bread

The Austrian Association for Increasing Consumption of Home-Grown Grain conducts an annual prize contest in the Vienna schools for the best essays on the economic and nutritive importance of bread. Out of 1,068 essays selected by the school authorities this year, 214 were rewarded with prizes ranging in value from 20 to 60 schillings.

GRAIN GROWERS PROFITS LOWER EARNS $110,905

Grain Inventories Reduced $2 Millions — Working Capital Up

Sharp reduction in earnings of United Grain Growers Ltd. is recorded in the annual report for the 12 months ended July 31 last. As a result of a decline in net income, net profit on the year's operation dropped to 90 cents a share from $1.71 per share in the previous year.

Working capital at $1.7 millions shows slight improvement over the previous year. Current assets at $4.4 millions and current liabilities at $2.6 millions are both down sharply.

Inventories of grain have been substantially reduced, the report shows, having a value of slightly over $3 millions. This represents a reduction of $2 millions from July 31, 1934, and $5 millions as compared with two years ago. Part of this decrease has arisen through the action of the Dominion Government agency in taking delivery of a considerable quantity of grain stored in the company's terminal elevator at Port Arthur. In the past such wheat has been carried for the Government agency's account through the machinery of the futures market.

Reduction in inventories was largely responsible for $2.3 millions in bank loans. At the date of the balance sheet bank loans stood at $1.4 millions as against $3.7 millions in the previous year.

The funded and mortgage debt of the company now amounts to $3,572,666. This includes mortgages of $120,166 and bonds outstanding of $3,452,000. In anticipation of sinking fund requirements the company holds bonds to the principal amount of $407,500, purchased at a cost of $363,047.

Against capital assets of $10,867,520 the depreciation reserve now amounts to $4,425,162.

In reviewing the past five-year period, R. S. Law, president, points out that in five years the company has paid dividends amounting to $700,443. During the period depreciation reserve has been increased by $1.6 millions, while the net capital debt has been decreased by $1.5 millions.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended July 31

	1935 $	1934 $
Net income	854,336	963,881
Less: Depreciation	464,606	469,917
Bond & mtge. int.	190,867	205,692
Directors' fees	7,223	10,201
Executive salaries	21,650	......
Bond disc. & exps. w/o	19,548	19,548
Income taxes	39,536	42,238
Net profit	110,905	216,285
Less dividends	127,161	126,937
Surplus for period	*16,256	89,348
Add: Prev. surplus	†525,096	560,350
Profit on bond redemp.	38,606	35,740
Less: Trans. to capital surplus	......	106,890
Memberships w/o	......	50,350
Balance carried for'd.	547,446	528,198

*Deficit. †After adjustments.

Working Capital
As at July 31

	1935 $	1934 $
Current assets	4,436,708	6,515,520
Current liabilities	2,693,880	4,825,102
Working capital	1,742,828	1,690,418

Canadian Apples Sell Well

Recent cable advices from England indicate a strengthening in apple prices The high grade varieties in a shipment of 32,000 barrels from Port Williams, N.S., brought 20 to 22 shillings per barrel.

Italy's Wheat Crop Is Claimed Ample

Italy is not expected to regulate by rationing the consumption of bread and flour as it already has meat and fish. Premier Mussolini is said to have declared that he considered the large 1935 wheat crop, in addition to reserves on hand, ample to meet the nation's needs.

Twenty-five per cent of the wheat imported into Italy during the first eight months of this year was for home consumption and the remainder for production of exportable products.

Net imports of wheat so far this year have been only slightly higher than in 1934.

U. S. ADMITS NEED FOR IMPORTATION OF MILLING WHEAT

Drought and Rust Hit Production in "Hard" Sections

Total wheat supplies in the United States for the 1935-36 season are larger than necessary for usual domestic requirements, but the quantity of hard wheats of good milling value is short, states the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Drought curtailed the acreage and reduced the yields of hard winter wheats. Rust resulted in such low yields and such low test weight of the spring wheat produced that it is necessary to import some good hard milling wheat for domestic flour production, the bureau admits.

For the long-time outlook, the bureau says that wheat prices in the United States probably will be on an export basis unless there should be a substantial reduction in acreage or a series of unfavorable harvests.

Three Rivers Port Plans Build Large Elevator

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Three Rivers Harbor Commission announce that a 2 million bushel elevator, costing in the neighborhood of $750,000, will be constructed at Three Rivers. It is understood that the site for the elevator has not yet been selected, but construction will be started immediately a decision is reached in this matter. The new elevator, of modern steel and concrete construction, will be able to accommodate both lake and ocean vessels.

Concurrent with this announcement, the Commission state that a new pier will be built on the shore of the St. Lawrence alongside the proposed elevator. Construction of this unit will be commenced at the same time as the elevator.

With the completion of the elevator, Three Rivers will join Montreal, Quebec and Sorel as a grain-handling port on the St. Lawrence River

B. C. Fisheries Production

With the largest salmon pack in five years, better prices and heavier landings of halibut, a big improvement in B.C.'s basic industry is seen.

CANADIAN WHEAT MOVING TO STATES IN FAIR VOLUME

Both Milling and Feeding Varieties Seem to Be Wanted

United States flour mills have paid the import duty on nearly 10 million bushels of Canadian wheat so far this season, it is reported. Since the duty is seldom paid unless the wheat is wanted for immediate grinding, apparently nearly this much Canadian wheat has been ground for U. S. consumption so far. Total bonded stocks of foreign wheat in the United States now amount to over 26 million bushels.

In addition to large quantities of high grade milling wheat, United States buyers are taking from Canada appreciable amounts of low grade wheat damaged by frost which is permitted to enter on the 10 per cent ad valorem basis.

Feed Wheat

There appears to be quite a substantial market in the U. S. for feeding wheats and the frosted grain from the Peace River area and northern Saskatchewan is finding an outlet across the line as well as in the United Kingdom.

Most of the grain is moving by water although there is a moderate movement also by rail and a little trucking over the border in western Canada.

PIGGLY-WIGGLY PROFITS LOWER

Sales Higher, But Competition Takes Its Toll of Profits

Despite an increase of 1½ per cent in volume of sales, profits of Piggly-Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd., retail grocery chain in western Canada, showed a sharp drop in the year ended June 30 last. Net profit for the period amounted to $11,244 as compared with $81,359 in the previous year.

While volume of sales was higher the increase was obtained at the sacrifice of gross profits, which showed a decrease of about $40,000. The company's auditors attribute the drop to "the necessity of meeting the highly intensified competition prevalent in the retail food distribution."

Improvement is shown in the company's working capital position largely as a result of increase in inventories. Current assets total $443,046 and current liabilities $289,958, leaving a working capital of $153,088 as compared with $103,561 at June 30, 1934.

Cash on hand at June 30 last was sharply lower than in the previous year, amounting to $36,266 as against $105,002 at June 30, 1934. Inventories increased from $127,766 to $337,216. Bank indebtedness increased from $20,000 to $68,584 and accounts payable of $142,993 were considerably less than the $339,260 reported a year previously.

L. W. Riley, president, informs shareholders that dividends paid during the year ended June 30, 1935, were paid almost entirely out of accumulated surplus. This action, he states, completely used up all surplus available for dividends.

Manitoba Flour Mills

The latest figures show Manitoba's flour mills with a capacity of 11,543 barrels every 24 hours; this industry now being Manitoba's fourth in terms of the value of finished products. There is a capital investment of $4,019,813; an annual production value of $6,443,072 and half a million paid in salaries and wages.

Wheat Prices

(Cash Quotations)

	Aver. for wk. Oct. 26 $	Previous week $
At Winnipeg:		
No. 1 Man. Hard	0.902	0.914
No. 1 Northern	0.887	0.903
No. 2 Northern	0.862	0.878
No. 3 Northern	0.810	0.826
No. 4 Northern	0.753	0.773
No. 5 Wheat	0.682	0.695
No. 6 Wheat	0.650	0.619
Feed Wheat	0.489	0.491
At Vancouver:		
No. 1 Northern	0.867	0.873
At Toronto:		
Milling Wheat	0.75	0.78

Competitive Export Prices:
(October) shipment:

	High Week to Nov. 1	Low
No. 1 North. (Vanc.)	1.05	1.02⅛
No. 2 North. (Atlan.)	1.01¾	0.97⅞
No. 2 North (Vanc.)	1.01⅞	0.99⅝
Argentine Rosafe	0.93⅜	0.90⅛
Do., Barusso	0.91	0.87¾
West Australian	0.93¾	0.92½
French	unquoted	
Russian	0.93⅜	0.89¼

Key Facts About Wheat

	Week bu.	Prev. Week bu.	Same Wk. Prev. Year bu.
Canadian Wheat in Store:			
Terminal elevators (Nov. 1)	74,509,000	76,065,000	83,013,000
Country elevators (Oct. 25)	85,923,000	82,863,000	96,153,000
Total (all points), (incl. Oct. 18 Term. wk. Oct. 25)	150,432,000	158,928,000	177,683,000
World Shipm'ts. (incl. flour), (wk. Oct. 28)			
North American	3,003,000	2,955,000	3,920,000
Argentine	1,810,000	1,361,000	1,568,000
Australian	2,034,000	2,517,000	2,256,000
Others	2,448,000	3,872,000	1,672,000
Total (world)	9,295,000	10,705,000	9,416,000
Visible Supply (Oct. 29):			
Canada	164,683,000	162,417,000	134,403,000
United States	76,100,000	76,408,000	103,079,000
Country Marketings and Exports:†			
Canadian exports (Oct. 25)	2,655,000	2,045,000	2,676,000
Cum. to Oct. 25 (12 weeks)	27,772,000	25,119,000	38,038,000
Country marketings (Oct. 18)	13,312,000	16,647,000	12,961,000
Cum. to Oct. 18 (11 weeks)	127,419,000	114,107,000	122,604,000
Country deliveries (cum. Nov. 1)‡	149,260,000	141,671,000	142,913,000
Country loadings (cum. Nov. 1)‡	109,217,000	102,750,000	103,178,000

†Excluding flour. ‡Sanford Evans Weekly Report.

Winnipeg Grain Prices

Week to Nov. 5, 1935

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1935 High	Low		Open Oct. 30	High for week	Low for week	Close Nov. 5
		Wheat				
.98½	.82⅝	Oct.	.85⅞	.87¼	.84⅜	.....
.98¼	.82⅝	Dec.	.86	.87⅛	.83⅝	.86¼
1.02¼	.85⅜	May	.90⅛	.91¼	.87¾	.90⅝
.98	.83⅛	Nov.	.85⅝	.87¼	.83⅛	.85¼
		Oats				
.35½	.29¼	Oct.	.30½	.30¾	.30	.....
.33⅛	.27⅛	Dec.	.28½	.28¾	.27¾	.28⅝
.35⅝	.29¾	May	.30½	.30⅝	.29¾	.30⅛
		Barley				
.39½	.31	Oct.	.31⅝	.32⅝	.31⅜	.....
.39½	.31⅝	Dec.	.32½	.33½	.31⅛	.33
.42½	.34¾	May	.35⅛	.36½	.34⅞	.36
		Flax				
1.49½	1.21¼	Oct.	1.37½	1.43	1.37½	.....
1.48⅝	1.19¾	Dec.	1.35⅛	1.40⅞	1.35⅛	1.39⅝
1.54	1.33	May	1.37	1.44⅝	1.37	1.42⅝
1.46¼	1.36	Nov.	1.36¼	1.42½	1.36⅛	1.40¼
		Rye				
.47½	.36¾	Oct.	.....	.39¾	.38¼	.....
.49½	.37⅝	Dec.	.38¾	.41⅝	.38⅝	.40⅝
.51⅛	.41¼	May	.42¼	.45	.42⅛	.43

Return Fifteen Of 16 Directors Sask. Wheat Pool

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA.—Little change, if any, is seen in the line-up of Saskatchewan Wheat Pool directors for 1936, according to the result of the annual nomination of wheat pool delegates. Fifteen of the sixteen directors were elected by acclamation and the sixteenth, R. J. Moffatt will be opposed by Charles Mycroft.

In all there are 160 delegates and 109 were re-elected by acclamation. This leaves contests in 51 districts. Ballots have been mailed shareholders in the district where elections will take place. Closing date of the election will be Nov. 26.

There is not likely to be any change this year in the pool directorate, judging from the number of acclamations given them. This will mean that L. C. Brouillette, the president, J. H. Wesson, vice-president and the rest of the executive will remain in control.

Reports preceding the annual meeting reveal the pool is in a good financial position.

Capacity Grain Business For U. S. Barge Canal

For the first time in years, not a single barge was available for booking on the barge canal in Buffalo recently, owing to the vastly increased movement, east and west, of wheat, flour, corn and rye.

Last year, there was considerable movement westward of Polish rye, Argentine corn and other grains. This year, that movement is continuing, and the total is expected to exceed last year's. Two fleets with approximately 200,000 bus. of European rye were received last week and unloaded at Buffalo.

Canadian grain continues to move into Buffalo in large volume both for export and milling purposes. At present there are about 13,000,000 bus. of Canadian wheat in storage in local elevators and an additional 4,000,000 afloat in vessels of the winter storage fleet. Imports of Canadian wheat are already more than double that of last year in Buffalo.

Sheep Population

According to the latest estimates there were 55.7 million sheep in North America in 1934. Canada had 3.4 millions; the United States 52.2 millions, and Newfoundland 100,000.

ESTD 1857
Grain Merchants
Shippers & Exporters
75 Years' Experience in Domestic and Foreign Marketing of Grain
Pioneers in the Exporting of Grain from Western Canada
Correspondents in Every Foreign Port where Canadian Grain is sold
JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS
LIMITED
OFFICES.
EXECUTIVE OFFICES · WINNIPEG EXPORT OFFICES · MONTREAL, VANCOUVER
KINGSTON · TORONTO · CALGARY · EDMONTON · MOOSE JAW · SASKATOON · REGINA

SEARLE GRAIN COMPANY
LIMITED
Country Elevators—Commission Merchants—Future Orders—Domestic and Steam Coal—Flour and Feed
OFFICES:
WINNIPEG — EDMONTON — CALGARY
FORT WILLIAM — VANCOUVER
SEARLE TERMINAL LIMITED
WINNIPEG - FORT WILLIAM

British America Elevator Company, Limited
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA
We Own and Operate 130 Country Elevators in
MANITOBA - SASKATCHEWAN - ALBERTA
Licensed Country Grain Warehousemen
Commission Merchants — Track Buyers
Members:
Winnipeg Grain Exchange Chicago Board of Trade
Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce

THE CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED GRAIN
COMPANY LIMITED
Operators of Country Elevators in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and Terminal Elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur
Grain Commission Merchants—Shippers and Handlers of All Grains
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

RELIANCE
GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED
Owners and Operators Country Elevators and Terminals
Exporters and Shippers
SMITH, MURPHY CO. INC.
510 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, NEW YORK
Head Office: 919 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg
Branch Offices: Toronto and Vancouver

From Wagon to Sea-Board —
—Fair and Efficient dealing is the "A.P." Standard of Service.
The ALBERTA PACIFIC GRAIN COMPANY Ltd.
LICENSED AND BONDED WITH THE BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS

NORRIS GRAIN COMPANY
LIMITED
WINNIPEG AND TORONTO
PRIVATE WIRE SERVICE
GRAIN AND STOCKS
Represented by NORRIS GRAIN CO. at
London, Liverpool, Chicago, New York, Toledo, Kansas City

Week in Mining—

New Optimism Felt
Inco Pays Dividend
Audits and Skullduggery

Sweeping along a broad front, and including all sections of the industry, prices on Canadian mining exchanges made modest but noteworthy advances during the past few days.

The advance was modest, since no particularly startling individual gains were made. It was noteworthy, because of the widespread nature of the improvement. Although secondary golds were the most outstanding, base metals and nickel stocks shared in what has been the most cheering trend in many weeks.

Back of it all appeared a noticeably more optimistic feeling on the part of brokers and, apparently, the general public.

It is often difficult to pin down the cause of market optimism, such changes in mood being often more psychological than apparent. This appears to be the case in the present advance.

In the general run of mine news, however, there have been several little bits of cheer during the week.

Inco's Dividend

IT HAS been made fairly evident to all but ill-informed enthusiasts that, although war and war talk undoubtedly increases the markets for nickel the industry itself is closely interwoven with the whole industrial fabric of the world, apart, altogether from war. Accordingly the announcement that Inco was to further increase its dividend for the last quarter of the year to 25 cents per share, from the former 20 cents per share, was widely interpreted as a harbinger of generally-improved business conditions. At the beginning of the year, Inco was paying only 15 cents per share in dividends.

Thus International Nickel dividends have returned, temporarily at least, to the quarterly basis in effect in 1929, a year, incidentally, in which war talk was certainly not paramount.

It is interesting to note that, marketwise, the stock of International Nickel has not reacted to recent war scares, but rather has kept pace with industrial improvement. In another article on this page, the present healthy condition prevailing in Canada's nickel industry, centred at Sudbury, is fully reviewed.

* * *

Tax Talk

ANOTHER item of good cheer for the mining population was the rumor, apparently from fairly reliable sources, to the effect that the new regime at Ottawa had adopted a more understanding outlook in regard to taxation. The Post could find no definite basis for this belief, which was widespread last week, and which had a definite reaction on the mining market.

However, the fact is known that the new minister of Mines, Hon. T. A. Crerar, who is, incidentally, a member of the Manitoba Prospectors' Association, did hold a series of informal conferences with leading mine operators. It is generally understood that Mr. Crerar is sympathetic to mining and the part it has played in Canada's economic story during the past four or five years.

Canadian mining men, of course, will be able to tell exactly how the new government stands when the 1936 budget is brought down, but in the meantime the belief that the tax problem will be approached from a sympathetic angle has had a tangible effect on the market.

* * *

Government Audits

SPEAKING of governments recalls the incident at Anglo-Huronian's annual meeting a few days ago, when somebody queried the item in the income and surplus account, totalling $14,750, and earmarked "portion of special government audit."

A shareholder wanted to know what that meant. With an admirable sense of the dramatic, André Dorfman, president of Anglo-Huronian, asked the secretary to read the findings of the government auditors. Apparently the government sleuths had been asked to find the answer to a series of questions, having to do with the legality of Anglo-Huronian's operations, within and without the company. The findings of the auditors as read by the secretary would have sounded like a graveside tribute had the company not been so very much alive. The findings revealed that Anglo-Huronian had a clean sheet, on all counts.

But still the enquiring shareholder professed not to see why the company had been charged with the $14,750 in order that government officials might ascertain the pristine nature of its operations.

The facts, of course, are that the provincial government has wide powers in such matters, and can send auditors into any public concern to check over the books. In the case of Anglo-Huronian, The Post understands that a staff of 12 auditors had worked for two months over the books, at the behest, but not at the cost, of the Securities Commission.

Unlike a court of law, the costs can not be levied against the plaintiff, as in such cases, His Majesty can do no wrong.

Unquestionably public concerns such as Anglo-Huronian have a definite responsibility to the public, as represented by the government, and should be subject to public scrutiny if grounds for believing that skullduggery is afoot, exist.

But the grounds for believing that skullduggery is afoot should be very good.

* * *

Dorfman on Gold

André Dorfman, president of Anglo-Huronian, is widely regarded as a shrewd observer of business conditions. He is an inveterate traveller, and is very close to the pulse of conditions. Accordingly, his views in such matters are worth more than those of the man on the street.

Asked at the meeting mentioned above what he thought to be the outlook for gold prices, Mr. Dorfman, rather reluctantly, and after stressing that it was only his own private opinion, stated that he thought the outlook for higher gold prices was good, speaking in terms of years. Money, he thought, would be again depreciated within five or ten years.

European countries, with the exception of unpredictable France, had very little behind their currencies, he pointed out. In an effort to stimulate industry, and in an effort to keep abreast of the now open armament race, debts were being piled up, in spite of this lack of monetary reserve. When these countries eventually came to pay their debts, they would find, he predicted, that they would be forced to devalue their currency. Sterling would have to adjust itself accordingly, United States "would never repeat the mistake of 1930," and would have to adjust its currency accordingly.

"In other words, you'll have to pay more money for your gold," said Mr. Dorfman.

* * *

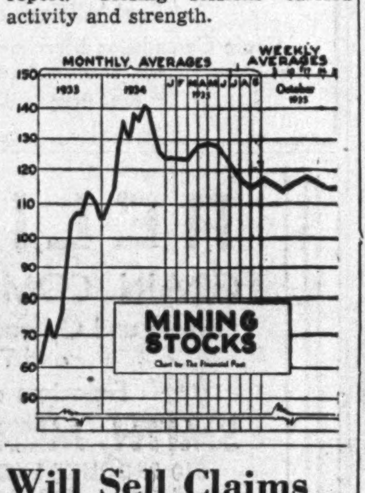
October Market

Volume of trading during October was reduced, The Toronto Stock Exchange reports, due to trading in the higher priced issues at the expense of the lower priced stocks. Total sales therefore were 9,183,169 shares as against 11,963,895 in September, but the values of transaction at $10,721,412 were the highest for any month since May of this year.

Trading was restrained by the election campaign and for the first two weeks the market was highly selective, lacking any concerted movements. After election day, however, the junior golds held the spotlight and had much to do with the determination of the whole market trend.

Domination by this group lay in the number of production and progress reports that appeared at this time. These items, carrying the results of the work done on properties during the summer months, culminated in a high spot in the period.

During all this time, the silvers were slow, while the senior golds maintained a narrow range. Toward the close of the period, base metals became increasingly active and vied with the junior golds for the leadership of the market, the mainspring being the Falconbridge quarterly report. Closing sessions carried activity and strength.



Will Sell Claims For Tax Arrears Leduc Announces

Hon. Paul Leduc, Ontario's Minister of Mines, has announced that a forfeiture of mining lands in arrears for taxes would take place as provided for in the Mining Tax Act. The lists are now being prepared and will be published in the Ontario Gazette before the end of the calendar year.

The last day of payment of taxes to avoid forfeiture will be June 30, 1936. The authorities advise paying the amount advertised at once as extra costs are incurred if payment is delayed. Owners of mining claims should make sure that their proper address is recorded in the Land Titles office of the district in which their claims are situated.

The action of the department is the result of representations made to the Government by official organizations representing the prospectors and mining men of the province, Chamber of Mines, and the mining press. A number of mining locations, especially in the western part of the province, are now, owing to the revival of interest, very desirable prospects. As these lands are idle and in arrears for taxes, the mining fraternity has asked that the Mining Tax Act be enforced and these lands be thrown open for staking.

Heirs for the Big Mines

Established Canadian Mines on Continual Hunt for New Properties—Investors Have Definite Interest in Results

By WILFRID SANDERS

The "subsidiary trend" is one of the biggest forces in Canadian mining today.

By "subsidiary trend" is meant simply the policy of Canada's established producing mines in seeking, developing, and operating young producers as a wholly or partially owned subsidiary.

By this means a company which has been gouging rock from one particular section of Canada's terrain for five, ten, fifteen, or twenty years, and whose days would, in the ordinary course of events, be definitely numbered, is making a bid for renewed youth.

In nine cases out of ten, this bid, often overlooked, appears to be successful.

Due to a number of reasons, this enormously important trend in Canadian mining is not as fully recognized as it should be. One reason is that the increase in the price of gold has automatically, and with much less trouble, prolonged the life of all Canada's producers. Another reason is that the trend toward subsidiary operations is comparatively new, and dates back only two or three years. A third reason is that it is very difficult to recognize a trend until after it has become an established mode of life, and by that time it is no longer news, and is material only for the historian.

Touch of Midas

As for higher gold prices, there is no doubt that millions of tons of rock have now become ore, indicating that the stroke of a pen in the White House is more effective than the touch of Midas itself.

But this same magical element in the new price for gold makes it an evanescent, unstable thing. Debate as to what the price of gold will be six months, a year, or ten years from today is raging, unchecked by the fact that nobody really knows.

As a mineral elixir of youth, a higher price for gold is an effective but unreliable formula.

Equally as effective and much more reliable is the development of a subsidiary company.

Coupled with this trend is the growing importance of the small operation, the 50-ton, 100- and 300-ton daily mill, which, five or six years ago, would not have been taken seriously by the "big timers."

Big Differential

Here, then, lies the big difference between mining in the 1920's, and mining today, technical improvements and higher gold prices excluded. Big operators have awakened to the need for prolonging their life, and to the potential importance of the comparatively small producer.

Investors in other lands have often said that the big catch in Canadian mining is the uncertainty of the life of a mine. This trend is Canada's answer.

Reviewing the larger companies in Canada, one finds few that have not a healthy looking prospect under development. If they have not a prospect, they are spending larger sums every year looking for one.

Vital to Investors

That this fact is important to investors is obvious. Those investors who are already "in" one or more of the larger golds have thus a much greater chance of getting their capital back plus a healthy profit. Those who are contemplating getting into the market, tend to have almost as great an opportunity for profit by "getting into" the senior golds, as by speculating in the newcomers.

In the following brief analyses, an attempt is made to show what the larger Canadian mining companies are doing in this regard. The analyses, of course, make no reference to conditions at the parent property, and it would be foolish to assume that because a larger scale producer is spending money looking for a new prospect, the life of the original property is in jeopardy.

Hollinger Consolidated

Starting in the Porcupine camp, the first company that comes to mind is Hollinger. This year, Hollinger Consolidated is 25 years old. Through Hollinger Exploration Co., a wholly-owned subsidiary, Hollinger has been active over a wide field. In the Matchewan area of Ontario, Hollinger is just beginning to get a return on its investment in Young Davidson Mines. Originally an open-cut proposition, since the ore is very low grade, and costs must be kept down, recent drilling has indicated that this young property might have possibilities as a depth mine. The mill is handling about 700 tons a day. There is every indication at the present time that Hollinger will get back its investment in this property, with a healthy profit. After the original investment is returned to Hollinger, Young Davidson will receive one-fifth of the profits, the other four-fifths going to Hollinger.

Other Reserves

In addition to Young Davidson, Hollinger is developing properties known as the Brennan claims in Hislop twp., near Ramore station, on the T. & N. O. railway. While development has not reached the stage where a worthwhile official estimate of the possibilities can be made, the fact remains that a 100-ton test mill has been built, and work is being aggressively carried out. These claims were taken under option in 1933.

More recently, Hollinger has optioned property in Horwood Lake, about 130 miles northwest of Sudbury. Little is known about this territory and Hollinger's development work is being watched with great interest. This company is also reported to be working on its Flat Lake option, in the Red Lake area.

Hollinger's exploration staff is also busy in many more areas, without benefit of publicity. During 1934, no less than 108 prospects were examined by Hollinger, which gives some indication of the stress which this company is placing on outside properties.

McIntyre's String

McIntyre Porcupine, the big producer adjoining Hollinger, is also meeting with success in adding strings to its bow. Most important string at the present time seems to be the group at Mud Lake, or Lake Expanse in Quebec, some of which were obtained under option from O'Leary Malartic, and some staked by McIntyre itself. Development at this group was one of the highlights of the 1935 mining season, and while it is early yet to forecast a producer, it is known that McIntyre is pleased with this property, and is ready to spend a considerable amount on developing it. At present, plans are under way to start sinking a three-compartment shaft, and develop the property from three levels.

In 1934, McIntyre took an option on some properties at Guillam Lake, in the Chibougamau district of Quebec, but diamond drilling was disappointing, and in September of this year, the option was dropped.

McIntyre, like Hollinger, has an active staff whose sole job it is to scout around and test out new properties. Accordingly, in the course of a year, the company's men are in and out of numerous areas.

Dome Gets Heir

Dome Mines, another Porcupine old-timer, has also sought the elixir of youth with some success.

Formed as an operating subsidiary of Dome in 1934, Sigma Mines is actively developing its property in Bourlamaque twp., in Quebec, north of Lamaque Mines. This property, acquired from Read-Authier Mines, for 1.2 million shares has seen considerable development work, and is apparently shaping up well. Dome has a three compartment shaft on its way to the 500-ft. level. To the end of 1934, Dome had spent nearly $200,000 on this property, and has been spending ever since.

Teck's Lamaque

Stepping across the southern boundary of Sigma, one finds oneself on another important subsidiary, Lamaque Gold Mines, which has been sponsored and developed by Teck Hughes Gold Mines, Kirkland Lake gold producer. Readers of The Post are probably familiar with the conditions at the parent property, and can realize the tremendous importance to Teck shareholders of the Lamaque development.

At Lamaque, development has been carried out at a rapid rate, and in a large scale manner. The first half of a 500-ton initial milling unit turned over in April of this year. Some time this month, the mill will be handling 500 tons per day. When it is realized that Lamaque was only formed in 1933, the rapidity of its development as a fairly large producer can be realized.

Teck owns over 70 per cent share interest in this property, Teck's investment in Lamaque is shown on the balance sheet at cost, at $2,088,807. The earnings of this subsidiary, which is already operating on a profitable basis, have an important bearing on the investment interest in Teck. This is a splendid example of the importance of the "subsidiary trend" to modern Canadian mining.

Sylvanite's "Heir"

Sylvanite Gold Mines, unpublicized Kirkland Lake gold producer, is another company that has its own exploring and developing subsidiary, through which it is constantly searching for an adopted heir. Erie Canadian Mines was incorporated in 1932, and is wholly owned by Sylvanite. Since its incorporation, Erie Canadian has examined many properties in eastern Canada, but until July, 1934, none had proven of sufficient worth to warrant expenditure of any large amount.

In July of last year, however, the company took an option on the La Roche and Martin claims in the Porcupine district. Preliminary work was satisfactory, with the result that in October of the same year, Delnite Mines was formed, Erie Canadian receiving shares in the new company for work done.

Erie Canadian took over for development Bathurst Gold Mines, at Narrow Lake, in the Red Lake district of Ontario in March, 1935.

Base Metals in Line

Golds are not the only companies which are adopting this policy of exploring for suitable offspring. Consolidated Mining & Smelting is perhaps the biggest spender in this regard, and is active in many sections of Canada. At the present time the company owns control in several promising outside ventures. From the Big Missouri property in British Columbia, to the far northern Beaverlodge district near Lake Athabasca; in Ontario, and Quebec, this company, controlled by the Canadian Pacific Railway, is spending thousands every year in developing outside properties, in addition to maintaining its position as the largest lead and zinc producer in the world.

Noranda, primarily a large copper gold producer in the Rouyn district of Quebec, has also fallen into line with this modern trend. Noranda's work at the Pamour Porcupine property was described recently at some length in The Financial Post. In addition, Noranda men are developing properties at Rose Lake, and in the Chibougamau district of Quebec.

Unlike Chain System

This trend toward subsidiary operations bears no resemblance to the "chain" phenomena in other lines of industrial activity. No small man is being frozen out as these large companies take over the younger properties. In many cases, if it were not for the sponsorship of the big operators, these young properties would lie undeveloped indefinitely. It takes experience and tremendous reserves to develop successfully a mining property, and the best place to find these two requisites is in Canada's big operators.

In most of the examples cited above, the large company has only a controlling interest, and there are plenty of shares available to the public, so that the small investor is not left on the outside. In the case of Young Davidson, the low grade nature of the ore demands the most efficient management, and it is questionable whether the property could be operated profitably by any but an experienced concern like Hollinger.

Evolution in Mining

Canadian mining appears to be entering a new phase of its evolution, a phase which may well be of vital import to investors.

As the accompanying article illustrates, the trend toward subsidiary operations, on the part of Canada's senior mineral producers, may have numerous and important consequences. Not only does this trend give Canadian mines equal rank with South African in the matter of estimable longevity, but the interests of the investor, in the choice between senior and junior golds, are definitely affected.

Among the bigger companies which spend thousands of dollars annually in the search for suitable "heirs" are Hollinger, Teck Hughes, Sylvanite, McIntyre Porcupine, Dome, among the golds, and Noranda and Consolidated Mining and Smelting among the base metal producers.

At the Mines

Bailor Gold Mines—A deal is pending by which the Telluride group in Northern Manitoba, controlled by this company, will be financed for further work, The Post understands. The property, staked by A. L. Stewart and J. Milligan, lies close to the Wylie-Dominion, now Gurney Gold Mines.

* * *

Bidgood Kirkland Gold Mines—is actively developing the 500-ft. level, in conjunction with a programme of surface development. Drilling from the 500-ft. level indicates commercial values across good mining widths below the present bottom level, the company reports.

* * *

Bur-Ley Long Lac Gold Mines—At the annual general meeting of shareholders, approval was given to changing the company's name to Bur-Ley Porcupine Mines Ltd. and the acquisition of a property three claims west of Pamour Porcupine.

* * *

Centralac Mining Co.—Shareholders will meet Nov. 6 to consider change of the company's name following negotiations for the acquisition of the Lally property in Porcupine, where a shaft has been sunk and several thousand ft. of surface work done.

* * *

Dictator Gold Mines—The company has taken over a small property in the Penticton District. Cash paid Oct. 15, 1935, was $1,000. On Dec. 1, 1935, $700 is payable and $21,000 is payable out of 15 per cent of smelter returns. Vendors are to receive in addition 50,000 of escrow stock.

* * *

Gabrielle Mines—Assets of this company, consisting of 75,376 shares of San Antonio Gold Mines will be distributed among shareholders at the rate of one share of San Antonio for each 13 shares of Gabrielle. The distribution will take place Jan. 29, 1936 at the end of the three months period required by Manitoba law. On that date, shares of the company will be dropped from the listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

* * *

Gilmour Gold Mines—Officials report that millheads from treatment of dump ore in a ten-day period averaged $11.50 a ton against an estimate of $8 a ton by the engineer. Recent samplings of Nos. 3 and 4 shafts gave an average of $32 per ton with gold at $35.

* * *

Howey Gold Mines—Due, it is believed, to lower earnings in the past year, Howey Gold Mines has reduced the dividend payment of Dec. 14 to two cents per share, from the three cents per share paid formerly. Record date is Nov. 14.

* * *

Manitou Mines—Diamond drilling on this property, in the English Brook sector of the Rice Lake, Manitoba field, is in full swing, A. J. McLaren, engineer reports. Drilling will continue until about Jan. 15.

* * *

Minto Gold Mines—Car of concentrates now being prepared for shipment will be the first produced since change over to flotation system. It is expected November results will indicate what may be expected from the new method.

* * *

Porcupine Crown Mines—Reports an important find on the Gomak property in Chester Twp., Sudbury district, development of which it is financing. The property is held by two subsidiaries of Porcupine Crown, Gomak Mines, and Chester Gold Mines. Installation of a 25-ton mill is under way.

* * *

Rickard Ramore Gold Mines—Carl M. Mohr, geologist, recommends further drilling on the Office, Cookery and Discovery veins to explore ore possibilities, in addition to continuing the original shaft on No. 3 vein to a depth of 300 ft. and the early installation of an assay plant.

* * *

Wendigo Gold Mines—Officials are advised that all machinery for the mill has arrived at the property in the Kenora district. Mill building foundations have been poured. The mill, being erected by the Allis-Chalmers Co. will have a designed capacity of 50 to 60 tons a day. It is expected to be in production about Dec. 15.

* * *

Young-Shannon Gold Mines—Operating in Chester twp. north of Sudbury report that No. 20 vein on which good values had been obtained on surface, has been extended easterly another 900 ft. Diamond drilling is under way on this property.

ANYOX PURCHASE ENDS DISCUSSION ON B. C. SMELTER

Believe Smelters to Operate Customs Plant

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—To what extent Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. plans to utilize the plant and equipment of Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co. at Anyox was the question which mining men in British Columbia were speculating on this week.

It seemed likely that the Granby plant under its new ownership would be used chiefly for the handling of ores from Big Missouri and other properties held in that area by Smelters, and that it would probably handle a large proportion of the output of other northwest B. C. and possibly some Alaska mines on a custom basis. President J. J. Warren, of Smelters stated to The Post recently that it was not the intention of the company to operate the Anyox mine, once regarded as the greatest copper property in the Empire, thus confirming the judgment of the former owners when they shut down operations last summer, primarily because of low metal prices.

Answers Old Question

It was obvious to most mining men that the Anyox plant could be made more valuable to Smelters than to Granby. The latter company has few active mining interests in British Columbia, while Smelters is, of course, the biggest operator of all, controlling prospective and producing mines in nearly every district and with its extensive smelting and refining interests in the Kootenay. By acquiring the Granby plant Smelters disposes of the riddle of many years standing: Will Consolidated establish a smelter on the coast.?

Properties now controlled by Consolidated and which could advantageously ship to a smelter at Anyox, thus saving the cost of the long rail haul to Trail, are: Big Missouri, Coast Copper, George Copper, Salmon Gold and Sunloch.

Of course there is always the possibility that Consolidated will dismantle the Anyox plant and transfer the machinery and equipment it requires to its Kootenay and other plants, but, with officials of Consolidated silent, the feeling on the coast is that Anyox will likely be reopened as a custom plant. In the past most of the ore produced at various mines on the coast has been shipped to the American Mining & Smelting Co. smelter at Tacoma, Wash. The desirability of having a tidewater smelter in Canadian territory has long been recognized.

MILL WARRANTED AT RED LAKE GOLD ENGINEER REPORTS

Values Good But Extent of Bodies Unknown

Although giving no estimate of tonnage available at present, John W. Shaw, consulting engineer for Red Lake Gold Shore Mines, adjoining Howey, states in a report to directors, that "it is quite evident that this property will be ready for production next summer."

Mr. Shaw states that as soon as returns are available on bulk samples of the ore sent to the Government testing plant at Ottawa, a mill will be planned, and the necessary equipment ordered for delivery after the spring breakup. He estimates that the initial capacity of the mill will be about 100 tons per day.

Not Normal Vein

In the body of the report Mr. Shaw says that work on the 425-ft. level indicates that the vein, which gave average values of $19.25 across a minimum width of 5 ft. is not the normal continuation of the vein on the two upper levels. Faults encountered in the shaft may, he states, account for this displacement.

"All we can say at present is that unusually large bodies of high grade ore have been indicated, and although the sampling gives a fairly accurate idea of the values, the widths are not as yet determined except in one place on the 182-ft. level, where it is at least 14 ft.," Mr. Shaw states.

To Deepen Shaft

The shaft will be deepened in an effort to show continuation of values at depth.

Grab Samples from N. W Ont.

From Our Own Correspondent

LOCHALSH, Ont.—A new and well-mineralized vein has been found on the White claims, scene of a major gold discovery described in last week's Post. The new find is a development over the week-end and the importance of the vein has not as yet been determined. Interest in the unusual gold showings has been evinced by mining groups, including the Lindsley organization, which had an engineer on the ground for examination and sampling this week. A deal for transfer for development is under negotiation.

* * *

Hollinger at Horwood

Under leadership of Hollinger Consolidated, which is working a big staff on the Smith-Thorne and other claims in the area totalling over 50, the Horwood Lake section is showing a considerable spurt of exploration effort. In addition to Hollinger, others of the big companies are taking interest in Horwood Lake, which is in the general Groundhog River section, and somewhat to the east and north of the Swayze area. Tyche Long Lac Gold Mines, successor to the Central Swayze Gold Mines, Ltd., and also having absorbed Daimpre Mining and Development Co., is among the companies having taken Horwood claims, and other companies represented in current interest include Roche Longlac, Prospectors' Airways, Mining Corp., McIntyre and the Connell group.

N. C. URQUHART & CO.
STOCK BROKERS
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
15 King Street West Toronto, Ont.
ADel. 6028

ARGOSY OPENS UP INTERESTING ORE NEED POWER SOON

Old Casey Summit Property Shapes Up Well Under Joint Management

From Our Own Correspondent

SIOUX LOOKOUT. — Continued development at the former Casey-Summit mine of Argosy Gold Mines is opening up increasingly important ore indications, and the enterprise will soon be faced with the necessity of securing electric power for mill and plant operation, according to local information from the property at Casummit Lake. In the meantime, the recently installed Diesel plant, augmented by the old steam plant which motivated all the preliminary campaign in this property, will be added to so that exploration can advance on a vigorous scale.

As Casey-Summit Gold Mines, this prospect was brought to production stage by Maple Leaf Mines, Ltd., financing, later being beset with fiscal difficulties only clarified by the entry of a combination of Kenty Gold Mines, Northern Canada Mining Corp., and Coniagas Mines, which jointly made available funds for the present campaign. It is not proposed to start the mill, which is of 50 tons daily capacity, until an ample supply of ore is on hand.

Chief development is on the No. 2 vein, with most recent work having opened up the 400-ft. level for a length of 200 ft., following sinking of a winze from the 300-ft. level. On this length consistent values of around $20 per ton gold have been obtained, with average width approximately 3.5 ft. on the vein matter, which would be supplemented in stoping by frequent lenses of ore in the hanging wall. To assist underground speed in developing, a light diamond drill is probing structure.

Quite recently a new vein was encountered some 550 ft. west of the main or No. 2 vein,

Silver Trading

Trading in Montreal
Oct. 28 to Nov. 2)

	High	Low	Close	Contracts
Oct.	65.87	65.85	65.85	19
Nov.	65.88	65.75	65.76	24
Dec.	65.85	65.35	65.40	74

Mill at Wayside To Start Shortly, Foresee Cost Cut

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Wayside Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., will start operation of its combined flotation-cyanide mill during the third week in November, according to present plans.

P. E. Ritchie, managing director, says that 100 men have been engaged on the property completing the installation and providing an additional power plant to provide auxiliary service in the event of interruption.

Lower power costs have been assured by possession of water rights staked by Osmund Fergusson, a director, some years ago. With a 420-horsepower unit already in operation, Wayside recently purchased a 350 horsepower plant from Kootenay Florence Mining Co.

With its own mill in operation Wayside will save money on shipment of concentrates.

Winnipeg's Newest Hotel
The Marlborough
In the Heart of the City
Fireproof Construction
European Plan
Rates in Keeping with the Times
220 Rooms

Pitblado, Hoskin, Grundy, Bennest and Drummond-Hay
Pitblado, Hoskin, Turner, McEwen and Alsaker
Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.
Hamilton Building
WINNIPEG, CANADA

Investors' Chronicle
6d Established 1860 6d
Has the Largest Net Sales of any Weekly Financial Newspaper in Great Britain
OVERSEAS FINANCE
Special Correspondents in all Financial Centres
A free specimen copy will be forwarded on post card application to:
THE PUBLISHER,
INVESTORS' CHRONICLE,
20, BISHOPSGATE,
LONDON E.C. 2, ENG.

CENTRAL PATRICIA
For up-to-date information on this property write or telephone
J. E. Grasett & Co.
MEMBERS THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
302 Bay St. WAverley 4781 Toronto
Branch Office: Keele and Dundas Sts. Junction 1167

J. M. CONSOLIDATED MINES, LTD.
The stock of this company has interesting speculative possibilities. Communicate with us for analysis containing full information.
COLLING and COLLING
Members
The Toronto Stock Exchange
Winnipeg Grain Exchange
Canadian Commodity Exchange, Inc.
HEAD OFFICE
33 Temperance St.
WAverley 4831
BRANCHES
28 Bloor St. W., MI. 1154
Keele at Dundas, JU. 4126

RECOVERY BEFORE REFORM!
Says Grant Dexter, in Maclean's, November 15th:
"Mr. King believes that recovery cannot be secured through reform and reform must await recovery."
Read national news first in the national news magazine.
Maclean's
November 15th Issue
Now on sale — 5 cents

Sudbury Nickel Firms Paying Out Millions For Ore Development

Inco and Falconbridge Work at Peak Capacity

NO IMMEDIATE BOOST

Companies Seen Banking on Future as Tonnage Hits Record Figures

From Our Own Correspondent

SUDBURY.—When International Nickel Co. about eight years ago announced its intention to spend $50 millions in the expansion of its mining and metallurgical plants and operations, it launched the programme which was to take five years to complete. The casual observer must have concluded that this immense project would take care of all demands for nickel and copper for years to come. It appeared to be the limit in production needs.

But, with the above staggering sum expended the nickel industry of the Sudbury district is spending more millions in preparing to meet the metal demands of the world in years to come. While present needs are being met with existing facilities, and no immediate production increases are contemplated, nickel executives are planning for the future in order that metal stocks may be kept sufficient to supply growing industry.

Creighton Shaft Well Down

Both International and Falconbridge Nickel are increasing facilities for ore development. International at the beginning of this year launched the sinking of a new vertical shaft at its Creighton mine and Falconbridge has a new shaft nearly completed on which in a year or so its main operations will be centred, enlarging its entire scheme of mining.

The big new shaft at the Creighton is now well over half way down to its first objective of about 4,250 ft. This job is virtually a two-year programme, and the shaft should be ready for service about the end of 1936 or early in 1937. The project is to cost $2.7 millions. It will double the hoisting capacity of the Creighton mine.

A crew is now erecting headframes, power house and other surface buildings, and the Creighton landscape is changing. The hoisting installation will be one of the largest in the world, utilizing a total of 3,000 h.p. The shaft will have a capacity of 4,000 tons of ore per day, and the speed of the hoisting equipment will be 2,000 ft. per minute. The cages and skips are being made of nickel alloy steel, adopted by Inco for all such installations. There are six compartments, two of which will be used for hoisting, two for men and material, one for manway and pipeway, and one for ventilation. The cages will carry 60 men at a time.

Hoisting Record Tonnage

While this work has been proceeding, tonnage hoisted at the Creighton was reduced, and the Frood was called upon to make up the difference.

The big mine is hoisting ore at the greatest daily rate in its history, and the force is the largest ever engaged at the property. Production can be increased at any time, as over 100 stopes, not all of them being worked at present are prepared to deliver ore. There have been reports from time to time that the company planned re-opening the Levack mine, but it is understood nothing has been planned. Together with this former Mond mine, Inco has the Garson, Murray and Stobie mines in reserve, one or all of which can be placed in operation as desired.

Falconbridge Gets Power

In a smaller way than its big competitor, Falconbridge Nickel is well along in its three-year mine expansion programme. Abitibi Canyon power will be delivered for servicing the new No. 5 shaft, by Nov. 20. The new hoists and other machinery, held up because of power delay, will be ready about Nov. 25. The transmission line has been completed by Hydro from the Canyon line near Chelmsford, and a substation is now being built on Falconbridge property, adjacent to the new shaft.

While underground work in the new ground has been slowed up somewhat pending power delivery, substantial progress has been made in operations from the new shaft, and the ore picture is steadily growing larger. On the 500-ft. level, drifting eastward in the new workings has reached a distance of about 1,300 ft. from the shaft, virtually all in ore, and the east face at last reports showed a 15-ft. width of ore. At the 1,200-ft. level, a station capable of large-tonnage handling has been opened. The ore horizon has been cut in satisfactory width and grade, and drifting both east and west has proceeded for about 200 ft. A crosscut at this horizon, the lowest in the mine, showed 21 ft. of ore running 1.7 per cent nickel. The best section is five ft. in width, of 2-3 per cent nickel.

Copper Content Better

Falconbridge is thus proving up its eastern ore resources, and a favorable development is the fact that the copper content is increasing as compared with the ore in the west workings.

Falconbridge officials have made it clear that no immediate production increases are planned. Expanding development work will require at least two years, and it is expected that a year will elapse before the main operations are transferred from the original No. 1 shaft to the No. 5.

When the new shaft was started it was necessary to dig through 110 ft. of gravel overburden before reaching bedrock, but this gravel, then an inconvenience, is to prove a valuable asset to Falconbridge. A railway has been constructed between the old shaft and the new backfill shaft near the No. 5, and in the near future surface gravel will be electrically shovelled into cars and transported underground at both places for backfill. The company, however, has been obliged to buy ground on the Coniston road for clay, used daily in the smelter.

The mine is now producing at a rate of about 11 million pounds of nickel and 5.3 million pounds of copper annually. The present working force is around 700 men.

Publications

Cariboo's Lode Gold Mines—Subject of article in November Bulletin of Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy, by Douglas Lay, resident government engineer.

Sudbury's Nickel Plants—Subject of article by J. C. Nicholls, assistant to president of International Nickel Co. in November Bulletin of Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy.

Slocan Mining Camp—Memoir (No. 184) issued by Bureau of Economic Geology Department of Mines, Ottawa, by Dr. C. E. Cairnes.

MANITOBA & EASTERN LIKE TEMAGAMI GROUP

Option Dropped on Sturgeon River Group, President Reveals

Walter E. Hurd, president of Manitoba and Eastern Mines, reporting to shareholders, states that during the last few months, "important possibilities" have been indicated on the western section of the company's Temagami property. It is believed that the continuation of the ore zone being explored by Consolidated Mining and Smelting on the adjoining property has been discovered on Manitoba and Eastern property at a point about 2,000 ft. from Smelters' exposures. Owing to the fact that swamp covers most of the ground, diamond drilling will be carried out rather than the usual trenching and surface work.

To Enlarge Plant

Speaking of the Straw Lake Beach Gold Mines in which Manitoba and Eastern acquired an interest in May of this year, Mr. Hurd states that development work on the 300-ft. level has proven the downward continuation of the ore shoots exposed on the 100-ft. level, and there is now indicated about $225,000 worth of ore averaging $14.58 per ton over a stoping width of from 32 to 33 inches. Work has been suspended until arrangements can be completed for the enlargement of the mining plant.

Straw Lake Holdings

The option held by Manitoba and Eastern on 11 claims in the Sturgeon River area was dropped after surface work failed to disclose values of importance.

In the report, Mr. Hurd reveals that Manitoba and Eastern's interest in Straw Lake Beach Gold Mines amounts to more than 300,000 shares. Moneta Porcupine Mines also holds an interest in Straw Lake which is understood to give Moneta control.

Falcon Set to Begin Dewatering Workings

From Our Own Correspondent

SUDBURY.—Falcon Gold Mines recently organized as a subsidiary of South Tiblemont Mines, is currently beginning the dewatering of the old Beckley shaft, in Falconbridge township, northwest of Sudbury. A force of men has been assembled to get the work under way, and equipment has been installed. The new compressor house is nearing completion, and a large supply of mine timber has been delivered.

Operations have been retarded owing to the delay in getting the necessary mining supplies on the ground. With these now on hand it is anticipated that rapid progress will be made in underground development.

The management expects to clear the shaft of water in a few days, and then the shaft will be collared and a head frame constructed. It is the intention to deepen the shaft from its present depth of 49 ft. to 200 ft. Levels will be opened at the 100 and 200-ft. horizons.

British Group Options Fairview Amalgamated

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Shareholders of Fairview Amalgamated have authorized directors to carry out the deal with C. W. Vaupell, engineer for Mexican Exploration Co., subsidiary of a large British mining concern which seeks control of the British Columbia property, in the Okanagan district.

Under the terms of the deal Vaupell will take a 90-day option on the property for $50,000 cash and a further $150,000 at a later date, payments to give the British interests a 60 per cent interest. Mexican Exploration Co. will advance funds to develop the property at 6 per cent and this will be repaid when the mine reaches production. An option on the adjacent Fairview Queen and Fairview Comstock properties has been taken by the same interests.

Gold Fern Shipments Average 2.8 Ozs. a Ton

From a shipment of ore made to the smelter from its property in the Nelson district of British Columbia, Gold Fern Mines reports an average recovery of 2.8 ounces gold per ton. N. D. McKechnie, engineer in charge of operations, reports to the directors that development work, aimed at mill construction in the spring, is continuing. It is believed that continued ore shipments will largely defray costs of present operations.

Issue Small Scale Map In Detail of Dominion

A new map of Canada on a scale of 100 miles to one inch has just been issued by the Topographical & Air Survey Bureau, Department of the Interior, Ottawa. The new map has been produced to meet the demand for a smaller map of handy size useful for general reference purposes. It is 25 inches by 36 inches and shows all of Canada south of latitude 75. In addition to typical features the map shows cities and towns and all the railways.

Copies may be obtained from the surveyor general, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Granby Pays Out $5 a Share More Capital Rebate

First capital distribution on the part of Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co. since February, 1932, has been made. The distribution amounts to $5 per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 2 to shareholders of record Nov. 15, 1935. The 1932 distribution amounted to 12½ cents per share.

While no official statement has been made, it is reported that the price recently paid by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. for the Anyox property was slightly in excess of $300,000. The company's Allenby Mine is still for sale. Copper, however, is still selling at below the 10-cent per lb. figure set by Charles Bocking, president, as the minimum for profitable operation.

Shinintree Gold Mines Options 175,000 Shares

From Our Own Correspondent

SUDBURY.—Enlargement of operations at Shinintree Gold Mines in the West Shiningtree area is anticipated shortly as result of a deal just announced. To date Lionel Brooke, Sudbury mining engineer, and president, has financed development work. Arrangements have now been made for underwriting a block of 175,000 shares at 25c per share.

Operations have been under way throughout the summer at the property, formerly the Bennett claims, and the shaft, sunk with hand steel, has attained a depth of about 100 ft. Rich ore was reported from surface stripping, and a vertical prospect shaft sunk by previous operators to a depth of 36 ft. present owners are deepening this shaft and will undertake lateral work at the 100-ft. horizon to explore the veins found on surface. The shaft, it is stated, has been in ore practically all the way.

Calgary & Edmonton Re-elect Directors

Directors of Calgary and Edmonton Corp. were all returned to office at the sixth annual meeting of the company held in Winnipeg recently. The board comprises the following: H. F. Osler, pres.; D. C. Coleman, vice-pres.; Hon. Patrick Burns, Rt. Hon. Viscount Chaplin, A. H. Douglas, C. Edward Disher, Charles F. Joyce, F. Gordon Osler, and Frederick Roche.

September Silver Exports

Canada, in September, shipped silver bullion to the amount of 1,066,024 ounces valued at $697,116 compared with 1,182,331 ounces valued at $583,279 a year ago. Of this amount, 986,754 ounces went to the United States, the remainder going to the United Kingdom.

Box of Athabaska

Yukon Sourdough Finds His Pot of Gold and Canada's New Goldfield

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—Back in 1897, Tom Box, then a young prospector working in British Columbia, panning gold from the beds of mountain streams and looking for the "mother lode," heard of the Yukon. He joined the trek to the great new discovery field and for eight years was one of the thousands who prospected its creeks and river beds.

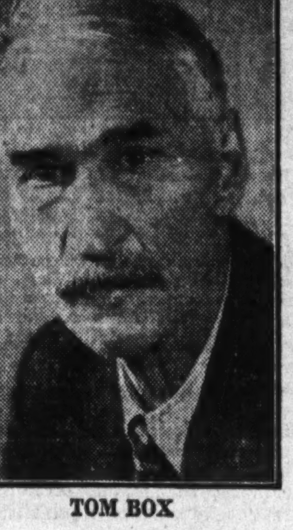
This week he passed through Winnipeg on his way east, having realized his dream of making a great discovery and also of getting some of the fruits of his years of toil. He is one of the pioneers of the Athabaska Lake discoveries. He has interested Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. to the point where they have taken a 90 per cent interest, leaving him a ten per cent interest and paying him a handsome annuity.

Tom does not hesitate to say that he believes Goldfields, the name of the settlement and of the field, will become one of the greatest mining camps in Canada.

He Stuck to Athabaska

He really began serious work of geologizing the territory and the shores of the lake in 1928 but it was not until a year later that he really made his first discovery and this was base metals, high grade copper, nickel and galena. About the same time news of the strike at Great Bear Lake reached the little community of prospectors and everybody but Tom left in a hurry to get in on the new field. Box continued his prospecting and in 1934 was rewarded by making a find on the north shore of the lake, approximately 125 miles east of Fort Chippewyan. By Aug. 1 Smelters had a geologist and a small crew on the ground and by fall had flown in a drill. They now have a crew of 75 men working. One shaft is down 250 ft. and another 1,500 ft. east has been commenced. The crew would have been larger had it been possible to construct camps to house them all and get in provisions and equipment earlier.

Several other big companies have crews at work and quite a number of small outfits. Three miles away Jos. Errington has a crew of 20 men working on a big contact lead that is apparently 50 ft. in width and has been traced for a length of well over a thousand ft. It is nickelite, carrying gold as high as four ounces to the ton and silver running 135 ounces. In it there are big lenses of pitchblende and Mr. Box believes that it will prove to be a greater field for radium, nickel, etc., than any yet found in Canada.



TOM BOX

The present field is about 10 miles in length by three or four miles in width, but is likely to be greatly extended as prospecting continues. Mr. Box looks forward to the day when Saskatchewan will reap a greater revenue from its mineral resources than it does from its great grain fields.

Setback Only Temporary To West. Canada Farmers

Drought, depression and wheat crop failure have only provided a temporary setback to the farmers of Western Canada, said John A. Rowland, general manager of the Canada Permanent Trust Co., in Toronto this week. Farmers have not been defeated in their battle.

This year, he remarked, farmers are confident that in 1936 they will not have to face the same disappointments. Although droughts cannot be overcome, he said, they are featured by regularity of occurrence which could be provided against.

Mining Enquiries

J. M. Consolidated

I have some money with which I prepared to take a bit of a fling in mining. While I want something with a little more speculation in it than the senior golds, I don't, of course, want to invest in a known "dud," or in a racket. What do you think of J.M. Consolidated?

J. M. Consolidated Mines is developing a group of properties in the Patricia district of Ontario equipped with an initial 25-ton unit of a 100-ton mill. This mill has operated intermittently, but lack of power precluded carrying on development work and operating a mill at the same time. As a result the mill is not, at the time of writing, in operation and efforts are being concentrated on underground development. Negotiations for electric power are under way and officials hope that with the introduction of power, milling on a 100-ton basis will be resumed. It is expected that this will occur some time this year.

In the meantime, the company is reported getting encouraging results in development of ore and is understood to have sufficient ore reserves to last a 100-ton mill for two years. With current assets of $31,358 as at March 15, as against current liabilities of $7,935, this proposition presents a fair prospect.

Stadacona Rouyn

While renewing my subscription, I would like to ask for some information regarding Stadacona Rouyn Mines. Anything you can give me would be welcome.

Stadacona Rouyn Mines has had encouraging results lately and prospects for modest production appear bright, although the company's record has been marred somewhat by a series of capital reorganizations, necessitated by lack of funds. This spring shareholders voted to increase the capital from 3.5 million to 5.5 million shares. This increase was necessary to raise finances for the construction of a 200-ton mill. Montreal interests have since undertaken to provide finances to the extent of $700,000. It is not expected that all of this amount will be necessary to bring the property into production. Recently it was announced that foundations for the mill are being poured and tenders have been called for its construction. The balance sheet as at May 10, 1935, showed cash on hand of $61,190. Accounts payable are shown at $5,478 with loans payable amounting to $36,645.

Home Oil Co.

I would appreciate as much information as possible on Home Oil Co.

I understand its property in Alberta is operated under contract with the Imperial Oil. A few years ago, it had several high production wells.

Is it true, that it is now interested in gold mining operations in British Columbia? Has it any connection with Home Oil Distributors?

Home Oil Co. is now a holding company, having investments in various mining concerns in British Columbia. As you suggest, the company formerly owned and operated producing petroleum and natural gas properties in the Turner Valley district of Alberta, all of which were turned over to the Royalite Oil Co., Imperial Oil subsidiary, in November, 1934. As a result of this exchange, Home Oil holds 22,000 shares of Royalite stock. A proposal to distribute the shares to shareholders of Home Oil on the basis of one Royalite for each 40 Home Oil was voted down at the 1935 annual meeting.

In January, 1935, the company disposed of its interests in Home Oil Distributors Ltd. for the sum of $66,000. This interest originally cost the company $50, being the amount shown in the balance sheet.

In addition, Home Oil holds shares in Bralorne Mines, Pacific Eastern Gold, Pioneer Gold Mines, Placer Engineers Ltd. The balance sheet as at December 31, 1934, showed that current assets exceeded current liabilities by $411,374.

Macassa Mines

Some bonds which I held have recently matured, and I am looking for a reinvestment proposition in Canadian mines. Macassa Mines has been suggested to me. Do you think this proposition would fit my case? You can understand that I cannot afford to gamble, and am talking from the "long hold" point of view.

While Macassa Mines is handled by men of considerable mining experience and last year joined the ranks of dividend payers, the company's operations are, from the long run point of view, somewhat of an experiment. The company was formed in an effort to prove up the westerly extension of the rich Kirkland Lake belts. As at March 31 last, the company had ore reserves of nearly 72,000 tons of an average value of $15 per ton. Most of this ore, however, has been obtained from what is known as a "tongue" and it is felt by some observers that the ore possibilities of this property are uncertain.

Because of the experimental nature of the Macassa operation, its stock is vulnerable and is an easy mark for market raids, by forces outside the company. The future of the company must depend on development to the west of the shaft and to date this has not been very encouraging, although the possibilities of the mine are by no means exhausted. In the meantime, operations at the mill are proceeding satisfactorily and the company is producing approximately $90,000 in gold per month.

United Empire Gold & Silver

Any information you can supply me in connection with United Empire Gold & Silver Mining Co. will be greatly appreciated.

This company was incorporated in British Columbia in 1928, and has its head office at 806 Standard Bank Bldg., Vancouver. It holds a gold-silver-lead-zinc property of 14 claims north of Stewart, B.C., in the Portland Canal mining division. While some tunnelling has been done on this property, we have no indication that it is active at present, efforts on our part to obtain information having not as yet met with success. Of an authorized capitalization of four million shares, par value 50 cents, 3,800,220 were outstanding at last report.

PANTEPEC OIL IS NEWCOMER ON EXCHANGE

Venezuelan Company Holds Large Oil Concessions

Pantepec Oil Co. of Venezuela, a newcomer to the Canadian investment field, was listed recently on the industrial section of the Toronto Stock Exchange, trading having started Nov. 4.

A study of the information supplied the exchange in connection with listing shows that Pantepec is primarily a holding company, owning 90.35 per cent of the stock of Pantepec Consolidated of Venezuela Inc.

Among the wholly owned subsidiaries of Pantepec Consolidated are the following:

Pantepec Oil Fields Corp., Venezuelan Pantepec Co., American Venezuelan Oilfields, Compania Maritima Paraguana, Corporacion de Tierras de Falcon, Alamao Oil Corp., and Bolivar Oil Concessions Co.

In addition, Pantepec Consolidated has a stock interest in two other Venezuelan oil concerns.

Standard Agreement

As outlined in a recently issued analysis of the company, issued by Watt & Watt, of Toronto, Pantepec has an agreement with Standard Oil of Venezuela, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey, whereby Standard is to drill six wells to a depth of at least 4,000 ft. on Pantepec's property. When these wells are completed, (and Standard is given three years to complete the work,) Pantepec will either get the properties back, free of debt, or if commercial oil is found, will receive a one-third interest in production. Standard may drill on only one million of the 1.6 million acres on which Pantepec holds concessions.

At the present time there are no producing wells on Pantepec's property.

In addition to the Venezuelan concessions, Pantepec, through Petroleum Corp. of Venezuela, has an interest in East Texas acreage, on which there are 27 producing wells.

Pantepec Oil Co. has an authorized capitalization of 2.5 million shares, raised from two million shares early this year. Par value is $1. Of this amount, 2,273,935 shares are issued, or under option.

Officers of the company, which was incorporated with a Delaware charter on Oct. 2, 1926, and has its head office at 405 Lexington Ave., N.Y., are as follows: W. F. Buckley, president; E. A. Pierce, vice-pres.; J. L. Barnett, sec.-treas.; B. V. Becker, Joseph H. Himes, T. F. Lee, A. J. Morris, Carll Tucker, J. A. Richardson, Louis Serrure, Fergus Reid, Henry Hinds, A. W. Koster, M. M. Hembt, and R. E. Martin, directors.

September Gold Output

Raw gold exported from Canada in September amounted to 15,211 ounces valued at $524,502 as compared with 14,326 ounces at $434,821 in Sept., 1934. The entire export went to the United States. Gold bullion to the amount of 363,698 ounces at $12,693,700 also went to the United States. In September last year export was 159,054 ounces at $5.4 millions.

Lead Goes to Germany

Pig lead exports from Canada amounted to 184,886 cwt., valued at $542,076 in September as against 226,480 cwt., at $397,556 in September last year. Lead in ore valued at $23,482 went almost entirely to Germany. A year ago the value was $18,324.

A. J. PATTISON Jr. & CO. Ltd.
Established 1907
CORPORATION SECURITIES
Royal Bank—EL. 5101
TORONTO

ANGLO HURONIAN TO PUSH SEARCH FOR PRODUCER

Dorfman Stresses Obstacles to Profitable Investments

A broad hint that Anglo-Huronian Ltd., which at present is acting largely in the rôle of an investment company, will in the future pay particular attention to exploration and the finding and developing of new properties, was thrown out at the annual meeting of shareholders held in Toronto recently.

André Dorfman, president, reviewing activities, expressed the opinion that the administration of large funds was becoming increasingly difficult because, he said the general conditions presented an "uncertain and even gloomy outlook."

"European nations have been preparing—for years secretly and now in the open—for the next war," Mr. Dorfman stated. "Normal economic life within national boundaries and commercial relations between countries has ceased or is greatly reduced."

Capital Safe Here

In view of these facts, Mr. Dorfman felt that capital is as safe in Canada as anywhere else and unless the Dominion persists in scaring it away, there ought to be no difficulty in attracting capital for the development of mines. Canada always has been and will be for several generations a "development proposition," Mr. Dorfman said.

In keeping with this opinion, the president expressed the opinion that if and when Anglo Huronian had its own producing mine, the directors would "feel a lot easier."

An interim dividend of 20c. per share, payable December 2 to shareholders of record November 22, was declared. At the same time the president announced that a similar dividend would be paid in June, 1936.

Changes in Mining

Mr. Dorfman noted several major changes in the Canadian mining picture in the last few years. The established large-scale operators, he pointed out, were all concentrating on exploration and many of them now had subsidiary producers. Prior to a few years ago a large producer would not have considered new property unless it had potentialities at least as great as the parent property. He also noted that the smaller mines were having noteworthy success. There was a greater tendency to spend money on geological bets, many of which turned out to be a good investment.

Vipond Operators

Questioned regarding the Vipond operation, Mr. Dorfman said that directors did not consider the expenditure of $1 million in development work, warranted. The property was held without outstanding obligations and Mr. Dorfman recommended a policy of waiting in order that conditions at depth might be illuminated by the near-by big Porcupine operators. Vipond did not lie on the main strike of the Porcupine ore body and occurrences of ore were very irregular. Recent advice from the mine stated that new veins had been found which might keep Vipond in operation until next spring. Further than that the president could not say.

With respect to Vicour, he pointed out that Anglo-Huronian had already spent $125,000 and did not feel that results warranted further expenditure.

Regarding its outside interest, the directors were very satisfied. In order of importance, Anglo-Huronian's main interest in other companies consists of Prospectors Airways, Castle-Trethewy, which is developing a new property, Omega, Cyril Knight Prospecting Co. and Engineers Exploration. All these investments held distinct possibilities, Mr. Dorfman said.

Equity $4.10 Per Share

The actual equity behind Anglo-Huronian shares was put at $4.10. The company's outside interests were, of course, in addition to this equity.

Questioned by C. G. Williams regarding the item of $14,750 shown in the surplus account for special government audit, Mr. Dorfman said the audit had been done by the government but that Anglo-Huronian had to pay the cost. The findings of the auditors, as read to the meeting by the secretary, acquitted Anglo-Huronian of any illegal operations, either within or without the company.

Mining Reports

Macassa Mines

Earnings per share of about six cents for the first six months of its fiscal year, are revealed by Macassa Mines, Kirkland Lake producer, in a statement to shareholders accompanying the Nov. 1 dividend cheques. The six cents per share figure compares with 15 cents per share earned for the entire 1934 fiscal year.

The report shows that tonnage and grade is being fairly well maintained. Since gross recovery was valued at $533,795, and the company milled 34,246 tons in the six months period, recovery per ton works out to about $15.58, as compared with a recovery per ton of about $15.91 during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1935.

Estimated earnings for the six months April 1 to Sept. 30, 1935, are as follows:

Estimated Earnings
April 1 to Sept. 30, 1935

	$
Gross value of prod.	533,795
Add: Sundry revenue	6,691
Total revenue	540,486
Less: Devel., oper., gen. chgs. & admin.	271,578
Res. for Dom., prov. & munic. taxes	24,445
Plant depr. & equip. & explor. w/o	69,856
Estimated net profits	174,607
Tons milled	34,246
Est. Earns. per Share*	$0.0664

* Based on shares outstanding as at Mar. 31, 1935.

Mining Corp.

Reporting on activities during the quarter ended Sept. 30, Mining Corporation of Canada reveals that ore reserves at its subsidiary, Ashley Gold Mining Corp. were reduced from 21,000 tons estimated as at June 30, to 15,500 tons as at Sept. 30.

During the quarter, Ashley's mill handled 11,677 tons, from which bullion valued at $103,308, in Canadian funds, was recovered. Operating costs at the mine, including development totalled $90,387, leaving an operating profit of $12,921. Mining Corporation reports that a new exploration programme at Ashley, based upon an independent geological examination, has been started, and should bear fruit in the present quarter.

Laguna Gold

Referring to Laguna Gold Mines, also controlled by Mining Corp. the report states that little development in ore was done during the period, work having been concentrated in crosscutting and raising the new shaft. Instead of the drilling programme outlined in the report for the quarter ended June 30, it was decided to sink the shaft to establish a new level at 750 ft.

Mention is again made in this report regarding the decision of officials to suspend milling at Base Metals Corp. in a few months, and concentrate on development work.

Gurney Starts to Work On Former Wylie Group

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—A large quantity of supplies and equipment is being sent to Gurney Gold Mines near Cranberry Portage and part of the crew are already on the ground.

Gurney, is the company recently organized to take over the partially developed Wylie Dominion property. Surface and underground work carried out by Wylie Dominion indicated an extensive ore body grading nearly $20 per ton. Underground explorations are to be resumed immediately and materials have been sent in for the construction of a spur line at mileage 12 on the Sherridon branch of the C.N.R. which is only 3 miles from the property.

Engineers representing the backers of Gurney Gold Mines have completed examination of the property and have reported favorably on it.

International Mining Corp. Reports Officers' Equity

James Y. Murdoch, director of International Mining Corp., far-flung prospecting, exploration and holding company, held 700 common shares, and 3,500 warrants to purchase common stock before Sept. 1, 1939, at $10 per share, reports to the Securities and Exchange Commission of U. S. reveal. John C. Brennon, of New York, secretary of the corporation, held 200 shares, and 200 warrants.

At the same time, Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co. reported that J. P. Watson, director, increased his holdings in this company 200 shares to 203 shares.

Copper Exports Up

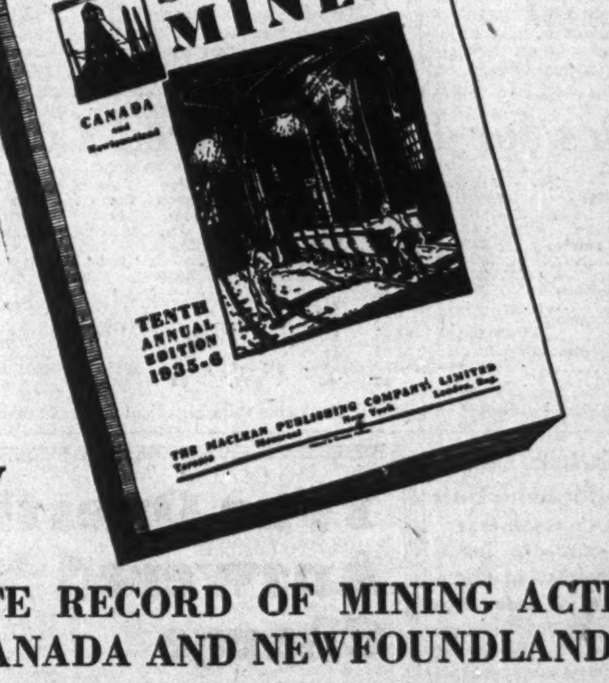
Copper exports during September were worth $2 millions as against $1.8 millions a year ago.

NORTHERN CANADA MINING CORPORATION, LIMITED
Invests in Canadian Mines and Mining Properties
68 King St. East, Toronto, Can.

W. E. BAILOR Ltd.
Diamond Drill Contractors
HIGHLY EXPERIENCED MEN
WORK GUARANTEED
Estimates on Request
301 McArthur Bldg.
WINNIPEG. PHONE 97 100.

JACKSON BROS.
GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED
HURON & ERIE BLDG. — WINNIPEG
STOCK EXCHANGE BLDG. — VANCOUVER
STOCKS — BONDS — GRAIN
Members, Winnipeg Grain Exchange — Winnipeg Stock Exchange
Vancouver Stock Exchange — Canadian Commodity Exchange.
Orders executed over private wires on
NEW YORK - MONTREAL - TORONTO - VANCOUVER

5,000 Mining Companies
Fully Covered in this Book


THE FINANCIAL POST
SURVEY OF MINES
CANADA and Newfoundland
TENTH ANNUAL EDITION 1935-6
THE MACLEAN PUBLISHING COMPANY LIMITED
Toronto Montreal New York London, Eng.

360 Pages
12" X 9"

Price,
$2 a Copy

A COMPLETE RECORD OF MINING ACTIVITIES
IN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND
Ready for Delivery Now
Send in Your Order Now. Use Coupon

THE FINANCIAL POST,
481 University Avenue,
Toronto 2, Canada.

Please send me postpaid .... copies of The Financial Post Survey of Mines,
New 1935-6 Edition. Enclosed is $........... in payment.
Name .... Street or Box ....
City .... Province 607

Low-Priced Stocks

Shares Depreciated by Unfavorable Factors Offer Possibilities of Large but Risky Profits

By C. W. STOLLERY

Among the very low-priced common shares may lie the maximum possible capital profits...provided always that recovery is really on its way. Low prices, of course, do not necessarily mean bargain prices.

Leverage is the technical term used to indicate the greater potential profits in a rising securities market in shares which are junior to bonds and preference stock.

This investment principle is based on taking a substantial risk to obtain the maximum income and capital profit for a minimum outlay of funds.

Leverage refers to the greater proportionate share of profits...or losses...accruing to the holder of the extreme fringe of the equity. A corporation having both bonds and preferred shares, for instance, may have to earn a substantial amount to barely cover payments on these securities. If, however, earnings increase above the bare amount needed for the senior securities, common shares get it all. They may benefit by payment of dividends, and in market value, simply as a result of their more than proportionate share of increased earnings.

Leverage Illustrated

Two cases illustrate the point.

A company like Cockshutt Plow has only common shares outstanding. If, when it has any, its profits were doubled, the income accruing to the common stock would be doubled.

Then there may be a company such as C.P.R., which has bonds and preferred shares as well as common stock. It has been barely covering bond interest and preferred dividends, although the latter are not being paid. If, however, C.P.R. net earnings were to increase 50 per cent, earnings on the common shares would be over 15 times as great as they were in 1934. All the increase would accrue to the common stock. The more than proportionate rise in earnings per common share would be due to the leverage caused by existence of senior securities.

Leverage and Values

The effect of leverage on the market values for common shares may be equally marked. Recently the New York Stock Exchange charted the courses since 1929 of three groups of common shares: 15 consistent dividend-payers; 15 intermittent dividend-payers; 15 non-dividend-payers.

The approximate fluctuations in market price of the three groups were as follows:

Share Price Contrasts

Group:	1929 High	1932 Low	Recent level	Decline %	Recovery %
15 consistent	175	33	100	81	200
15 intermittent	94	9½	37	90	300
15 non-payers	57	2¼	11	96	389

In the great slump of values, the non-dividend-payers lost 96 per cent of their value, but even the consistent payers lost 81 per cent in price.

In the recovery of share prices, the non-payers have advanced nearly twice as far from their lowest level as has the best group.

This is the price aspect of leverage. It is the theme of this article.

Cats and Dogs

Low-priced common shares, in some cases, are little more than the water that was injected into corporation capitalizations in the booming days of 1928 and 1929. Low-priced shares are usually those which earn and pay nothing. In a firm share market such as has existed for the past year and more, shares which sell at exceedingly low levels invariably do so because of some unfavorable circumstance.

Ten in Group

Here is a group of ten such low-priced stocks.

- English Electric B.
- Canadian Canners common.
- Western Canada Flour common.
- Canada Bread common.
- Blue Ribbon common.
- Canada Cement common.
- Massey-Harris common.
- Dominion Tar common.
- Gypsum, Lime common.
- General Steel Wares common.

This is far from being an all-comprehensive list. In making selections, the only rule followed was to avoid shares which seemed absolutely hopeless.

Among the ten there may be some which will become worthless. Some of them, however, may enjoy considerably greater than average appreciation in value; always, of course, if and when industrial recovery continues.

Are They Good Buys?

Harassed by talk of inflation, and already hit by lower interest yields, many an investor is scouting around for material to recoup his fortunes.

Sooner or later he or she comes up against common stocks.

A few years ago many of these were in the limelight with prices that are now but a dim memory. It is the possibility of their return to their former heights which makes the investor's mouth water. But there may be pitfalls.

Ten well-known stocks are discussed by Mr. Stollery in the accompanying article.

Comparative Prices

All ten have sold at high levels which now seem fantastic. In the plunge to the depths, 96½ per cent of the peak market values was wiped out.

Even after having become worth more than three times their lowest value, the average price of the shares in this list is only 11.6 per cent of the peak value of 1929. This is shown in the following tabulation:

Boom-Depression Price Record

	1929 High	Depression Low	Recent Price
Eng. Elec. B.	32.00	1.00	5.00
C. Canners	28.00	1.75	5.00
W. Can. Flour	41.00	2.75	5.00
Can. Bread	28.75	1.00	3.50
Blue Ribbon	19.00	1.00	2.00
Can. Cement	36.00	2.00	6.25
Massey-Harris	98.75	1.38	5.00
Dominion Tar	34.00	1.00	4.25
Gypsum, L.	32.75	1.25	5.75
G. Steel Wares ..	42.00	.70	3.75
Average	39.23	1.38	4.55

Measuring Rods

Investment being an inexact science—as those who were in the 1929 stock market may recollect—it is hardly possible to measure precisely the relative merits of this group of heavily depreciated shares. For one thing, there is no way of measuring or forecasting exactly one vital human element—the management factor. No company has such a beautiful balance sheet that poor management cannot deface it.

Still taking figures for what they are worth, seven measuring rods have been placed against each of the 10 stocks.

First, the percentage reduction in securities senior to the common shares in the 1928-1935, boom-depression period has been calculated. It shows whether there has been a reduction to the benefit of the common.

Liquidity, Equity, Arrears

Second, working capital record in the period of stress has been compiled. It should show whether losses and debt reduction have drained liquid resources excessively.

Third, the nominal book equity is tabulated. Because inflated appraisals of 1929 exaggerate some equities, they are often misleading.

Fourth, arrears of payments on securities senior to common shares are worked out in proportion to the number of common shares. This shows the amount of earnings per common share necessary in a year, not only to meet current senior charges, but to liquidate all arrears of senior payments.

Important Earnings

Fifth, peak earnings per common share give an indication of what past profits show to be a potential future earning capacity. This figure may be related to the arrears owing on senior securities. Not one of the ten has any earnings at all at present.

Sixth, total dividends paid per share on the common stock in the 1928-1935 period give an indication of former paying capacity.

Seventh, comes the surplus. If none exists, prospects for future payments on common shares are poor.

Heats and Awards

In this statistical comparison, the 10 stocks were run in the seven heats, like trotters at a county fair. Firsts, seconds, thirds, and also-ran standings were averaged. The result is a "finish" in the order in which the 10 securities are tabulated.

The standing reached by this statistical comparison differs considerably from the standing given by stock market values.

Two Measures Compared

Here is a comparison. First, the order of merit shown by the seven statistical yardsticks. Second, the order of merit bestowed by recent stock market quotations:

Statistical Ranking	Market Value
1 Eng. Electric B.	1 Canada Cement
2 Can. Canners	2 Gypsum, Lime
3 W. Canada Flour	3 W. Can. Flour
4 Canada Bread	4 Massey-Harris
5 Blue Ribbon	5 Can. Canners
6 Canada Cement	6 Eng. Electric B.
7 Massey-Harris	7 Dominion Tar
8 Dominion Tar	8 Gen. Steel Wares
9 Gypsum, Lime	9 Canada Bread
10 Gen. Steel Wares	10 Blue Ribbon

This comparison would naturally be expected to show differences. It demonstrates that statistics alone cannot measure everything. Still, the stock market does not always judge correctly either.

Stock market values appear to place faith in recovery of the companies that statistics show to have suffered very keenly from the depression.

Comments on Each

Comments on the individual stocks in the list, as follows, explain some of the seeming contradictions of statistical and stock market values:

English Electric B

English Electric B used to be a favorite for brokers' lists. The company has revised its personnel and broadened its activities to try to balance capital goods with consumer goods production. It remains fully solvent and capable of benefitting substantially from economic recovery. Only non-cumulative dividends on A shares stand ahead of the B stock.

Canadian Canners

Canadian Canners has been earning less than nothing on the common stock for several years. However, its products have a steady demand, at profitable prices when the food market is firm, as at present. Gradual reduction of bonds and first preferred has been accomplished without excessive loss of working capital. There are no arrears ahead of the common, but payments must be made on the second preference stock before the common gets anything. While the record shows ability to earn and pay common dividends, they cannot be considered a stable expectation.

W. Canada Flour

Arrears of preferred dividends and reduction of working capital stand ahead of the common shares. But the company is well-seasoned and has substantial earning power, given a fair chance at export business in flour. The company's long history gives hope of eventual recovery, depending largely, of course, on absence of restrictions on Canadian wheat prices.

Canada Bread

Canada Bread Co. has just gone through a reorganization which reduced annual dividends on preferred shares materially. Only it made the reduced dividends cumulative. If earnings continue to rise in the near future, preferred arrears may not accumulate to a prohibitive extent. Competition in the bread business is a constant threat. Still, the recapitalization may eventually allow resumption of the once-steady common dividends.

Blue Ribbon

Blue Ribbon Corp. is in the stable tea, coffee and spice business. Its earnings record since formation in 1930, however, is not impressive.

Toronto Manager

CRAWFORD GORDON

Newly-appointed manager of the Toronto head office branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Immediately prior to his appointment Mr. Gordon had served as manager of the bank's London, Eng., office, and was formerly manager at Ottawa and Kingston, Jamaica, and assistant manager at Toronto.

The constituent operating companies, in the past, showed ability to maintain profits under all sorts of circumstances. The stability of the business, however, may indicate slow recovery so that preferred arrears may only be liquidated over an extended period.

Canada Cement

Canada Cement Co. has never shown impressive earnings on the common stock. The large capitalization of bonds and preferred shares, accompanied by substantial arrears, indicates that the arrears will either have to be wiped off by agreement, or will take years to liquidate. Recovery of the building industry would help the company materially, but still might not mean much profit on the common shares.

Massey-Harris

Massey-Harris Co. has been in more or less of a "fix" throughout the depression. This year's agricultural recovery collapsed in midsummer. This is another case of arrears on the preferred which may only be liquidated by some sort of compromise. There are many obstacles to be cleared before the common stock can be considered very close to earnings.

Dominion Tar

Dominion Tar has been waiting patiently for recovery of building and transportation to revive demand for its tar, creosote and chemical products. This year, it is enjoying a measure of recovery. There is no plan in sight to deal with preferred arrears, however, and the current dividends are not being paid. Recovery may reveal some earnings on the preferred. Arrears of dividends, however, may eventually have to be met by adjustment. Cash payment would take a long time.

Gypsum Lime

Gypsum, Lime & Alabastine Canada depends on the building industry for the bulk of its sales. Recovery to date has only been sufficient to bring a very modest increase in some lines. Still, the deficit was wiped out by agreement this year and there are no arrears of payments except sinking fund. Competition is understood to be keen. The company depends on the building industry in which a better than average recovery may develop.

General Steel Wares

General Steel Wares has had an encouraging recovery of earnings under aggressive management. While bonds have been reduced substantially, this has been effected by drawing on working capital, which, however, may have been larger than needed. The problem of dealing with large preferred stock arrears is a serious one from the viewpoint of the common.

Statistics for 10 Low-Priced Common Stocks

Experience, 1928-35:	English Electric B	Candn. Canners com.	W. Can. Flour com.	Canada Bread com.	‡Blue Ribbon com.	Canada Cement com.	Massey-Harris com.	Dominion Tar com.	Gypsum, Lime com.	G. Steel Wares com.
Reduction, senior issues	7.6%	15.9%	2.1%	27.8%	0.6%	7.7%	12.7%	+13.1%	+18%	14%
Reduction, working capital ...	23.7%	18.9%	62.6%	37.9%	26.3%	0.5%	46.4%	+10.0%	42.2%	56.8%
Working cap. ratio	25.5—1	5.36—1	1.54—1	1.92—1	3.54—1	9.08—1	12.47—1	3.87—1	4.63—1	5.53—1
Book equity per share	$25.91	$0.47	$21.62	nil	$6.69	$5.86	$3.28	nil	$0.96	nil
Arrears, per common share, on senior issues	nil	nil	$1.89	$0.75	$2.35	$9.53	†$4.14	$4.50	*	$7.48
Peak earnings per common share in one year	$4.52	$4.45	$3.44	$1.55	$2.05	$0.39	$2.68	$2.34	$1.61	$1.20
Total divds. paid per com. sh.	nil	$1.85	$4.90	$2.13	$3.17	nil	$4.50	nil	$3.51	nil
Surplus	$11,694	$499,824	$816,215	$79,747	$71,678	$945,295	■$20,703,020	$518,098	nil	■$1,048,761
Price per share	$5	$5	$5	$3½	$2	$6¼	$5	$4¼	$5¾	$3¾

*Three years sinking fund payments on bonds. †Excluding three years sinking fund arrears. ■Deficit. ‡Period 1930-1935.

Company Law Reform Is Pressing in Canada

Opportunity Exists to Get Uniformity From Coast to Coast

By WELLINGTON JEFFERS

Reform of company law is a pressing problem for every provincial administration in Canada.

The Dominion Companies Act of 1934, amended in 1935, gave real leadership in this direction. The great obstacle to securing effective legislation across Canada so far has been the Dominion's federal system. Conflicts of jurisdiction and disputes as to respective powers of Dominion and province have enabled unscrupulous promoters and directors to get away with "murder" in the murky regions where uncertainty prevails as to how and what laws should be applied.

Obstacles Removed

At an inter-provincial conference where all but one of the premiers will be of the same political party it should be possible to devise effective co-operation to place Canada's bodies of company law in the forefront. One way is for all provincial legislatures to bring their company acts up in line with the Dominion Companies Act. Some opponents to company law reform claim that the law is already too strict, that most Canadian companies are honestly run and that recovery is hampered if directors and promoters are not left free from "unnecessary" legal restrictions to conduct their businesses as they deem best.

Want English Act Reformed

The English Companies Act was devised to secure reform without restrictions that would be hampering to honest men. The Dominion Companies Act borrowed liberally from the English Act in its prospectus clauses and went further than that act in its requirements for complete disclosure in company financial statements.

Those who will argue for provincial inaction on the ground that the Dominion Act went too far, may be interested in knowing that the English Act itself is made the target of criticism in the United Kingdom for not going far enough. Competent and informed bodies especially urge that members of Parliament inform themselves of the developments in company organization and practice which make it essential for the law to keep pace. Because of our federal system, that is even more necessary in Canada.

Holding Companies

There have been grave abuses, for example, in Canada, England and the United States, in organizing and conducting holding companies. It is a legitimate and needed device in modern finance when honestly used. But it can also be used to fleece innocent investors unless members of Parliament are alert enough to pass adequate laws and attorneys-general and their securities commissioners vigilant in applying them.

It has been a favorite hunting ground for astute and unscrupulous financiers. With a central holding company and a series of subsidiaries and subsidiaries of the subsidiaries, it has been easy to comply with requirements of the old law and hide assets or liabilities somewhere in the undisclosed balance sheets and profit and loss statements of one or more of the group of companies.

Should Recognize Realities

Provincial legislatures should realize not only that it is well to require definite and complete information in company statements, but that the parent companies and their subsidiaries have become one enterprise in all but legal form. They should therefore have a consolidated balance sheet. They have not gone far enough in England in this particular: there, as under provincial jurisdictions in Canada, subsidiaries can be organized as private companies which need not issue accounts at all or as public companies which may issue their balance sheets at different dates.

Deceptive Window Dressing

It should not be possible to do in Canada what the Economist claims can be done in England: "The cash holding of every member of a group can, in case of need, have its window dressed successively. The stage army can march around without ever appearing in view of the audience as a whole."

Consolidated financial statements, if made all-inclusive and accompanied with provisions for adequate disclosure of any important subsidiary situation, is the way to prevent deceptive window-dressing of this character. The Dominion act aims at that and provincial acts should also make a step in advance.

In describing how the holding company device has been misused by some promoters in England, The Economist might well be describing similar occurrences in Canada and the United States:

"The device which came into favor in 1928 was to obtain control of a reputable company possessing substantial cash resources. These resources were then used to buy control of another company in the same line of business, thus giving the directors of the first company control of the cash resources of the second. These, in turn, were used either to buy up new businesses, or to support the market in the shares of the first company. Thus the process continued.

Public Lured In

"On the basis of a very small capital of their own, the promoters were able to gain control of a whole group of allied businesses. The public was lured in by all the old devices of market manipulation and glowing prospectuses and progress reports, and by the magic of the new word 'rationalization.'

"The cash resources of each newly acquired company were squandered in buying up shares in yet further companies at inflated prices. When the market turned adverse and the public would no longer buy, the group collapsed, leaving a wreckage of once-prosperous businesses denuded of working capital and crippled by debts."

Greater Publicity Wanted

This article might well conclude with quotation from The Economist with regard to the suggestions of reform of English law made by bodies of accountants and others. The principle of action here suggested should also always be kept in mind by Canadian governments moving toward reform of Companies Acts:

"In all company accounts the proper bias should always be toward greater and not less publicity. Arguments for suppression usually spring either from interested motives or from exaggerated fears. We should not demand less, however, as a first installment, than an amendment of the law relating to profit-and-loss accounts which would ensure, broadly, that dividends were not paid in excess of current profits without disclosure of the amount and sources of the excess."

Canadian Industries Ltd. to Enlarge Cellophane Unit

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Canadian Industries Ltd. announce that an extension programme will be undertaken in its Cellophane plant at Shawinigan Falls, about the beginning of next year. Work to be done will include the installation of additional equipment as well as certain structural work.

It is anticipated that somewhere in the neighborhood of 50 men will be employed upon this new work, which should be completed by about the middle of the year.

Canadian Pacific Express
Travellers Cheques
Are World Currency
Carry them on your next trip and be assured of travel comfort.
Get them from any agent of the Canadian Pacific & most Banks

Your Questions Answered Without Charge

As a subscriber to The Financial Post you are entitled to information regarding any Canadian investment that you are interested in.

If not already a subscriber, address your enquiry to The Investment Department when sending in your subscription.

USE THIS COUPON

THE FINANCIAL POST,
481 University Ave.,
Toronto 2, Canada.

Please send me The Financial Post for the next year (52 issues). I enclose $5.00.

Name ....

Occupation ....

Address 861

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

WILTON C. EDDIS & SONS
Established 1895
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Federal Building, Toronto

McDONALD CURRIE & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Montreal Quebec Toronto

RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON, F.C.A., HAROLD A. SHIACH, F.C.A.,
TORONTO, MONTREAL
Licensed Trustees and Receivers
Rutherford Williamson, F.C.A. F. R. McCutcheon, C.A.

E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS
Authorized Trustees and Receivers
15 Wellington St. West, Toronto
CLARKSON, GORDON, DILWORTH, GUILFOYLE & NASH
Toronto — Montreal — Ottawa

RONALD, GRIGGS & CO. Winnipeg
Chartered Accountants Saskatoon
(FACILITIES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES)

MILLAR, MACDONALD & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

The BACHELOR'S CORNER

Pleasure Hunt...

One hunter told me the moose came strolling right down the road to his hut. He just stepped off the front door step and popped him. The first day, too.

Another friend of mine, who's crazy about hunting, too, spent two weeks in the same district and never even saw a moose till the last time out. He got him though. When he figured it all up he came to the conclusion that moose meat is pretty expensive. This specimen cost him about thirty-five dollars a pound.

Some people have to work harder and seek further for their pleasure than others, but to the man who enjoys a really good smoke of pure Havana, realization is no further away than the nearest cigar store. Every day he says, with countless other Bachelor smokers,

"IT'S GOOD TO GET BACK TO A 10c CIGAR!"

WILSON'S BACHELOR Cigar
10¢
100% Havana Filler

WHEN THE HOTEL CLERK TELLS YOU HE HAS NO ROOMS ... AND HE STICKS TO HIS STORY ... AND YOU HAVE TO START LOOKING FOR SOMETHING ELSE

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

....Don't blame the clerk. Resolve instead always to Long Distance ahead for accommodation.

Night rates on "Anyone" (station-to-station) calls NOW BEGIN AT 7 P.M.